

Jimmy Carter's legacy of vote fraud and dope

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Edward Spannaus

For the past months, Project Democracy's National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the Atlanta-based Carter Center have been sending "democracy delegations" down to Peru, ostensibly to "monitor" the ongoing Presidential and Congressional elections. The Carter Center-NDI team has already pre-judged the elections to be "undemocratic," and has singled out President Alberto Fujimori for "the Noriega treatment." If the Carter crowd have their way, regardless of the outcome of the April 9 elections, President Fujimori will be pilloried as a "human-rights violator," an "enemy of democracy," and will be hounded out of office, and targeted for financial warfare, both personally, and against the nation of Peru. If this effort succeeds, all of the achievements of Fujimori, in eradicating the power of the drug cartels and the narco-terrorist Shining Path and MRTA, will be reversed, and Peru will be handed over to the same combine of international narco-bankers and terrorists that have been given free rein over Colombia.

It is no small irony that Carter should be personally leading the charge against Fujimori. Why?

- The Wall Street-London Trilateral Commission's hand-picked President Carter was elected in November 1976 through the most flagrant vote fraud in American history.
- The Carter administration was openly in favor of the legalization of drugs—from marijuana to cocaine.
- Carter "wrote the book" on capitulating to international terrorism, through his handling of the U.S. Embassy hostage crisis in Iran during 1979-80.

Recall that, in November 1980, the American electorate drove the Carter-Mondale administration out of office, in a landslide victory for Ronald Reagan. By the time he returned to Georgia, to set up the Carter Center, Carter's name was synonymous with disaster.

Vote fraud

At best, Carter and Walter Mondale received 35% of the vote in the 1976 elections. Through a massive vote rigging operation, facilitated by a string of so-called voting "reforms," including same-day registration, the Democratic Party/labor apparatus was able to cast hundreds of thousands

of illegal votes, in one of the closest Presidential races since the 1960 Kennedy versus Nixon election.

In December 1976, a Committee for Fair Elections (CFFE), made up of supporters of Lyndon LaRouche and Ronald Reagan, along with political independents, filed suit in Federal courts in New York City and Cleveland, charging that the elections in New York and Ohio had been determined by vote fraud on behalf of the Carter-Mondale slate. Evidence of thousands of instances of fraudulent voting was presented to Federal judges in both states. Exploiting the chaos of the new "same day" voter registration, Democratic Party officials cast thousands of votes from vacant lots, abandoned buildings, and non-existent addresses. Using professional survey techniques, designed by some of America's leading experts on statistical sampling, the CFFE investigators demonstrated that the number of illegally cast votes in those two states exceeded the margin by which Carter-Mondale won the election against President Gerald Ford. A reversal of the outcome in New York, alone, would have given President Ford the Electoral College victory.

Ultimately, the two Federal judges ruled that there had been a massive pattern of fraud *proven* by the investigators, but, they refused to order new elections in New York and Ohio, on the spurious grounds that it could not be proven that the illegal votes were all cast for Carter-Mondale, given the secret-ballot system. The evidence, nevertheless, stands: Carter was given the White House via the most massive vote-rigging effort in the history of the United States. Can anyone honestly say that Jimmy Carter is qualified to judge any other country's electoral process?

The dope ring in the White House

Long before George Soros put up \$15 million to peddle drug legalization as the "solution" to drug-related violence and social decay, the President of the United States—Jimmy Carter—used the White House as a bully pulpit to launch the movement to legalize dangerous drugs in America. Through his White House drug czar, Dr. Peter Bourne, Carter became America's leading advocate of legalization of marijuana, LSD, and even cocaine! Bourne was an active booster of the first dope lobby group in America, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML),

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which, during the Carter years, ran a nationwide effort to “decriminalize” marijuana.

Ultimately, Bourne was forced to resign his White House post, after he was caught writing illegal prescriptions for administration staffers. Largely through the mobilization of the LaRouche political movement, which assembled a team of medical experts, law-enforcement professionals, and civil rights leaders, drug-legalization laws were defeated in a dozen states, and several states that had earlier passed laws “decriminalizing” marijuana, rolled back those laws. White House-backed U.S. Congressional legislation to decriminalize marijuana nationally was defeated, through that effort. Nevertheless, President Carter, the Trilateral Commission’s hand-picked front-man, did everything in his power to advance the drugging of America and the transformation of Ibero-America into the marijuana and cocaine plantations for the North.

Kow-towing to terrorists

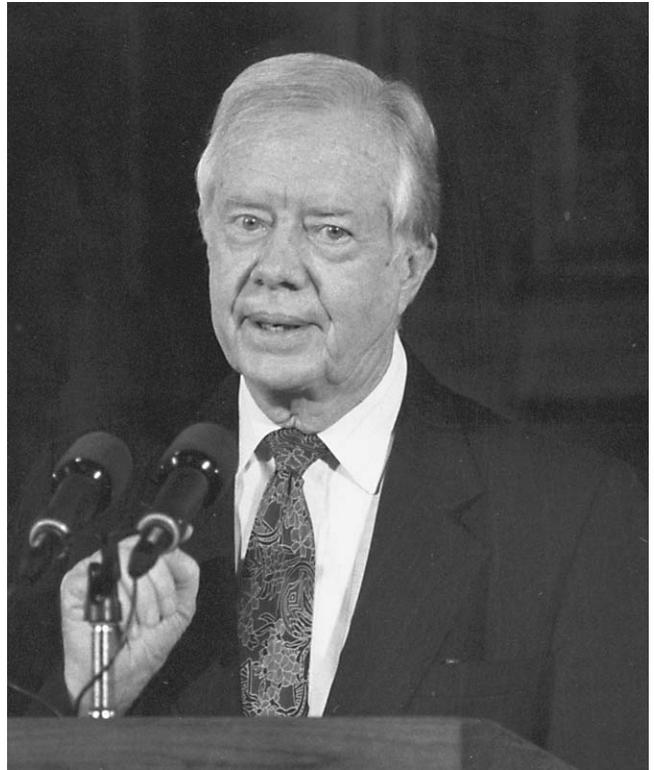
During what turned out to be the last year of his Presidency, Carter faced his own hostage crisis in November 1979, when the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was stormed by militant Islamic fundamentalist “students,” and more than 50 Americans were taken hostage.

Carter’s response stands in sharp contrast to President Fujimori’s handling of his hostage crisis, the December 1996 takeover of the Japanese ambassador’s residence in Lima, by the narco-terrorist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

The response of the Carter administration to the Iran hostage crisis of 1979-80—except for one abortive attempt to rescue the hostages, which resulted in the deaths of eight Americans—was to try and make a deal with the forces behind the hostage-takers.

As one of the many attempts to establish a negotiating channel, Carter’s State Department made special arrangements a few weeks after the Embassy was seized, to bring Iranian banker and arms dealer Cyrus Hashemi to Washington from London. Hashemi—who had already been designated a member of the “Islamic Revolutionary Committee” in New York City in order to take over, with threats of force, two Iranian banks in Manhattan—met with State Department officials, and stayed in close contact with them throughout the crisis.

Part of the deal also involved the Carter administration’s protection of Iranian terrorists inside the United States. In December 1979, *EIR* discovered that, despite the ostensible cut-off of all ties with revolutionary Iran, the Iranian Defense Attaché, Capt. Siavesh Setoudeh, and a 16-man team, were working out of Naval Intelligence offices in Arlington, Virginia. *EIR* investigators found Captain Setoudeh’s office walls covered with posters of the Ayatollah Khomeini and revolutionary slogans. A few days after an *EIR* correspon-



Jimmy Carter is an expert in election fraud—after all, that’s what got him elected!

dent raised the issue at a White House press briefing, Setoudeh and Co. were quietly moved out of the Navy offices.

Around the same time, a prominent anti-Khomeini spokesman in Washington, Ali Akbar Tabatabai, met with officials from the State Department and FBI to warn them that Cyrus Hashemi was the funding conduit for Khomeini’s secret service, the Savama, inside the United States, which was planning acts of terrorism. Tabatabai’s warnings were received coldly and ignored. On July 22, 1980, Tabatabai was shot to death by an assassin who fled the country and ended up in Iran.

Desperate to win re-election in November 1980, the Carter White House and State Department continued to plead with the Iranian Ayatollahs, offering to secretly provide weapons and other military equipment in exchange for the release of the hostages.

After his 1980 landslide defeat, Carter returned to Atlanta, where, two years later, he founded the Carter Center as a new base of operations for the Trilateral Commission-run apparatus that had formed the core of his administration. With his track record in Washington of vote rigging, dope legalization, and pandering to terrorists, Jimmy Carter, today, is the most unqualified person in the world to be judging whether Peru, a country under siege for decades by the dope cartels he helped to launch, is holding free and fair elections.