

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Viviette Applewhite; Wilola Shinholster Lee; Grover Freeland; Gloria Cuttino; Nadine Marsh; Dorothy Barksdale; Bea Bookler; Joyce Block; Henrietta Kay Dickerson; Devra Mirel ("Asher") Schor; the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Pennsylvania State Conference; Homeless Advocacy Project. Docket NO. 330 MD 2012

Petitioners

v.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Corbett in his capacity as Governor; Carole Aichele in her capacity as Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Respondents

BRIEF FOR AMICI CURIAE, GEORGE W. ELLIS,
PRO SE, IN SUPPORT OF RESPONDENTS, THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE
PENNSYLVANIA VOTER IDENTIFICATION LAW,
AND ALSO OF ELECTIONS FREE OF VOTE FRAUD
IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE CASE

George W. Ellis, pro se, respectfully submits this brief as amicus curiae to this Honorable Court in order to urge it to uphold the legality of the newly-enacted Voter Identification Bill by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania which now requires that all Pennsylvania citizens show a voter id at the polls in order to vote. In so doing, I further respectfully petition this Court to reject the Petitioners' challenge to this new and vital legislation. I file this amicus curiae brief in support of this position before this Honorable Court from the perspective of a concerned citizen, Pennsylvania taxpayer, and political activist and volunteer who has long held the position that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must enact protective legislation to safeguard the integrity of the elections in Pennsylvania from the scourge of voting and election fraud-commonly associated with the Democratic Party and their associated constituencies-and particularly originating from-though not entirely from-the City of Philadelphia.

I do not stand alone in taking this position, and I indeed represent many thousands-indeed perhaps millions of honest citizens and voters-of all political parties and persuasions- in this Commonwealth who want their voices heard on this critical issue, and who want their votes honestly and fairly counted in Pennsylvania's elections-particularly in the forthcoming one this November, 2012, and not diluted once again as they have been in the past by the many forms of election fraud which have longed plagued elections in this this Commonwealth as I shall display herein.

Our Founding Fathers told us in Philadelphia in 1787 upon their completion of the drafting of the Federal Constitution that they have provided to us, "A Republic-if we can hold it!" We will ultimately lose this Republic if we do not protect the integrity of our elections, and to protect the vital concept to all citizens that their individual votes are important-and that election fraud in all of its forms-which robs from the honest votes of others- must not, and will not be tolerated. Pennsylvania's Voter Identification Bill is a vital first step to protect the integrity of our elections as well as to protect that vital concept that individual votes have worth, and will be protected as well. More must be done by the Commonwealth; particularly dealing with election fraud concerning absentee ballots, however that is hopefully for another day. Again, I urge this Honorable Court to uphold Pennsylvania's Voter Identification Bill from the challenge by the Petitioners.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA AND ITS LEGACY AS A BASTION
OF DEMOCRATIC ELECTION FRAUD.

An analysis of the degree of documented episodes of election fraud prevalent in recent elections in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania--again primarily involving the Democratic Party and/or its associated operatives--and chiefly originating out of the City of Philadelphia--will provide powerful impetus to the argument that the Pennsylvania Voter Identification Bill must be upheld.

In the 2008 Presidential Election, defeated GOP Presidential Candidate, John McCain disregarded the advice of his staff to obtain a Federal injunction to stop the vote-counting process on election night due to reports of "black Democrats caught stuffing the ballot boxes in Philadelphia." APPENDIX A).

And in the previous Presidential Election of 2004, an attorney from Texas assigned to monitor events in Philadelphia on Election Day 2004, wrote an account of his experience which documented numerous instances of election fraud including voting machines opened with hundreds of votes already recorded for the Democratic candidate; thousands of returned post card mailings which were in turn transformed into apparent fraudulent Democratic voter registrations; and other instances.

This Texas attorney frankly confessed that he was aware at the start of his assignment that Philadelphia had a reputation as a "bastion of election fraud." He further confessed that the Philadelphia Democratic infrastructure that he personally witnessed that day left him feeling "less confident in the electoral process." Philadelphia's infrastructure and culture of Democratic election fraud obviously causes the City of Philadelphia--and the Commonwealth--great national embarrassment due to the unfortunate experiences of out-of-state visitors (APPENDIX B).

This experience by this Texas Bush attorney assigned to monitor the City of Philadelphia on Election Day 2004 was apparently observed and shared by others as the American Center for Voting Rights Legislative Fund ("ACVR Legislative Fund") rated Philadelphia as the #1 worst city in terms of documented history of voting fraud and intimidation in its fund report titled:

"Vote Fraud and Intimidation & Suppression in the 2004 Presidential Election;" (APPENDIX C). As is not surprising, Philadelphia is very lax-and perhaps deliberately so-in maintaining and cleaning up their voter registration rolls which lists are replete with deceased voters; incarcerated voters; voters who have moved; underage voters; etc. according to a 2010 Report in Crime US News. As is clear, Philadelphia's badly-maintained voter registration rolls greatly contribute to the overall atmosphere of election fraud-as well as to the actual incidence of it; (APPENDIX D).

Other instances of vote fraud and avenues for potential vote fraud in the City of Philadelphia came up in testimony before the State Government Committee on HB 934 and HB 647 prior to the legislature's ultimate passage of the Pennsylvania Voter Identification Bill, and its signature into law by Governor Tom Corbett. Numerous episodes of personally-witnessed Democratic vote fraud in the City of Philadelphia were related to the Committee by Independence Hall Tea Party members, Don Adams and Jack Morley in their testimony in strong support of the passage of the Voter Identification Bill. Additional testimony arose that former GOP Pennsylvania State Representative and House Speaker John Perzel had conducted a survey following a previous election and had determined that approximately 5,000 people had voted both in Philadelphia and in New Jersey on the same day; (APPENDIX E).

Another witness who testified before the Committee in support of the passage of the Voter identification Bill was Michael Bekesha, an attorney with Judicial Watch of Washington, D.C.. Mr. Bekesha testified as well as to the extensive voter and election fraud which regularly occurred in the City of Philadelphia. He cautioned that a great deal of it was a product of Democratic Party sub-organizations ACORN and Project Vote, an ACORN affiliate. Both ACORN and Project Vote have been "implicated in well-documented election fraud schemes in 17 states." Both are apparently very active in Philadelphia and are closely connected to Barack Obama. Mr. Bekesha related at least one instance that he was aware that ACORN had bussed residents from both New Jersey and New York in order to illegally vote in Philadelphia in the previous election; (APPENDIX F).

And who can forget perhaps the granddaddy of all Philadelphia election fraud war stories; the 1993 scandal in the election of the Philadelphia Second Senatorial District in which a US District Judge invalidated a state senate election, and awarded the senate seat to the losing

GOP senate candidate as a result of Democratic election fraud. It might also be noted that about this time, present Pennsylvania Supreme Court Chief Justice, Ronald Castile lost the 1991 GOP primary for Mayor of Philadelphia by 1,400 votes--whereas at the same time, Philadelphia's fraudulent voter registrations were estimated by experts to approximate 80,000 names. Did Chief Justice Castile lose his attempt to be Mayor of Philadelphia as a result of vote fraud in Philadelphia? Who knows? (APPENDIX G).

Obviously I could go on and on and on here. Relating one war story after another as to regular Democratic vote and election fraud episodes in the City of Philadelphia might be entertaining, and certainly fodder for a best-selling book (which I may attempt someday), but I have certainly made my point in the instant case. Because Democratic vote fraud is such an obvious and regular occurrence in elections in the City of Philadelphia--particularly in the national elections--Pennsylvania's Voter Identification Bill is an imperative--with particularly strong enforcement of it--to protect the integrity of the electoral process in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to safeguard the integrity of the legal votes cast in elections by the law-abiding voters in the other sections of the Commonwealth from the machinations of the fraudsters in the City of Philadelphia.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS OPPOSITION TO VOTER IDENTIFICATION, AND ITS LEGACY OF NATIONAL ELECTION FRAUD.

We have examined the issue of the legacy of the City of Philadelphia as a bastion of vote and election fraud. Now we must examine the legacy of the Democratic Party itself in its tradition of resorting to frequent vote and election fraud, and also, intimidation in order to win elections. The Democratic Party in principle is unalterably opposed to the concept of voter identification at the polls. They claim that it is discriminatory. Current US Attorney General Eric Holder claimed before a black church group that a voter-identification requirement places a "unfair burden on non-white voters;

(APPENDIX H). Why non-white voters would be discriminated against in being required to produce the same voter identification at the election polls that white voters would be required to provide certainly makes no sense to me, and indeed seems discriminatory on its face towards the white voters.

The Democratic Party has also stated that a voter identification requirement would deter many poor and elderly people from voting. We have heard many such claims from the petitioners in the instant case here. None of it is true; all of these Democratic claims against voter identification amount to a giant smokescreen to obscure the truth of the matter. I have yet to hear a satisfactory explanation from Democratic Party advocates and apologists on the issue of voter identification at the polls as to how minority, poor, or elderly voters are discriminated against or unfairly treated by being made to produce identification when they vote when they are further required to do so during other mundane and regular tasks of everyday life such as purchasing cigarettes, alcohol, prescription medications, cable television; cash checks; rent an apartment; apply for a job, etc. As is obvious, the only honest reason that the Democratic Party opposes in principle the concept of voter identification at the election polls is because voter identification at the polls greatly inhibits the possibility of fraud at the polls, and as we have seen with the glaring example provided of the City of Philadelphia, the Democratic Party does not want fraud inhibited at the polls. The Democratic Party directly benefits when fraud is allowed unchallenged at the election polls.

The City of Philadelphia is hardly a unique occurrence; the Democratic Party and also through their sub organizations such as ACORN, Project Vote, and various unions have had their hands involved in numerous documented cases of vote and election fraud from one end of the country to the other. Dead people voting in New Hampshire (APPENDIX I). 4 Indiana Democrats recently charged with felony election fraud from their activities in the 2008 Presidential Campaign on behalf of Barack Obama (APPENDIX J). Many instances of illegal immigrants voting in elections in states such as (particularly) Florida, also Texas, California, Nevada—where it is claimed that the amount of the illegal immigrant vote in that state salvaged the election of Democrat US Senator Harry Reid in the 2010 November election there. It is reported that “the Democrats are registering and voting illegal immigrants en masse in the states west of the Mississippi” where they are particularly numerous (APPENDIX K). It is clearly not just in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

where the legitimacy of our elections are at stake due to Democratic vote and election fraud-it is all across America.

As President, Barack Obama is hardly a disinterested observer in all of this. He of course in his past has a strong connection with both ACORN and Project Vote (the ACORN affiliate)-again both implicated in documented vote fraud schemes in a number of states as I wrote previously. It is reported that Project Vote was Obama's only real client when he practiced law before he entered elective politics; (APPENDIX L). Consistent with this from the perspective of fraud is the belief shared by millions of ordinary and patriotic Americans that Obama does not meet the requirements of his high office from the perspective of his citizenship eligibility due to the mass of credible documentary evidence which exists to the contrary that he indeed does not qualify (APPENDIX M, APPENDIX N). My point is that the Democratic Party fraud which we have seen in both the City of Philadelphia and all across America has not occurred in a vacuum or by accident, but it is likely of a planned and continuing nature and assumes many forms.

An excellent column which well-summarizes many of these points that I am trying to make as to the Democrat Party and its direct involvement in election and vote fraud across America was written by nationally-syndicated columnist, Joseph Farah, titled: "Why the Democrats Hate Voter ID." One statement by Farah in his column summarizes his entire position quite well; "What the Democrat Party machine prefers is chaos at the polls, allowing virtually anyone to vote-citizen, non-citizen, legal resident, illegal resident, registered voters, non-registered voters, real voters, imposters," etc. (APPENDIX O). In other words, anyone who has the ability to enter a voting booth and pull the Democrat Party lever will do-nothing else matters. Chaos at the polls; such as election polls on national election days-particularly in large urban areas like Philadelphia-and the other large cities in the nation, of course. Chaos characterized by long, slow-moving lines at the polls; crowds; heavy traffic; difficulty parking; and perhaps even short tempers-just the formula in which large numbers of voters could be successfully bussed in from other states to vote illegally in Philadelphia as we have seen. Mr. Farah has called it correctly; that is why the Democratic Party hates Voter ID.

SUMMARY: THE CASE FOR PENNSYLVANIA'S
VOTER IDENTIFICATION LAW.

I reiterate: this Honorable Court must uphold the legality and constitutionality of Pennsylvania's new Voter Identification Law and to permit its 'rapid implementation in time for the critical November national elections this year. We have already seen what will likely transpire in the City of Philadelphia as to potential fraud this coming election day with a Presidential Election ballot, and with the Voter Identification Bill not in place. What I have yet to say is to unnecessarily remind the Court that this issue has already been decided, and that the United States Supreme Court in a 2008 decision already approved by a 6-to-3 vote a Voter Identification Law from the state of Indiana that the current law in Pennsylvania now under review here was greatly patterned after (APPENDIX P). Since this entire issue has been firmly decided by the highest Court in the nation, clearly the intent of the Democratic Party by filing the present action is to obfuscate (as usual), and to delay the Law's implementation.

The same dubious and spurious arguments which were raised then against the Indiana law also are raised now by the petitioners in the instant case; that the law imposes unfair and unjustified burdens on older people, poor people, or people in minority groups. I of course in this brief have already addressed and analyzed this Democratic issue of the "unfairness" of the voter identification requirement so I need not repeat myself here. The US Supreme Court ruled against those arguments then, as this Court should do now as they are not legitimate arguments, but again just a smokescreen to again mask the retention of opportunities for the Democrat Party to continue to engage in election fraud. No one will be turned away from the Pennsylvania election polls, and any voter this November who arrives at the polling place without acceptable Voter Identification can still cast a provisional ballot and produce their picture identification within 6 days.

Prior to then of course, all voters in Pennsylvania have months to prepare for the Commonwealth's well-advertised implementation of Pennsylvania's Voter Identification Law this November at the polls, and to procure their required picture identifications now so that they may vote at the polls then with no problem. With this amount of time to prepare, there is

no real excuse for anyone not to have their picture identifications in hand in order to vote here this November with plenty of time to spare, but of course leave it to the Democratic Party to attempt to make the case against it, anyway.

Lastly, I would bring to this Honorable Court's attention the most recent example of what just transpired in the governor-recall election in the state of Wisconsin just several weeks ago. Wisconsin, as has Pennsylvania, recently passed their own voter identification law and was promptly challenged in Court in Wisconsin by the Democrat Party as was done here in the instant case. An injunction was applied against the enforcement of the Wisconsin Voter Identification Law during the governor recall election there, and as a result, typical Democratic voter id fraud flourished in the election including a reported example of union workers bussed in to Wisconsin from the state of Michigan to illegally vote Democratic in the Wisconsin recall election; (APPENDIX Q).

Fortunately, the Democratic fraud did not affect the outcome of the Wisconsin election and the GOP governor there, the Honorable Scott Walker, retained his office. We have seen enough of that type of fraud occur here in Pennsylvania; we need no more of it. As this incident highlights, the Democratic Party and their supporters are quick to take advantage of any opportunities to create mischief and engage in fraud. Enforcement capability of the new Pennsylvania Voter Identification law in place for the November elections this year will go far to stop this kind of fraud in its tracks- finally.

Lastly, I wish to thank this honorable Court for providing to me this opportunity to present my views on this very important issue to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of particular importance to its' voters who wish for their ballots to finally count, and not to continue to be marginalized by fraud.

Dated: 7/6/2012

Respectfully Submitted:



George W. Ellis
Pro Se
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John McCain, the 2008 Election, and Civil Unrest

Posted By J. Christian Adams On April 21, 2012 @ 6:48 am In Uncategorized | 138 Comments

There is an interesting story about the 2008 election coming out of Wikileaks. Memos from Stratfor released by Wikileaks say that widespread voter fraud occurred in Ohio and that "black Dems were caught stuffing the ballot boxes in Philly." The McCain campaign knew about the fraud but feared taking action because of the "possibility of domestic violence" if they challenged the results in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The memos say campaign staff urged candidate John McCain to act in court:

"Staff felt they could get a federal injunction to stop the process."

One of the Wikileaked memos says: "Sen. McCain chose not to fight." The reason?

The memo states:

"McCain felt the crowds assembled in support of Obama and such would be detrimental to our country and it would do our nation no good for this to drag out like last go around, coupled with the possibility of domestic violence."

With the blessings of hindsight, we see that fear of mob violence in our country is no longer a hypothetical in the mind of a presidential candidate. The call by the New Black Panther Party in Sanford, Florida, to seize (or kill) a private citizen is no longer the stuff of a senator's imagination.

Recall Philadelphia was where the entire New Black Panther Party controversy started on election night. Poll watcher Bartle Bull has opined that one purpose of the presence of the New Black Panthers was to intimidate poll watchers, the exact people trained to detect and memorialize polling place misbehavior. That's another reason why the dismissal of the lawsuit by the Holder Justice Department, even before discovery took place to investigate the events in Philadelphia, was such a blow to the rule of law.

Whether or not ballot boxes were stuffed by "black Dems" in Philadelphia is probably something we will never know. What we do know is this: First, that people in the McCain campaign thought they had evidence of election tampering that cost McCain the election. Second, that McCain thought it best for the country to do nothing about it, in part because of fears of mob violence.

America is coasting along a slippery surface, and small concessions to the mob can resonate in ways we can't predict. In seven months, we have a chance to reverse the mistakes of 2008, even if only to stand up to the mob this time.

Which raises the problem of Philadelphia. Obviously something is going very wrong in the City of Brotherly Love. Elections there are a big giant spigot for the Left to keep the state blue. GOP poll watchers are thrown out of precincts, New Black Panthers stalk the polls, and, worst of all, not enough poll watchers are available to cover all the precincts. It's time that changed. That's why Free the Vote is holding a summit April 27-28 in Houston, to mobilize and train a poll-watching army to deploy across the nation in November.

If you are sitting on the couch on Election Day watching it on TV, if you are at work instead of not using available leave, if you aren't inside the polls on Election Day to prevent the mess of 2008 from repeating, you aren't doing enough. If not 2012, when?

Article printed from Rule of Law: <http://pjmedia.com/jchristianadams>

Texas Rainmaker

I very morning when I woke up I read the Bible and the newspaper. I guess I want to know what both sides are

Election Day: Behind Enemy Lines

November 5th, 2004 10:56 am

I take special pride in this week's election results because I was a foot soldier in enemy territory for the battle. Along with several hundred very anxious and very capable attorneys, I went into Northeast Philadelphia as a "Lawyer For Bush". For those of you who don't know what that means, imagine yourself strapping on 50 pounds of red meat and jumping into shark-infested waters... or worse, imagine covering yourself in twinkies and cookie dough and entering Michael Moore's house.

I spent the final 72 hours of the 2004 campaign season in Philadelphia. Pushing my way through Kerry supporters in front of our Headquarters in downtown Philly, I was amazed at the animosity in their voices. Walking anywhere downtown, one would see gatherings of 10 - 20 Kerry supporters at many intersections holding up signs and cars honking their praise. I certainly felt like I was behind enemy lines. Being bombarded with this every waking minute was enough to make me really question whether I was on the winning team. Not that I would've changed sides for anything, I did feel a sense of envy with those Democrats who seemed to have all the momentum in the world. My optimism only grew weaker on election day as I took on the task I had traveled across the country to perform.

Our task was to monitor a certain set of precincts around Philadelphia to insure a fair election process. From what I had been told going in, Philadelphia was a bastion of voting fraud. The Democrat infrastructure I personally witnessed left me feeling less than confident in our electoral process.

Each side is allowed to have "Poll Watchers" inside the polling place to monitor the situation. Unfortunately, it seems Philadelphia was about 99.9% Democrat, so the RNC folks apparently dragged dollar bills through the streets to hire poll watchers. Needless to say, this didn't seem to help our cause much.

Some of our poll watchers showed up late or generally just "didn't get it". They were there for the money and that was it. A few poll watchers were on the ball, and happened to catch the **opening of the voting machines that magically already had votes for Kerry on them**. Given that our poll watchers were probably only able to see about 10% of all machines before the polls opened, I can only imagine how many "Kerry votes" were present across the city and states before the polls even opened on Tuesday.

Apart from generally monitoring the process and preventing major issues, the Poll Watchers had a primary job. Here's where the fun began.

There were roughly 100,000 new voter registrations in Philadelphia alone. When the RNC received the list of new registrants, they promptly sent out brochures, welcoming them to the process and promoting Republican candidates. Soon, some of those brochures began coming back with notations like "deceased" or "vacant lot" or "abandoned warehouse" on them. In all, returned mailings totaled around 10,000. That's **10,000 registrations that appeared to be fraudulent**.

We compiled a list of those questionable registrations and gave them to our Poll Watchers. Their duty was to watch for folks trying to vote using those registrations and challenge the voter to provide ID and otherwise verify they were legitimate.

It wasn't long before I had my first encounter with a "Kerry lawyer" (as he called himself). I noticed him walking in and out of the polling place all morning (a criminal offense to do so without proper certification). He **approached one of my Poll Watchers and took the list out of his hand** and then returned outside. He then declared, as if he was making a proclamation before the United Nations, that me and my "Republican thugs" were using this list to "intimidate black voters" and "suppress the minority vote".

He obviously did not want us using the list, because it would expose the fraudulent registrations they were banking on for votes.

Now keep in mind, other than the "Kerry lawyer", I was the only other white guy standing around this polling place on election day. Throughout the day there was, on average, 50 - 100 people just hanging around this location (it was a youth gym that seemed to be a popular hangout). As he would proclaim my attempts at disenfranchisement, it would stir up the crowd and I would hear the anger boiling inside them.

Then his assistant **whipped out a video camera and shoved it in my face**. (I'm guessing Democrat lawyers are in some cave somewhere analyzing the video today trying to figure out how they can allege something against me to somehow make up for a resounding defeat of their candidate - good luck, guys) This guy **stood in front of the polling place videotaping for 10 minutes**. This is a tactic the Democrats allege Republicans do to intimidate voters. Of course, it came as no surprise to me that a Democrat would do the very act he accused Republicans of.

The **Federal Elections Commission** "dark suits" swooped in to settle some issues, the **District Attorney's office sent staff**, the **Philadelphia police department** got involved on a half dozen occasions and at the end of the night I took down the final vote tallies: **Kerry - 1,131 Bush - 3**

This was only one of my precincts. In another precinct, **I personally witnessed the Democrat Election Judge allowing voters to cast provisional ballots and then walking over to the voting machine to cast real ballots**. This would allow that voter's vote to be counted twice if the outcome required the counting of the provisional ballots.

When I returned to this polling place, I noticed **my Poll Watcher standing outside handing out DEMOCRAT brochures**. I asked her why she was doing that and **she said the Election Judge (Democrat) had ordered her to do it**. Unbelievable

I did feel a sense of defeat at the end of the night, having spent the day in "democrat country" fighting to keep the election process fair and honest. Seeing the results posted on the door, I wondered quietly, "how can Bush pull this thing off?"

We headed over to Arlen Specter's party and awaited the results. By the time we arrived, many east coast states had already been called and there seemed to be no big surprises. But there was a glimmer of hope... the popular vote was showing Bush with a decent lead. Then Florida starting showing signs of red. Suddenly the fatigue began wearing off and was being replaced with total and complete joy. Could this work have paid off? Could we really be on the winning side? It was interesting to see older women in formal dresses screaming at the top of their lungs "come on Wolf, would you f--king call Florida already!!!!!!?" The tide was shifting.

Now we all know the results. And while we weren't able to deliver Pennsylvania, one thing I keep hearing from folks I served with is this: We kept Pennsylvania close requiring the Democrats to expend resources therein... resources that may have otherwise gone to Ohio and changed the overall results.

APPENDIX C

Democrat Operatives Far More Involved In Voter Intimidation And Suppression In 2004,
Thousands Of Americans Disenfranchised By Vote Fraud On Election Day
Review 8/2/2005

Contact: Robin DeJarnette 804-241-5368

Washington, DC – The American Center For Voting Rights Legislative Fund ("ACVR Legislative Fund") today released the most comprehensive and authoritative review of the facts surrounding allegations of vote fraud, intimidation and suppression made during the 2004 presidential election.

The ACVR Legislative Fund report, "Vote Fraud, Intimidation & Suppression In The 2004 Presidential Election," finds that while Democrats routinely accuse Republicans of voter intimidation and suppression, neither party has a clean record on the issue. The report finds that paid Democrat operatives were far more involved in voter intimidation and suppression activities than were their Republican counterparts during the 2004 presidential election. Examples include paid Democrat operatives charged with slashing tires on GOP get-out-the-vote vans in Milwaukee and an Ohio court order stopping Democrat operatives from calling voters telling them the wrong date for the election and faulty polling place information.

The report further finds that thousands of Americans were disenfranchised by illegal votes cast and a coordinated effort by members of certain "nonpartisan" organizations to rig the election system through voter registration fraud in more than a dozen states. Examples include a law enforcement task force finding "clear evidence of fraud in the Nov. 2 election in Milwaukee," including hundreds of felon and double voters and thousands more ballots cast than voters recorded as having voted in the city and multiple indictments and convictions of ACORN workers for voter registration fraud in several states.

ACVR Legislative Fund presents eight key recommendations focused on punishing those who engage in acts of vote fraud and voter intimidation and strengthening legal safeguards against such activity in future elections. The report's central recommendation calls for both national parties to formally adopt a zero-tolerance fraud and intimidation policy that commits them to repudiate any effort to intimidate voters or volunteers or commit vote fraud.

"Until political parties and candidates are willing to adopt a zero-tolerance policy towards election fraud, the American public will have little confidence in other reforms," said Brian Lunde, ACVR Legislative Fund board member. "There is no room for politics when it comes to the right to vote."

"It should be easy to vote but tough to cheat," said Mark F. "Thor" Hearne, ACVR Legislative Fund Counsel.

In addition to common-sense recommendations such as required government issued photo ID at the polls, accurate statewide voter registration databases and a zero-tolerance policy against vote fraud and intimidation, ACVR Legislative Fund identifies five cities as election fraud "hot spots" which require additional immediate attention prior to the 2006 elections. These cities were identified based on the findings of the report and the cities' documented history of fraud and intimidation.

1. Philadelphia, PA
2. Milwaukee, WI
3. Seattle, WA
4. St. Louis/East St. Louis, MO/IL
5. Cleveland, OH

A letter delivered today to DNC and RNC chairmen Howard Dean and Ken Mehlman urged

party leaders to formally adopt the zero-tolerance policy against fraud and intimidation. ACVR Legislative Fund further asked party leaders to identify issues of concern in each of the election fraud "hot spots" by October 1, 2005.

ACVR Legislative Fund was founded on the belief that public confidence in our electoral system is the cornerstone of our democracy. The organization was established primarily to further the common good and general welfare of citizens of the United States of America by educating the public about vote fraud, intimidation and discrimination which impacts the constitutional right of all citizens to participate in the electoral process. ACVR Legislative Fund is a non-partisan, non-profit organization that neither supports nor endorses any political party or candidate.

APPENDIX D

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Small Sample of Philly Voter Rolls Reveals Hundreds of Ineligible Names

Posted By [Nicole S. Marrone](#) On September 7, 2010 @ 12:00 am In [Crime,US News](#) | [46 Comments](#)

The city of Philadelphia is known for many things: The Liberty Bell, cheesesteaks, water ice, and Santa Claus-booging Eagles fans. But if research that I conducted in 2006 is still accurate today, Philadelphia should also be known for all-inclusive voting — that is, voting regardless of whether one has a pulse or is otherwise eligible to cast a vote.

Every two years, states are required to provide data to the Election Assistance Commission regarding their compliance with Section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act (the section of that statute which ensures voter lists are up-to-date and free of ineligible voters). In 2005, their data collection for Pennsylvania revealed that 102.5% of the citizen voting age population was registered to vote on Election Day 2004.

One might reasonably wonder how it was possible that more people were registered to vote than existed. My 2006 analysis of the city of Philadelphia's voter list provided some possible answers to that question.

In the spring of 2006, I reviewed portions of the city of Philadelphia's 2005 voting list. I found that underaged voters, deceased voters, and incarcerated felons were registered to vote and had remained on the voting list, despite the fact that none of them were eligible to vote in Pennsylvania (or, in most cases, anywhere else).

In Pennsylvania, a voter must be 18 or older as of the date of the election to be eligible to vote. Yet at least 130 voters on the list were under the age of 18. Thirty-four of whom *had a birth year of 2004* — the year of the election. And 215 voters on the list had a birthdate of: "00-00-00."

Just looking at the years of birth for the registered voters, I found 54 voters listed with years of birth ranging from 1825 – 1899. While it is possible that a voter born in 1899 could still be alive in 2004 (he or she would be 105), it is clearly impossible that someone born in 1825 would.

Digging a little bit deeper, I was able to find confirmed deceased voters still on the list. I took a sample of 385 registrants born between the years 1900 and 1905, and found that 51 (thirteen percent!) were in fact dead, according to the Social Security Death Index.

It was not simply the deceased, underaged, and age-unknown who remained on the voter list: incarcerated felons (who are ineligible to vote in Pennsylvania) were on there too. My research showed that at least 12 incarcerated felons were on the 2005 official voter list, and were still incarcerated when I conducted my analysis in 2006.

Leaving names on the official voter list of ineligible voters invites fraud. While I did not witness this, a reliable person "on the ground" during the 2004 presidential election told me that he saw the signatures in the poll books of these same 12 *incarcerated* felons — indicating that they actually voted on Election Day.

My sampling of just a small portion of one city's data from the 2005 official voting list uncovered 408 definite or highly likely ineligible voters. And that number does not account for all of the voters who may have been ineligible due to a change in residence. The true number of ineligible voters could easily be in the thousands — just from this small sample.

Assume that there were just 400 or so ineligible voters from all of Philadelphia, and not just from a small sample. Philadelphia is just one of 67 counties in the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania. If every county had 400 or more ineligible voters on their lists for any given election, and those voters actually voted, roughly 26,800 votes would be ineligible. Multiply that by 50 states and one would be hard-pressed to successfully argue that a problem doesn't exist when relevant portions of the National Voter Registration Act, such as Section 8, are not enforced — as the DOJ's Julie Fernandes instructed ^[1].

If it is true that the DOJ, as a matter of policy, will not enforce this statute, it is frightening to think of the consequences. Would anyone be able to trust the electoral process knowing that dead or otherwise ineligible voters are casting votes?

The right to vote in America is sacred and should remain as pure as our Founding Fathers intended. (Those same Founding Fathers who declared America a free and independent country during a hot summer in 1776 in ... Philadelphia.)

It is time to take action. If the DOJ will not enforce the law, the people must — the Motor Voter law allows private citizens to bring suit against states and voter registrars for not properly maintaining the rolls.

Our right to vote is what gives us the power to choose the government that works for us — "consent of the governed" is a hollow phrase if voter rolls do not accurately reflect "the governed."

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APPENDIX E

Testimony of Don Adams , Board Member and Co-Founder of the Independence Hall Tea Party Association, at the public hearing of the House State Government Committee, March 21, 2011.

Thank you Representatives Metcalfe and Cruz for allowing me to present testimony in support of HB 934 and HB 647 on behalf of the Independence Hall Tea Party Association membership, its Board of Directors, and its President, Teri Adams. It is an honor to appear before this panel, comprised of members of the Committee of Transportation and the Committee of State Government of the Pennsylvania General Assembly.

The Independence Hall Tea Party Association was founded in February, 2009 for the purpose of reforming government. In order to achieve such reform, it is essential that the electoral process be free of corruption and voter fraud.

Over the last several decades, it has become apparent that voter integrity has been compromised in various precincts throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, especially in precincts located in the state's two largest cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

John Fund of the Wall Street Journal documented Philadelphia voter fraud in his book, *Stealing Elections: How Voter Fraud Threatens Our Democracy*, published in 2004.

Not long after reading Fund's book, I conducted my own experiment to see how easy it would be for an individual to commit voter fraud.

Having moved from a house address in Philadelphia County to a duplex apartment in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, I, of course, had re-registered to vote using my new address.

On election day, 2004, I first voted at the proper polling precinct in the Rowland Community Center, as indicated by my voter registration card for the new home address. I then returned to my old precinct on Rising Sun Avenue in Philadelphia, to find out if I was still registered to vote at that location.

As I suspected, my name appeared on both the Rising Sun registration rolls as well as the Rowland Community Center rolls. If I had so chosen to do so, I could have voted twice that day. It is my contention that I would have never been caught.

It was very disheartening to learn that our Democratic system of one person, one vote was so easily thwarted.

It led me to the conclusion that voter fraud could, as John Fund had argued in his book, be widespread and pervasive.

Appearing here, today, along side of me, is fellow Independence Hall Tea Party member, Jack Morely. Mr. Morely has witnessed, first hand, voter fraud in various Center City and South Philadelphia precincts.

Some of the careless or fraudulent activity he has seen includes, but is not limited to:

1. People registered to vote using boarded up and sealed row homes as well as vacant lots as official residences.
2. As many as twelve adults registered to vote in a 2 or 3 bedroom row house. The reasons for this could be varied--but each reason defies credibility.

Reason one: Persons claiming to live at said residence really don't live there (could be homeless, etc).

Reason two: Persons moved away from said residence but their names were never removed from voter registration rolls.

3. Deceased persons registered to vote at various polling places.
4. A test mailing of 700 registered voters in the Philadelphia's 2nd and 5th Wards resulted in a return rate of 20%. Nearly 140 names appearing on the registration rolls could not be found at the indicated addresses.
5. Illegal assistance being given to voters at precincts by polling place officials, including majority and minority inspectors, machine inspectors, clerks and judges of elections.
6. Individuals being dragged off the street and told to vote under an assumed name.
7. Ward leaders forcing elderly voters to obtain absentee ballots for the purpose of signing them over to said ward leader.

In the 2010 Election cycle, it was alleged that a campaign aid to Congressman Patrick Murphy (PA-8) was intercepting absentee ballot applications that should have been mailed directly to Bucks County Board of Elections.

Several years ago, former Pennsylvania State Representative and House Speaker, John Perzel, conducted a survey and found roughly 5,000 people voted in both Philadelphia and New Jersey elections on the same day.

The above anecdotes indicate serious breaches in Pennsylvania's electoral process.

It is quite obvious that the Pennsylvania Legislature must tighten the security of the ballot box in order to insure the integrity of our Democratic system of governance.

The twin bills, HB 934 and HB 647 are a step in the right direction. If passed, they would make it more difficult for voter fraud to flourish.

Hopefully, these measures will be followed-up by laws encouraging strict maintenance of voter registration rolls--including cross referencing with other states and a purging of the rolls immediately upon the death of a registered voter or the movement of a registered voter to a new address requiring a change in polling place.

Also, there must be a review of the absentee ballot process which seems to invite voter fraud--most recently exposing its ugly head in the Pennsylvania 8th Congressional District race.

The Independence Hall Tea Party Association applauds the efforts of these Committees to restore voter integrity and to protect our Democratic Republic.

APPENDIX F

Opening Statement of Michael Bekesha Judicial Watch, Inc.

Public Hearing of the State Government Committee on HB 934 and HB 647 – Voter Fraud

Good Afternoon. I'm Michael Bekesha, an attorney at Judicial Watch. Judicial Watch is a Washington, D.C.-based public interest group dedicated to promoting transparency, accountability, and integrity in government, politics, and the law.

Thank you Chairman Metcalfe for inviting me here today. It is an honor for me, on behalf of Judicial Watch, to appear before this Committee. As you know, Voter Fraud is an important issue, not only in Pennsylvania, but around the country.

As part of our mission to investigate and prosecute government corruption, Judicial Watch sought access to FBI records related to voter fraud. Specifically, we uncovered election law violations and voter fraud in Missouri and Connecticut. According to FBI records, in 2007, the FBI investigated and ultimately arrested eight St. Louis, Missouri workers from the "community organization" Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now ("ACORN") for violation of election laws and voter fraud.

The FBI records include handwritten notes from FBI investigators interviewing canvassers working with Project Vote, an ACORN affiliate. The FBI found that those working for Project Vote and ACORN sought to "cause confusion on election day to keep polls open longer," "allow people who can't vote to vote," and "allow [people] to vote multiple times." Moreover, the FBI found instances of canvassers thinking that if they "used a completely fake name it would be less like ID Theft."

These are just a few examples of how voter fraud may occur. Unfortunately, these are not isolated incidents.

According to Judicial Watch's ongoing investigation, ACORN and its various affiliates (most notably Project Vote) have been implicated in at least 35 well-documented election fraud schemes in 17 states. Here, in Pennsylvania, after the last election, there were media reports that organizations, such as ACORN, were busing people from New Jersey and New York to vote in Philadelphia. Moreover, a former ACORN staffer pled guilty last year to charges stemming from his involvement in ACORN voter fraud in Pittsburgh. Six fellow ACORN employees were indicted along with him. In 2008, the organization was found to have submitted tens of thousands of fraudulent voter registrations in Philadelphia alone.

Reports of ACORN's demise have been greatly exaggerated. Although ACORN's vast network has been nominally disbanded, many of its former state-level branches have been reconstituted as distinct and legally independent non-profit entities. Nearly all of these "new" organizations are led by former ACORN executives and employees, and most occupy former

ACORN office space. They continue to perform the same type of work that was previously done by ACORN, ACORN Housing and their state-level offices. In essence, it is the same organization operating under different names.

In Pennsylvania, specifically, Judicial Watch has discovered that ACORN PA has been reconstituted. The office continues to be located at the former location of ACORN PA. Moreover, the Board members and staff with former ACORN affiliations remain prevalent.

Because of well-documented voter fraud over the past few elections, states around the country have started to re-examine their voter registration and election laws. At last count, approximately 27 states are in the process of passing or have just enacted new laws to prevent voter fraud in the future. As the Supreme Court (*Purcell v Gonzalez*, 549 U.S. 1, 4 (2006)) has stated:

Confidence in the integrity of our electoral processes is essential to the functioning of our participatory democracy. Voter fraud drives honest citizens out of the democratic process and breeds distrust of our government. Voters who fear their legitimate votes will be outweighed by fraudulent ones will feel disenfranchised.

Of course, in an attempt to prevent voter fraud, states must be mindful of any burdens new laws may impose on citizens. Too rigorous restrictions or requirements may lead to disenfranchisement. To that end, the courts have nicely laid out the dos and don'ts with respect to laws focused on voter identification.

Quite simply put, under the federal Constitution and most, if not all, state Constitutions, states may require voters to present photo identification before voting. Yet, there are some caveats.

First, to avoid establishing a "poll tax," states must not charge any fees to receive appropriate photo identification. If a state is to require a voter to show proof of identification, which must include a photograph of the voter, the state must provide free photo identification for every voter.

This requirement, however, does not necessitate that the state abolish any fees associated with obtaining the primary documents needed to register to vote and receive an approved voter identification card. Such fees, courts have found, are not burdensome.

Second, because various reasons may prevent a voter from having an approved photo identification card on Election Day, states must ensure that all registered voters have the ability to vote. Many states therefore allow registered voters the ability to cast a provisional ballot. Courts have found the availability of such a mechanism to be an adequate remedy. The provisional ballot allows the voter to cast a vote and within an allotted amount of time, correct the failure to provide proper identification, either through a sworn affidavit or presentment of an approved voter identification card.

Some states, to avoid burdening the voters from having to travel to a second state agency, usually within ten days, allow a voter to cast a ballot if the voter presents two forms of non-photo identification. A bill currently working its way through the Texas Legislature allows just that.

Third, states must undertake voter outreach and public education efforts to ensure that voters know of the changes in the law. This can be easily accomplished by providing brochures and other information through the mail, over the internet, and making such information available at various state agencies. The importance here is that voters will understand the change and have time to receive the appropriate voter identification card.

Many examples of constitutional legislation can be found across the country. This includes Pennsylvania. In preparing for today's hearing, I have reviewed both House Bill 934 and House Bill 647.

HB 934 requires registered voters to present "proof of identification" at the polls. Under the bill, proof of identification is a document that was issued by the United States or the Commonwealth and contains at least the name of the voter as well as a photograph of the voter. If a voter does not have an acceptable form of identification, the Department of Transportation will provide such photo identification at no cost. Moreover, the bill permits a voter to cast a provisional ballot, which will be counted upon the affirmation of an affidavit within six calendar days. Finally, the bill requires the Secretary of the Commonwealth to inform and educate the public regarding the new requirement for voting.

HB 647 similarly requires photo identification to be displayed prior to voting. To ensure conformity, the bill requires that every registered voter be provided a "voter registration card," which contains a photograph of the voter. Based on the language of the bill, it is unclear whether the voter registration card will be the only acceptable form of identification that may be presented when voting. Nevertheless, since the bill does not change the provisional ballot provisions already in place, this should not be a concern. This bill truly will ensure that anyone who registers to vote will have the proper identification, free of charge, necessary to vote.

With these two bills, Pennsylvania is on its way to ensuring fair elections for its citizens. Unfortunately, however, it is just the first step in the right direction. What is not addressed in these bills is voter fraud with respect to absentee ballots. Some citizens not only register to vote, but also vote, without ever appearing in person. To avoid disenfranchisement of those who simply cannot travel to register or to a polling place, the Commonwealth allows for registration and voting by mail. Although many legitimate votes are cast through absentee balloting, there is no question that voting by mail allows for those who want to cast fraudulent votes to do so.

Prior to and after the last election, there were various media accounts concerning absentee voter fraud in Pennsylvania. There were reports that voters were intimidated or purposefully tricked into submitting absentee ballot applications. Also, reports emerged that instead of being properly submitted for review, absentee ballot applications were being directed to private P.O. Boxes. Finally, for no other reason than the mechanics of our postal system, it can never be 100% certain that an absentee ballot was, in fact, submitted by the respective registered voter. Exactly how to fix such problems remains unclear. Based on a survey of states,

it does not appear as though there is any easy solution. Most states simply have not yet addressed absentee voter fraud.

In conclusion, Pennsylvania is one of many states willing to tackle voter fraud head on. Through HB 934 and HB 647, this Committee takes the first step in the right direction in restoring confidence in the integrity of Pennsylvania's electoral process. Although it is just the first step, it is a significant one. It will demonstrate to the citizens of the Commonwealth that they can trust their government and that their legitimate votes will not be outweighed by fraudulent ones.

Thank you.



APPENDIX G

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October 12-19, 1995

COVER STORY

Dead Men Can Vote

Dead Men *Can* Vote.**Voting fraud is alive and well in Philadelphia.****By Scott Farmelant**

Don't ask Sherry Swirsky about election fraud. The 18-year observer of Philadelphia elections and co-chair of Mayor Rendell's Election Reform Task Force says the media has overblown the problem.

Specifically, Swirsky singles out the *Inquirer's* coverage of the '93 scandal in the Second Senatorial District, in which backers of Democrat Bill Stinson paid \$1 bonuses to volunteers who rounded up absentee ballots. The Inky's intensive focus on this story, says Swirsky, "distorted people's views of the system and the process."

"I absolutely believe fraud should be rooted out and exposed," says Swirsky. "[But] the obsessive concern with fraud is what depresses voter turnout and registration in Philadelphia. It contributes to this ultimately destructive view that 'My vote doesn't matter, the whole system is corrupt.' The *Inquirer* has done a grave disservice to democracy to this city. They have exaggerated the pervasiveness of fraud in elections."

Does the system accommodate abuse? If so, how much? Admittedly, there's no chance of a fix in the Rendell/ Rocks race, in which Rendell's margin of victory is expected to be huge. And experts say the city's election system is built, above all, to prevent major irregularities.

But election fraud on a smaller level has proven to be a reality. Like the Stinson campaign. Or City Councilman Lee Beloff's fraud in 1985. And the claims of "irregularities" in ex-U.S. Rep. Lucien Blackwell's 1994 nominating papers. And these are just the incidents the public knows about.

Most experts downplay the effects of fraud on Philadelphia's local elections. Yet given a history that shows politics fueled by power lust, cheating will occur again. Worse, some say, one reform proposed by the Election Reform Task Force will open the doors for more abuse.

The current system makes it "increasingly difficult" for wrongdoers to pull a fraud.

That's the opinion of Fred Voight, executive director of the Committee of 70, a non-profit election watchdog group. And it's a view shared by Democratic party boss Bob Brady and others familiar with the process.

The Stinson affair is a prime example. The dispute came down to roughly 600 absentee ballots (250 tainted). In a city with 800,000 voters, in a year that featured over 40 contests, the stench of the Second Senate race still reached the nose of election officials (thanks to the bitter complaints of Bruce Marks). In the end, authorities claimed that 20 people took part in the scheme, and justice prevailed.

Indeed, even the most powerful pol in Philly has pooh-poohed the idea of systemic voter fraud.

After the Stinson scandal emerged, Mayor (and one-time District Attorney) Ed Rendell said, "I don't think it's anything that's immoral or grievous, but it clearly violates the election code."

Questions of immorality aside, election fraud may depend upon the race. Take an election like Rendell-Rocks. Polling numbers say fraud would not make a difference. Moreover, many see Rendell bettering the 1991 outcome where the mayor destroyed Republican Joe Egan in 1991 by more than a 2-1 ratio.

But some contests suggest fraud could affect a mayor's election.

In the 1991 Republican primary for mayor, Frank Rizzo topped Ron Castille — the Big Man's final and most dramatic win — by 1,400 votes. That's a margin of less than one voter per polling place.

In the '87 race between incumbent Wilson Goode and Frank Rizzo, a whopping 67.5 percent of the electorate turned out (some 650,000 people out of nearly 1 million residents voters). Goode bested Rizzo by 17,000 votes, a margin of roughly 10 voters per polling place.

At the same time, experts have placed Philly's fraudulent voter registrations at 80,000.

Ultimately, in a city of 1.1 million eligible voters with 610,000 Democrats and 190,000 Republicans registered, election officials must struggle to keep tabs on everybody. Certain events make it harder.

There are last-minute registrations taxing the system. In 1992, 193,000 people signed up to vote in the presidential election, with 40,000 enlisting on the final day. Of the 300,000 who signed up to vote for the 1983 Goode/ Rizzo primary, 60,000 procrastinators entered at the last minute.

Election Day itself is a monster. The city opens 1,680 polling districts covering 66 wards and relies on more than 15,000 people to make it all work. Election Day workers, mostly volunteers, pull 15-hour days. All of this eases the way for dirty politicians to dabble in dirty tricks.

"I don't know if you can ever eliminate irregularities in any system, whether it's voting or accounting," admits Swirsky. "The key is to limit opportunities. You can't extinguish people who have felony in their hearts."

Rigging elections comes down to registration. Which in Philly, like any urban area, means enrolling out-of-towners, the dead or the exploitable — the homeless and ex-cons.

How is it done? City Hall insiders — nameless in order to save jobs — cite a litany of registration methods available to the would-be election rigger.

Do dead men die? Not always. Corpses, say the sources, are perfect tools for election abuse.

The scam works like this. A registered voter dies near the registration deadline (Oct. 10 this year) but remains eligible. A hack sends somebody to pose as the dearly departed. If the fraudulent voter slips by poll watchers, the "ghost" ballot glides through.

Is this fraud prevalent? Nobody can say. Conventional wisdom suggests not. Then again, Fani Papanikolau's story raises questions.

Papanikolau, a 37-year-old Democratic committeewoman from Feltonville, cast an absentee vote in the 1993 primary. That is, Papanikolau voted in the 42nd Ward on behalf of a woman who was absent — permanently. She had departed the earth six months before. Papanikolau later owned up to 22 counts of election fraud when busted.

Beyond "ghosts," many non-Philly residents reportedly vote. This long-standing method boils down to strong city ties and vested interests.

Say a former city resident with family members in politics has moved to the 'burbs. The resident maintains a Philly address (usually a one-time residence or a business), then shows up at the polls. Easy to pull and very hard to detect (though not impossible — election officials caught a Wildwood, NJ resident voting during the '93 election).'

Then there are empty lot registrations. If somebody registers right before deadline at the address of a vacant lot, say sources, there's not enough time for investigators to catch up.

One can also enlist voters at places such as homeless shelters, halfway houses, pretty much any address. Voight and others claim many people register to obtain welfare benefits. Indeed, a man went to prison last year after bilking \$9,000 worth of emergency food stamps via 50 false voter registrations.

But sources insist a shady operative can also buy or use these votes. The *Inquirer* has written about unsubstantiated reports where campaigns allegedly paid bounties to volunteers who registered homeless people.

Finally, there is double-voting — when somebody votes in two divisions during one election. The city's registration computer is supposed to weed out people who are registered in different divisions but in 1994, the *Inquirer* found more than 200 people who signed up to vote in two places.

These problems have been limited, judging from past inquiries and studies. Yet nobody can accurately say how much voter fraud exists in Philly. (News accounts place the highest estimate of fraudulently registered voters at 10 percent of all voters, roughly 80,000 in 1993.)

Despite this evidence, it is difficult to challenge fraud. The only pre-election method involves direct confrontation at the polls. An observer who suspects cheating must single out alleged offenders. The suspect can still vote, however, if a voter from within the division can vouch for the suspect's identity.

Ultimately, the only safeguard on Election Day is the polling judge and observers. Some don't see this as much of a barrier.

"People [working the polls] don't ask for IDs," says Jimmy Tayoun, a former First District City Councilman and noted political felon.

Indeed, as the Inky revealed last year, many inspectors and judges are out-of-state residents, which is a clear violation of Pennsylvania election laws.

Further, one woman convicted of election fraud in the Second Senatorial vote scandal of 1993 worked at the 19th Division polls during 1994.

"Residence is a very difficult legal issue, and challenges are even tougher," concedes Voight. "So New Jersey residents with strong party ties can [cheat]. Am I concerned about non-residents registering to vote? Of course. But to what extent is it happening? Myth does not necessarily have anything to do with fact."

There are few means for stopping non-residents, "ghosts" or double-voters from pulling a lever once they are improperly registered. Look at the city's outdated method of ferreting out false registrations and one sees why.

Election officials mail postcards to registered voters. If a card comes back undelivered, investigators raise an eyebrow and the name is stricken from the rolls. Simple, right?

Not exactly. In the past, the City Commissioner's office has admitted that many cards never find their way back due to problems with the U.S. Postal Service. (The City Commissioners did not return several calls.)

Sources also say that even if the mail doesn't lose the post card, City Commissioners probably won't catch up with the perpetrator before Election Day because of the short three-week time line.

Of course, after a lever is pulled, there's no way to retrieve a vote.

Records indicate the City Commissioners catch many suspect registrations. In 1991, the commissioners struck 17,500 voters from the rolls following residence checks and other investigations. In 1993, the commissioners inspected 135,000 registrations and eliminated 8,000 voters from the primary and another 6,300 before the general election.

And state officials knocked 75,000 voters off the eligible list last November, including 40,000 who live in poorer sections of North Philly.

Yet the job remains difficult. And Congress hasn't helped. The so-called federal "Motor Voter" law eases the path for legal registration. The law is designed to allow for greater participation in the election process. Currently, voters continue to stay away from the polls.

Under Motor Voter, everybody who applies for or renews a driver's license can vote. Ergo, increased citizen participation.

But, it seems that Motor Voter may clear the way for increased illegal registration. That's because once somebody is signed up, they're on the rolls to stay.

Motor Voter mandates the end of the "nonvoting purge." Before, Philly election officials dumped registered voters who didn't vote in a particular election. Now, the number of fraudulently registered voters could swell via eased access to registration.

And unless the city improves its detection capabilities, those names will stay enrolled.

The new law doesn't sit well with some, especially those who've been burned for breaking election law.

Like Matthew Cianculli. He spent 11 months in federal prison in 1979 for allowing nine people to register at his home address. Today, Cianculli would have earned a slap on the wrist.

"I thought then and I think now that as long as a person registers and votes only once, what does it matter where a person hangs their hat?" says Cianculli when discussing his prison term. "To me, [the laws] are absurd."

After all, Cianculli might ask, what happened to the family of the seven-year-old girl who was registered to vote in the Second Senate district back in '93? Did they go to jail? Or what about Ralph Acosta's people who registered voters on empty lots? Even Acosta's brother Juan cast a vote in 1993 for his brother's opponent despite being dead. Why, none of the 20 people implicated in the Stinson scandal went to jail.

And now, states allow the homeless to register and several more issue absentee ballots without restriction. Many hope the moves will bring more people out on Election Day. To veteran Philly street politicians and their operatives, the changes leave questions.

"Everything [Cianculli] supposedly did wrong — allowing nine guys to use his name as a mail drop — is now legal," says Tayoun. "Everything that used to be illegal is becoming legal."

Ask Bill Stinson about the scandal which tainted his name forever and his eyes grow dark, his lips tighten and his manner shortens. "It was bullshit," he barks. "It was absolute bullshit."

Stinson isn't saying much more about the incident. He's moved on, now readying an Irish pub on Spring Garden Street. But Stinson's attitude suggests he did not have a reason to pull a fix.

Stinson did, of course, have a reason. But the '93 special election meant a whole lot more than a mere seat in Harrisburg for Bill Stinson. At the time, partisan control of the state Senate hung in the balance. '

"Nobody gave a shit about Bruce Marks or Bill Stinson," says one veteran election observer. "This was about control of the Senate, this was about a power struggle in Harrisburg."

In the end, Stinson captured a 463-vote win. Then a federal judge booted Stinson from office and he lost his reputation, respect plus any future in politics. And Democrats lost control of the Senate when Marks took Stinson's place.

Everyone knows the Stinson campaign was not the first to dabble in election fraud as a means of gaining power. Philly has a long history of fixing elections as a means of controlling patronage, juicy municipal contracts, and other perks of elected office. The city has lived through the "vote early and often days," watched as crooked pols dumped ballot boxes into the river and endured a police force that escorted "repeaters" to their umpteenth ballot of the day.

This all occurred before the turn of the century and the 1917 murder in the "Bloody Fifth," better known as Society Hill.

In a battle fueled by Republican Boss Edwin Vare, Detective George Eppley died under a hail of assassins' bullets while protecting a councilman's candidate. Before it ended, the Fifth riot saw blackjack beatings, pistol whippings and the arrest of Mayor Thomas B. Smith for strong-arming and terrorizing the people.

Why did blood flow come election time? Vare and his brother William were garbage collectors. They needed control of City Hall to control waste disposal contracts. They also ran a construction business and needed a large slice of the city's capital budget. Hence, the Vares' vicious approach to elections.

Modern-day scandals pale by comparison. Yet even the seemingly insignificant method of counting votes can raise questions.

Tom Mattia, who oversees the city's election hardware at a warehouse on Wissahickon Ave., reports that it is impossible to tamper with voting machines.

"You can't cheat on the machines," says Mattia. "There's no way."

Yet Mattia, Voight, Swirsky and others readily admit that adding totals from the machines may cause problems.

Each polling station is staffed by a judge, two elected inspectors, an appointed clerk and a machine inspector from the County Board of Elections. When it comes time to count numbers, the judge and inspectors read totals off counters hidden inside the machines.

The work begins at 6:30a.m. well into the night. Sometimes, when the numbers are read after 8 p.m., judges and workers make mistakes.

Officials can also cheat, concedes Voight. Which is one big reason why the Rendell Task Force demands a new \$19 million voting system with electronic counting features.

These machines, says the task force, would create a paper trail for challenges, quicken and clarify ballot counting, and "digitalize" voter registration.

"It's years and \$19 million away, but it will be fast, accurate and voter friendly," says Voight.

In his Walnut Street office, Voight is often on the phone, talking votes. No great surprise. As the boss behind the city's top election safeguard, the bald, bespectacled man spends a lot of his time answering calls from candidates, voters and election workers.

At this minute, Voight's helping somebody who wants to register after a move. Where do they go to change their address? How is it done? Voight turns away for a moment, then ends the conversation with a warning.

"If you think it's confusing now, it's going to get more confusing," says Voight, a sardonic smile creasing his face.

Voight is discussing polling places, but he could be talking about Motor Voter. He could be talking about the city's practice of counting results. Or he could be talking about the reform package crafted by Rendell's task force.

The report, issued in mid-September, touched on several matters. One theme, however, emerged from the 73-page report with several hundred pages of appendices. If a Philly resident wants to vote, said the task force, let 'em — under almost any circumstance.

The report's rationale was clear. The public is jaded by public corruption, especially voter fraud. Now is the time to encourage participation, no matter what it takes.

This idea is viewed as noble, both here and across the land. As things stand, less than 40 percent of the state's electorate participate in the voting process.

At the same time, some worry that the committee's proposal to open the voting door wider arrives in a sticky package. This is because 24-member panel seeks "universal absentee ballots." Which, after the Stinson scandal, is a touchy matter.

The panel said anybody who wants an absentee form should get one "for any reason whatsoever." The current law limits the use of absentees to the disabled and those who can't make it to the polls on Election Day. Eligible residents must apply in person and vote by mail.

Thanks to the low-jinks of Stinson's machine, the phrase "for any reason whatsoever" sparks reasonable concern. After all, the Second Senate voting scandal revealed how easy it was for campaign workers to tamper with absentee ballots. And most did it for a \$1 bounty.

So what was the committee thinking when they suggested free-flowing absentee ballots?

The answer, as it turns out, was simple. The task force felt that open eligibility would lessen the odds for trouble. Yet, as Swirsky and Voight are the first to admit, universal absentee balloting can only work if the city creates safeguards. Which at this point in time do not exist.

The proposal opens the door for "naysayers to point out that any such reforms enhance the potential for fraud," concedes Swirsky.

Indeed, players like Tayoun, Brady and Ward Two leader Buddy Cianfrani scoff at universal absentees.

"If you've got 10 blank forms and you've got \$10, you'd just fill them out," says Brady.

"Who's to stop somebody from 100 people showing up and saying 'Here we are, no we don't have ID, we're homeless'?" asks Tayoun. "You can flood a lot of phony names on phony addresses and there's no way they're going to check."

Universal absentees "would increase the odds for people to do things that weren't right," adds Cianfrani. "Right off the top of my head, it doesn't make sense."

Further, the idea of universal absentees spurs one long-time political observer to blurt "if that happens, I'll go out, get 300 ballots and vote 'em myself."

This from a guy who hasn't worked a campaign in three decades.

Quotes like these infuriate Swirsky. The proposal, she stresses, demands built-in safeguards. Absentee ballots would only be released to a voter, she says, or to a designated agent who signed a form, thus leaving a paper trail. Further, the use of designated agents for aiding the handicapped would be limited.

"I don't see, under what we are proposing, how anyone could get their hands on 300 ballots unless they break into the Board of Elections," fumes Swirsky. "You'd have to be a master forger to do that."

Swirsky notes that universal balloting is legal in Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska and Oregon. None of the states have encountered problems.

Finally, Swirsky notes that the state legislature must rewrite election law if the proposal is to ever become law. Under those restrictions, few believe absentee balloting will come to Philadelphia anytime soon, especially without safeguards.

For all the reform talk, however, one fact remains clear. Punishment for absentee ballot fraud is weak. Nobody, notes Swirsky, went to prison for wrongdoing in the Second Senate scandal (Stinson was acquitted of fraud charges). Democrat committeeman Charles Pollan was the last Philadelphia operative who went to jail for election tampering, getting three years in 1987. Indeed, the Task Force report admits that anti-absentee fraud measures "remain ineffectual."

The lack of penalties is odd, given the anti-fraud sentiment expressed by party heads, newspaper editorial boards and the public.

"The dirtballs in the Second Senate [scandal] should have gone to jail," says Voight.

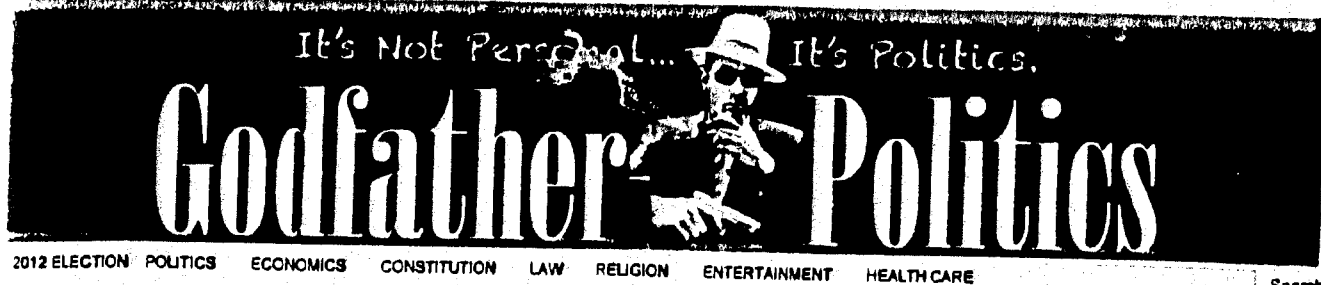
Cheaters "should be nailed to the cross if they're caught," agrees Ron Donatucci, register of wills and leader of the 26th Ward. "There should be no mercy."

Alas, the only penalties of late are probation and fines. In the meantime, from empty lots to Motor Voter, many see a future where election abuse, fraud and irregularities exist.

"I don't think they're ever gonna stop [fraud]," laments Donatucci. "I don't know how they're ever going to stop it."

Fred Voight agrees: At the bottom line, those who can cheat will.

"Just remember one thing — any [election] system that man can invent, others are going to try to fuck it."



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posted on May 31, 2012 by Gary DeMar

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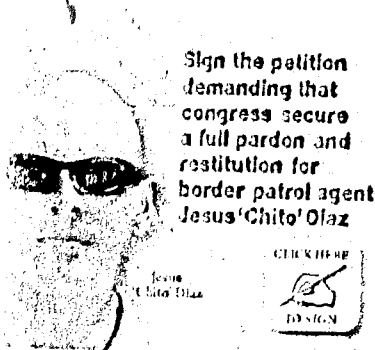
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Attorney General Eric Holder spoke to a gathering of black church leaders on Wednesday in Washington, D.C., where he told them that voting is a "sacred" right. Where's the ACLU? Americans United for Separation of Church and State? Sounds like "theocracy" and "dominionism" to me. Where's Michelle Goldberg? Wasn't the Attorney General trampling on the First Amendment by mixing religion and politics?



The whole separation of church and state thing is a one way street. It's only OK for liberals to make appearances before church leaders and speak about a "sacred" right.



It's too bad that conservative church leaders are intimidated by the claims of liberals and organizations like the ACLU and Americans United. It's more likely, however, that pastors use the "separation of church and state" myth as an excuse not to speak on political issues, thereby giving liberals free reign to recruit among religious adherents with no blowback from groups the ACLU and Americans United.

Liberal hypocrisy is so rampant that no one is surprised by it anymore. So instead of harping on it in this article, I want to address some of Eric Holder's legal and logical absurdities that he spoke about in his address to the participants at the Conference of National Black Churches:

The recent wave of changes to state-level voter identification laws also has presented a number of problems requiring the department's attention. In December [of 2011], we objected to South

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Eric Holder Wants One Law for Whites and Another for 'Non-Whites' - Godfather Politics

Carolina's voter ID law, after finding — based on the state's own data — that the proposed change would place **an unfair burden on non-white voters.**"

Does the requirement to show an ID put an unfair burden on "non-whites" who cash checks, purchase alcohol, or buy cigarettes? Are only "non-whites" economically disadvantaged? Sounds like racial stereotyping.

Is there an unfair burden on "non-whites" who want to purchase a drug like Mucinex? The non-prescription drug loosens the mucus that causes chest and nasal congestion. Since it contains chemicals used that can be used to make crack, Mucinex purchasers have to show ID to purchase the product.

Is Eric Holder saying that the ID requirement in the above examples should be set aside for "non-whites"? Does this mean that a bank would have to cash a check for a "non-white" person without having to require an ID? Can we assume that only "non-whites" will have to show IDs in the future? Can anyone say "reverse discrimination"?

Did Eric Holder have to show his law license in order to practice law? Apparently not.



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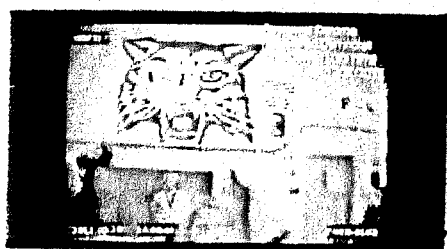
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APPENDIX I

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Dead People Voting in New Hampshire Primary – Why Democrats Don't Want Photo ID



The Democratic Party has repeatedly fought against any state or federal measure that would require a photo ID for anyone casting a vote. They claim that it somehow discriminates against minorities. Ironically, their argument amounts to a form of racial profiling and is not any different than the charges they have leveled against others including Sheriff Joe Arpaio.

Tuesday was the New Hampshire primary which may be one of the most highly publicized and watched primaries in the nation. Filmmaker James O'Keefe went from precinct to precinct requesting to vote under the names of numerous dead people. In every instance, the poll workers just asked him to verify name and address and then handed him a ballot. On camera, he repeatedly asked if they needed to see an ID and he was repeatedly told no, it wasn't necessary. Watch the video for yourself:

In many of the instances shown on the video, O'Keefe didn't even need to know the address of the deceased as the poll worker read the address off and asked if that was right. No identification and no address necessary, just a name and you can vote, no questions asked.

At the two minute mark in the video, the poll worker states that an ID of any kind is not necessary and then tells O'Keefe that if someone else came in and wanted to vote using the same name that they would be denied because they already have the name checked off. Under this type of open system, it wouldn't take much for a group of Democrats to obtain a list of registered Republican voters, show up at the polls early and place a vote for Obama and other Democrats in the November election. If and when the real



APPENDIX J

4 Indiana Dems charged with election fraud in 2008 presidential race

By Eric Shawn

Published April 03, 2012 | FoxNews.com

300x250

Felony charges related to election fraud have touched the 2008 race for the highest office in the land.

Prosecutors in South Bend, Ind., filed charges Monday against four St. Joseph County Democratic officials and deputies as part of a multiple-felony case involving the alleged forging of Democratic presidential primary petitions in the 2008 election, which put then-candidates Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton on the Indiana ballot.

The officials are accused of taking part in a scheme to fake signatures and names on the primary petitions needed to run for president. Court papers say the plan was hatched by local Democratic Party officials inside the local party headquarters.

Among those charged is the former long-time chairman of the St. Joseph County Democratic Party, Butch Morgan, who allegedly ordered the forgeries. He was forced to resign when the allegations were first made public last October, even though his lawyer, Shaw Friedman, told Fox News at the time that Morgan did not do anything wrong.

The St. Joseph County Board of Voter Registration's Democratic board member, Pam Brunette, Board of Voter Registration worker Beverly Shelton and Democratic volunteer and former board worker Dustin Blythe also face charges.

According to affidavits, St. Joseph County Voter Registration Office worker Lucas Burkett told investigators that he was part of the plan that started in January 2008 "to forge signatures on presidential candidate petitions instead of collecting actual signatures from citizens."

The documents state that Burkett told investigators that "he was heavily involved in St. Joseph County political activities with the local Democratic party," and that "he had, in fact, personally forged several such signatures," and had attended meetings at the local Democratic party headquarters, where it was agreed to forge the petitions. Morgan, the County Democratic Chairman, allegedly "instructed Mr. Burkett, Pamela Brunette, Beverly Shelton, and Dustin Blythe to forge ballot petitions for presidential candidates," and that "all of them agreed to follow these instructions" by copying names and signatures from old election petitions.

According to affidavits, Burkett told investigators it was his job to "forge petitions for candidate Barack Obama," Shelton "was assigned to forge petitions for candidate Hillary Clinton" and Blythe "was assigned to forge petitions for candidate John Edwards." When Edwards dropped out of the race at the end of January 2008 and Burkett refused to continue the forgeries, Morgan allegedly ordered Blythe to then forge petitions for Barack Obama.

Indiana State Police investigators identified a total of 22 petitions that appeared to be faked, yet sailed through the Voter Registration Board as legitimate documents. The signature of the board's Republican supervisor, Linda Silcott, which is required for legal certification, appeared to be rubber stamped on the documents. She told investigators that she did not remember signing or authorizing her rubber stamp to be used.

Silcott also told investigators that she recognized the handwriting on the alleged forged Obama petitions as that of Blythe's.

The South Bend Tribune and independent political newsletter Howey Politics Indiana have reported that a handwriting analyst concluded last fall that Blythe's handwriting matched some of the alleged Obama fakes. When Fox News caught up to Blythe as he left the Voter Registration Board last November and asked him if he forged any signatures or faked any petitions, he repeatedly replied, "I don't have anything to say."

The case raises the possibility that the president's campaign and that of Clinton's, could have been legally challenged in Indiana if the alleged forgeries were discovered during the race.

Under state law, presidential candidates need to qualify with 500 signatures from each of Indiana's nine congressional districts. Indiana elections officials say that in St. Joseph County, which is the 2nd Congressional District, the Obama campaign qualified with 534 signatures; Clinton's camp had 704.

But the signatures, which were certified by the elections board, were never challenged. If the number of legitimate signatures for Obama or Clinton fell below the legal requirement of 500, they could have been bounced from the state ballot. Reports have previously put the number of phony signatures for both candidates at about 150, but state investigators plucked names from the petitions at random and cited only 20 individual alleged forgeries as part of their case. They say their investigation of the petitions continues.

Multiple voters, including Indiana's former Democratic Gov. Joe Kernan, told Fox News that their names and signatures were phonies.

"That's not my signature," Charity Rorie told Fox News as she sat in her kitchen in Mishawaka, Ind.. The mother of four was stunned that her name and signature, and those of her husband, appeared on one of the Obama petitions. She said they "absolutely" were fakes and was troubled that personal details such as their address and birthdays were also included.

"It was shocking," she said. "Why did they do that, and where did they get it from?"

"I did not sign for Barack Obama," Democratic voter Robert Hunter told Fox News as he stared at the Obama petition that included his name and purported signature supporting the candidate. While he observed that the scrawl looked "very close" to his real one, it was not.

"I always put 'Junior' after my name, every time... there's no 'Junior' there," Hunter told us. "I don't like anybody using my name for anything other than myself."

"It's scary," Charity said. "A lot of people have already lost faith in politics and the realm of politics and that solidifies our worries and concerns."

As for Burkett, a 26-year-old lifelong Democrat, "he is the whistle-blower in this," his lawyer, Andrew B. Jones, told Fox News.

"Lucas really is the hero in this situation. He is someone who stood up for good government, and has cooperated with the state police and will continue to do so."

If you suspect voter or election fraud where you live, tell the Fox News Voter Fraud Unit: voterfraud@foxnews.com

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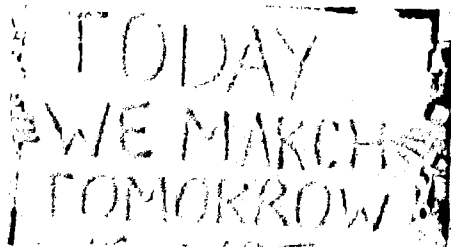
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Thanks to Democrats Masses of Illegals Are Voting in US and State Elections



Democrats have been fighting against methods to stop voter fraud such as voter IDs. Some states have passed laws requiring all legally registered voters to have a photo ID card in order to vote, but Democrats challenge the laws and get liberal judges to overturn them. Even the US Attorney General Eric Holder claims that voter photo ID's **discriminate against black people**.

Have you ever wondered why?

We already showed you how hundreds of **dead people were voting** in the New Hampshire primary earlier this year and now there is evidence that hundreds and perhaps thousands of non-citizens including illegal aliens have also been voting.

In a news report picked up by **One News Now**, investigative reporter Andy Pierroti of NBC-2 in Fort Myers, Florida took on the task of seeing if people in the Fort Myers area had been voting illegally because of not being US citizens. Watch his news report below: If you noticed in the video, Florida law allows people to register to vote when applying for a driver's license without having to prove citizenship. Anyone can get a driver's license as long as they can pass the test. Foreign students studying in the US can get a driver's license, which also gives them the right to purchase guns in most states.

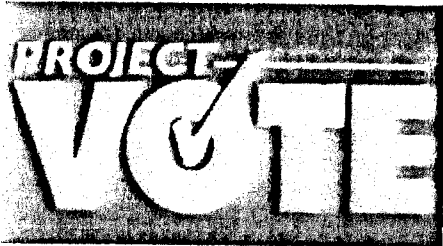
William Gheen president of Americans for Legal Immigration PAC claims that masses of illegal aliens are voting in several states. In his statement he said,

"In the states of Texas, California, and Florida, this gives them the ability to control national electoral politics. The Democrats are registering and voting illegal immigrants en masse — especially west of the Mississippi, where we believe they saved [Nevada Senator] Harry Reid's campaign... If you're a conservative voter and you ever want to win elections again, you have to stop this. ... No conservative is going to get elected to

APPENDIX L

godfatherpolitics.com <http://godfatherpolitics.com/2406/obamas-connection-to-voter-fraud-group/>

Obama's Connection to Voter Fraud Group



Voter fraud had been a problem for centuries. Over this past year, there has been quite a bit of controversy about voter ID and voter fraud. A number of Republican's have advocated tightening voting laws to help eliminate voter fraud. Among the methods being advocated is the use of a photo ID. Republicans believe that photo IDs will drastically cut the incidents of voter fraud.

Democrats have been adamantly opposed to photo ID claiming that it would deter many poor and elderly people from voting. In some areas, Democrats have even pushed to remove the requirement of having a mailing address to register to vote. They claim that this would allow the homeless to vote. Personally, I see this measure as being a means to allow voter fraud by people registering in more than one location and casting multiple votes.

One organization with strong ties to the Democrats that has been associated with voter fraud and voter corruption is Project Vote, which, not surprising, is (or was) an affiliate of ACORN before the organization was forced to close its doors this past year. Interestingly, Project Vote was perhaps the only real client that Barack Obama had when he was practicing law before entering politics.

Some former employees of Project Vote have contacted election officials concerning a significant number of new faulty registration forms. Adams and others believe that this may have been planned in order to overwhelm election officials, creating turmoil and disrupting their normal operations.

According to election attorney J. Christian Adams,

"It was actually the first, and maybe one of the only clients that President Obama had when he was an attorney in private practice. And during the 2008 election, he liked to distance himself from them. He said that he really didn't have a real serious role with them."

Kenyan-born Obama all set for US Senate

Kenyan-born US Senate hopeful, Barack Obama, appeared set to take over the Illinois Senate seat after his main rival, Jack Ryan, dropped out of the race on Friday night amid a furor over lurid sex club allegations.

The allegations that horrified fellow Republicans and caused his once-promising candidacy to implode in four short days have given Obama a clear lead as Republicans struggled to fetch an alternative.



Barack Obama

Ryan's campaign began to crumble on Monday following the release of embarrassing records from his divorce. In the records, his ex-wife, Boston Public actress Jeri Ryan, said her former husband took her to kinky sex clubs in Paris, New York and New Orleans.

"It's clear to me that a vigorous debate on the issues most likely could not take place if I remain in the race," Ryan, 44, said in a statement. "What would take place, rather, is a brutal, scorched-earth campaign — the kind of campaign that has turned off so many voters, the kind of politics I refuse to play."

Although Ryan disputed the allegations, saying he and his wife went to one 'avant-garde' club in Paris and left because they felt uncomfortable, lashed out at the media and said it was "truly outrageous" that the Chicago Tribune got a judge to unseal the records.

The Republican choice will become an instant underdog in the campaign for the seat of retiring Republican Senator Peter Fitzgerald, since Obama held a wide lead even before the scandal broke.

"I feel for him actually," Obama told a Chicago TV station. "What he's gone through over the last three days I think is something you wouldn't wish on anybody."

The Republican state committee must now choose a replacement for Ryan, who had won in the primaries against seven contenders. Its task is complicated by the fact that Obama holds a comfortable lead in the polls and is widely regarded as a rising Democratic star.

The chairwoman of the Illinois Republican Party, Judy Topinka, said at a news conference, after Ryan withdrew, that Republicans would probably take several weeks to settle on a new candidate.

"Obviously, this is a bad week for our party and our state," she said.

As recently as Thursday, spokesmen for the Ryan campaign still insisted that Ryan would remain in the race. Ryan had defended himself saying, "There's no breaking of any laws. There's no breaking of any marriage laws. There's no breaking of the Ten Commandments anywhere."

—AP

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Is this picture real? Welcome to Kenya birthplace of Obama

[The Huffington Riposte](#) ^ | 2/15/2010 | Leo Rugiens

Posted on Tuesday, February 16, 2010 9:27:53 AM by [GregNH](#)

Came across this this morning and of course I am suspect.



(Excerpt) Read more at thehuffingtonriposte.blogspot.com ...

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I did email the blog owner and asked for a source for the picture and will post a reply, if I get one.

1 posted on Tuesday, February 16, 2010 9:27:53 AM by [GregNH](#)

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That photograph has been posted MANY times here at FR, but I always presumed it was photoshopped; perhaps others know.

2 posted on Tuesday, February 16, 2010 9:30:04 AM by [hennie pennie](#)

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APPENDIX 0

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BETWEEN THE LINES

WHY DEMS HATE VOTER ID

Exclusive: Joseph Farah says Obama, Holder have no problem with racial discrimination

Published: 04/11/2012 at 7:32 PM



by **JOSEPH FARAH** [Email](#) | [Archive](#)

Joseph Farah is founder, editor and CEO of WND and a nationally syndicated columnist with Creators Syndicate. He is the author or co-author of 13 books, including his latest, "The Tea Party Manifesto," and his classic, "Taking America Back," now in its third edition and 14th printing. Farah is the former editor of the legendary Sacramento Union and other major-market dailies.

It's time to be very honest about why one political party – and one political party only – is dead-set against requiring voters to properly identify themselves at the polling place before casting their ballots.

That party is the Democratic Party. And the reason it opposes voter ID is because it makes voter fraud easier when identification is not required.

This should be self-evident to just about everyone – and actually is. Because every public opinion poll on the subject shows 70 to 80 percent of Americans in favor of voter ID laws.

Republican voters favor it. Democratic voters favor it. Whites favor it. Blacks favor it. Hispanics favor it. Men favor it. Women favor it.

Yet, the Democratic Party establishment and big majorities of Democratic members of Congress hate it.

The rationale for opposing this simple, common-sense procedure for ensuring that only registered voters actually vote is that it somehow would discourage minorities from participating in the electoral system. However, that reasoning is repudiated even by majorities of blacks and Hispanics, who apparently don't see any threat to their voting rights by a requirement to show a photo ID, as many states already require.

So what the Democratic Party machine prefers is chaos at the polls, allowing virtually anyone to vote – citizen, non-citizen, legal resident, illegal resident, registered voters, non-registered voters, real voters, impostors.

When Project Veritas' citizen journalist James O'Keefe went to the polls in the District of Columbia last week with a concealed video camera and asked if the voting official had a ballot for Eric Holder, meaning the attorney general of the United States, he not only got confirmation that Holder was registered, he was offered his ballot.

When O'Keefe reminded the polling official that he did not have identification with him, he was told he didn't need it. That's the open invitation to voter fraud that exists in our nation's capital, a city under the leadership of people way out of touch with American mainstream values of honesty, integrity, fairness and propriety.

If Barack Obama and Eric Holder and Democrats in Congress had their way, every state and city in America would be run like Washington. Now that should be a scary thought to you.

America is way past the days of Jim Crow, much to the chagrin of the Democratic Party, which, I remind you, instituted and maintained those racial discrimination and intimidation policies in the South for far too long.

As we've seen in recent decades, there is far less chance that blacks will be turned away from polls because of their race than whites. When the New Black Panthers stationed armed thugs in front of polling places in Philadelphia to intimidate white voters, Eric Holder refused to prosecute the perpetrators. So clearly, Obama and Holder and the Democrats don't have a problem with racial discrimination at the polls, as long as they perceive that racial discrimination as beneficial to their own empowerment.

It's time to think about these things carefully, because they are the kinds of changes that can transform America from the oldest constitutional republic in the world to a Third World-style banana republic. And that's just what a second term of Barack Obama in the White House will mean.

Obama and the Democratic Party establishment have demonstrated their utter contempt for the Constitution in many ways – not the least of those is through their stonewalling over the legitimate ID of Obama himself. They actively seek the disempowerment of anyone who disagrees with their agenda. They will use any means necessary to impose their radical agenda on the rest of us. "Any means" includes fraud, deceit, intimidation – maybe worse.

Remember what I am telling you the next time you see a politician or a member of the media protesting voter ID laws.

You and I are asked to present photo IDs many times throughout our lives. It's hardly an intrusive demand to ensure against the growing problem of identity theft and other forms of fraud.

It's the least we should demand from a process so critical to the integrity of American politics.

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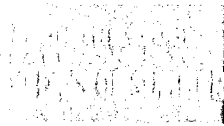
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APPENDIX P

The New York Times

April 29, 2008

Supreme Court Upholds Voter Identification Law in Indiana

By DAVID STOUT

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court upheld Indiana's voter-identification law on Monday, declaring that a requirement to produce photo identification is not unconstitutional and that the state has a "valid interest" in improving election procedures as well as deterring fraud.

In a 6-to-3 ruling in one of the most awaited election-law cases in years, the court rejected arguments that Indiana's law imposes unjustified burdens on people who are old, poor or members of minority groups and less likely to have driver's licenses or other acceptable forms of identification. Because Indiana's law is considered the strictest in the country, similar laws in the other 20 or so states that have photo-identification rules would appear to have a good chance of surviving scrutiny.

The ruling, coming just eight days before the Indiana primary and at the height of a presidential election campaign, upheld rulings by a Federal District Court and the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which had thrown out challenges to the 2005 law.

Justice John Paul Stevens, who announced the judgment of the court and wrote an opinion in which Chief John G. Roberts Jr. and Anthony M. Kennedy joined, alluded to — and brushed aside — complaints that the law benefits Republicans and works against Democrats, whose ranks are more likely to include poor people or those in minority groups.

The justifications for the law "should not be disregarded simply because partisan interests may have provided one motivation for the votes of individual legislators," Justice Stevens wrote.

Justice Stevens and the two court members who joined him found that the Democrats and civil rights groups who attacked the law, seeking a declaration that it was unconstitutional on its face, had failed to meet the heavy burden required for such a "facial challenge" to prevail.

Perhaps, they suggested, the outcome could be different in another voter-rights case, one in which a plaintiff could show that his or her rights had been violated. That was the approach suggested by the Bush administration, whose solicitor general, Paul D. Clement, urged the court to wait for a lawsuit brought by someone who was actually barred by the statute from casting a ballot.

Justices Antonin Scalia, Clarence Thomas and Samuel A. Alito Jr. concurred in the judgment of the court, but went further in rejecting the plaintiffs' challenge. In an opinion by Justice Scalia, the three justices said, "The law should be upheld because its overall burden is minimal and justified."

Indiana's law allows voters who lack photo identification to cast a provisional ballot, then appear at their county courthouse within 10 days to show identification. Chief Justice Roberts, who grew up in Indiana, said during the argument of the case in January that such requirements are not onerous. The law also makes provisions for people in nursing homes.

Justices David H. Souter, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen G. Breyer dissented. Justice Souter, in an opinion joined by Justice Ginsburg, said the Indiana law, which calls for a government-issued photo identification, like a driver's license or passport, "threatens to impose nontrivial burdens on the voting rights of tens of thousands of the state's citizens."

Some Democrats have complained that those who succeeded in passing the law and fought on its behalf were citing problems that did not exist, because prosecutions for impersonating a registered voter are exceedingly rare, or non-existent. The real motivation of those behind the law was to hamper Democrats, those foes of the law have argued.

"This decision is a body blow to what America stands for — equal access to the polls," said Senator Charles E. Schumer of New York, who leads the Democrats' Senate election efforts. Other Democrats offered similar expressions of dismay. Ken Falk, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Indiana, which brought the case, told The Associated Press that he was "extremely disappointed."

But Brian C. Bosma, who was speaker of the Indiana House when the law was enacted and is now the House's Republican leader, dismissed the Democrats' complaints. "This is only a burden for those who want to vote more than once," Mr. Bosma said in a telephone interview from Indianapolis. "It protects everyone."

When the case was argued before the Supreme Court in January, there was considerable back-and-forth over how much of a burden the Indiana law could be in an age when an

overwhelming majority of people old enough to vote also possess a driver's license or other form of photo identification.

There was also discussion over how much voter fraud really exists, with some suggestions that the reason it has apparently never been prosecuted in Indiana is because those who commit fraud are good at it.

But, as Justice Stevens noted, there have been flagrant examples of voter fraud in American history. He cited the 1868 New York City elections, in which a local tough who worked for Tammany's William (Boss) Tweed explained why he liked voters to have whiskers: "When you've voted 'em with their whiskers on, you take 'em to a barber and scrape off the chin fringe. Then you vote 'em again with the side lilacs and a mustache. Then to a barber again, off comes the sides and you vote 'em a third time with the mustache. If that ain't enough and the box can stand a few more ballots, clean off the mustache and vote 'em plain face."

In 2004, Justice Stevens noted in a footnote, the hotly contested gubernatorial election in Washington State produced an investigation that turned up 19 "ghost voters" and at least one confirmed instance of voter fraud. And while Justice Stevens did not mention the elections in the career of Lyndon B. Johnson, biographers of the late president have suggested that he won at least one election in Texas in the 1940's through ballot box-stuffing — and lost at least one the same way.

On the other hand, there is no dispute that some voting laws enacted decades ago, especially in the South, were not intended to prevent fraud but rather to keep blacks from voting.

Indiana usually goes Republican in presidential elections. Republicans control the State Senate, while Democrats hold a narrow advantage in the State House. The governor, Mitch Daniels, is a Republican. When the 2005 law was passed, Republicans controlled both houses and were unanimously behind the law — while Democrats were unanimously opposed.

Lawyers who challenged the case cited the experience of one would-be Indiana voter, Valerie Williams, who was turned away from the polling place in November 2006 by officials who told her that a telephone bill, a Social Security letter with her address and an expired driver's license were no longer sufficient.

"Of course, I threw a fit," she said in a January interview with The New York Times, recalling how she cast a provisional ballot which was never counted. Ms. Williams, in her early 60's, is black — and is a Republican.

APPENDIX Q

Examiner.com

WISCONSIN RECALL - June 5, 2012 - ADD A COMMENT

Caller to talk show: Democrats busing Michigan residents to vote in Wisconsin

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Caller to Chris Plante radio show alleges Democrats busing Michigan residents to vote in Wisconsin
Photo credit: dentonexable



Video: Chris Plante Show: Unions Busing MI Residents to WI to Vote Dem

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On Tuesday, a caller to the Chris Plante show said Democrats were busing voters in to Wisconsin from Michigan to participate in the recall election.

According to a caller named "Mike," a Michigan union (<http://www.examiner.com/topic/union>) organized a convoy of four buses, filled with Michigan Democrats, with the intention of voting for Tom Barrett in the Wisconsin recall (<http://www.examiner.com/topic/wisconsin-recall>) election.

"We're going to Wisconsin," he said. "We're from Michigan. Right outside Detroit and, they got four buses up here, Chris. I don't know if they got other buses coming from other directions but it's four buses and we're going to Wisconsin to vote."

"Mike" described "Greyhound size buses, filled to capacity" with a number of "freebies" available for the illegal voters.

"They treated me to lunch," he told Plante.

The caller, however, said he was going to vote for Governor Scott Walker.

"I'm talking low key cause I guarantee that if these people knew my intentions, man I'd be killed," he added.

"Most of them are Democrat. It's a Democratic union. It's actually a Democratic union organized by Democrats. But I'm not going on there to vote for the Democrat. I'm going on there to vote for Scott Walker. Once I heard about it I, I was thinking, hey, this is an opportunity to sabotage what they always do to Republicans."

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"Mike" told Plante he was not certain where the convoy was going, but said he would call back when he found out.

The transcript of the call can be seen at Fox News

(<http://nation.foxnews.com/wisconsin-recall-election/2012/06/05/eyewitness-alleges-democrat-union-vote-fraud-wisconsin>) .

2

Report

Print



Newby,
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Joe Newby

is an IT professional who has been involved in conservative politics for years. In 1991, he ran for City Council in Riverside, California, and has served as a campaign manager for local conservatives in California and Idaho, including former Idaho State Representative Jeff Alltus. For...

Jim Hoft of the Gateway Pundit

(<http://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2012/06/wisconsin-democrats-are-busing-in-supporters-from-minnesota-for-recall-vote-video/>) added that Democrats claimed on Twitter that voters are "driving in from across America" to vote in Wisconsin.

According to the Madison City Clerk

(<http://thinkprogress.org/politics/2012/06/05/495607/madison-city-clerk-turnout-is-on-pace-to-reach-119/?mobile=nc>), turnout is expected to hit 119 percent, which a post at Think Progress says is possible "because Wisconsin allows same-day voter registration."

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