



UPDATE: MISSION ACCOMPLISHED! A New Statewide Voting Integrity Commission was established 11-20 Chaired by the New Chair of the Arizona Democratic Party— Senator Harry Mitchell.

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RNC VOTE FRAUD?

Team Bush Paid Millions to Nathan Sproul—and Tried to Hide It

by Mark Crispin Miller and Jared Irmias

In the months before the 2004 presidential election, a firm called Sproul & Associates launched voter registration drives in at least eight states, most of them swing states. The group--run by **Nathan Sproul, former head of the Arizona Christian Coalition and the Arizona Republican Party--had been hired by the Republican National Committee.**

Sproul got into a bit of trouble last fall when, in certain states, it came out that the firm was playing dirty tricks in order to suppress the Democratic vote: concealing their partisan agenda, tricking Democrats into registering as Republicans, surreptitiously re-registering Democrats and Independents as Republicans, and shredding Democratic registration forms.

The scandal got a moderate amount of local coverage in some states--and then the election was over. Now anyone who brought up Nathan Sproul, or any of the other massive crimes and improprieties committed on or prior to Election Day, was shrugged off as a dealer in "conspiracy theory."

It seems that Sproul did quite a lot of work for the Republicans. Exactly how much did he do? More specifically, how much did the RNC pay Sproul & Associates?

If you went online last week to look up how much money Sproul received from the Republicans in 2004, you would have found that, according to the party (whose figures had been posted by the Center for Responsive Politics), the firm was paid \$488,957.

In fact, the RNC paid Sproul a great deal more than that. From an independent study of the original data filed by the Republicans with the Federal Election Commission, it is clear that Sproul was paid a staggering \$8.3 million for its work against the Democrats.

How the true figures came to be revealed

On Dec. 3, 2004, the Republican National Committee filed their Post-General Report with the FEC, accounting for all expenditures between Oct. 14 and Nov. 22.

Among the Itemized Disbursements there were listed six expenditures to Sproul & Associates, amounting to a total sum of \$4.5 million. Three of them were for "Political Consulting," and the other three were for "Voter Registration Costs." The RNC paid Sproul the biggest amount on the day before the election: \$1,668,733.

On Jan. 7, 2005 and again on May 3, 2005, the RNC sent in revised reports. Those items were unchanged in all of them.

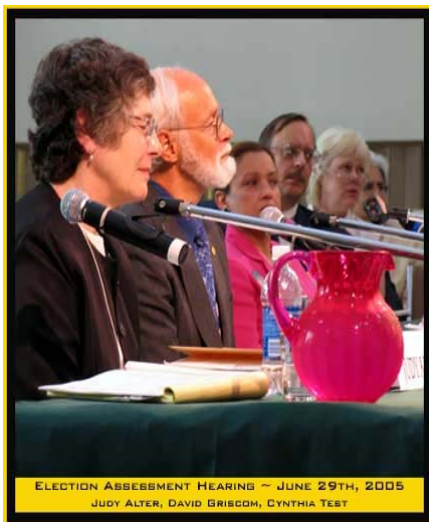
All the payments by the RNC to Sproul add up to a whopping \$8,359,161. Where did all that money come from? Why did the RNC suppress their real expenditures? And what exactly did Sproul do for all that pay?

After they received the RNC's second revised report, the FEC expressed dissatisfaction with the vague phrase "Voter Registration Costs." In a May 18 letter to Michael Retzer, Treasurer of the RNC, the FEC requested that itemized disbursements labeled thus be further clarified.

On June 17, the RNC submitted a (third) revised report. In it, those three suspicious Sproul expenditures labeled "Voter Registration Costs" had been changed to "Political Consulting." As a "clarification," it was as vague as possible. Although it only raised more questions, there seems to be no letter in the FEC database concerning that unedifying correction. *Continue on page 4*

Evidence for Ballot-Box Fraud by Poll Workers at an Arizona Precinct on 2 November 2004

John R. Brakey was the Democratic Precinct Cluster Captain for four precincts in Arizona Legislative District 27, a part of predominantly-Hispanic Congressional District 7. On Election Day 2004 he observed a multitude of irregular activities and was greeted with hostility by poll workers at three of the four voting stations he monitored. Brakey, a veteran civic activist, thought he "smelled a



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JUDY ALTER, DAVID GRIBCOM, CYNTHIA TEST

rat." Accordingly, he felt impelled to initiate an audit the voting process at one of these stations, Pct 324. All across the country, others were simultaneously beginning investigations of voting irregularities. So what was so different about what John Brakey did?

First and foremost John Brakey went after a paper trail different than the ballots themselves. The ballots were locked

up and could not be viewed without a court order, whereas most of the other documents could be obtained by Freedom of Information Act requests. What were these documents? First there were the complete "Signature Rosters," which contain the names of all voters registered in the precinct in alphabetical order. Second, there were photocopies of pages of these rosters that were ACTUALLY SIGNED BY VOTERS on Election Day. Third, there was the "Consecutive Number Register" or CNR. In the CNR, the poll workers are supposed to HAND PRINT the names of each voter who was issued *Continue on page 5* a ballot

Excerpt: None Dare Call It Stolen Ohio, the election, and America's servile press

Posted on Thursday, August 4, 2005. Originally from August 2005. Harpers Magazine - By Mark Crispin Miller.

Whichever candidate you voted for (or think you voted for), or even if you did not vote (or could not vote), you must admit that last year's presidential race was—if nothing else—pretty interesting. True, the press has dropped the subject, and the Democrats, with very few exceptions, have “moved on.” Yet this contest may have been the most unusual in U.S. history; it was certainly among those with the strangest outcomes. You may remember being surprised yourself. The infamously factious Democrats were fiercely unified—Ralph Nader garnered only about 0.38 percent of the national vote while the Republicans were split, with a vocal anti-Bush front that included anti-Clinton warrior Bob Barr of Georgia; Ike's son John Eisenhower; Ronald Reagan's chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, William J. Crowe Jr.; former Air Force Chief of Staff and onetime “Veteran for Bush” General Merrill “Tony” McPeak; founding neocon Francis Fukuyama; Doug Bandow of the Cato Institute, and various large alliances of military officers, diplomats, and business professors. The American Conservative, co-founded by Pat Buchanan, endorsed five candidates for president, including both Bush and Kerry, while the Financial Times and The Economist came out for Kerry alone. At least fifty-nine daily newspapers that backed Bush in the previous election endorsed Kerry (or no one) in this election. The national turnout in 2004 was the highest since 1968, when another unpopular war had swept the ruling party from the White House. And on Election Day, twenty-six state exit polls incorrectly predicted wins for Kerry, a statistical failure so colossal and unprecedented that the odds against its happening, according to a report last May by the National Election Data Archive Project, were 16.5 million to 1. Yet this ever-less beloved president, this president who had united liberals and conservatives and nearly all the world against himself—this president somehow bested his opponent by

3,000,176 votes. How did he do it? To that most important question the commentarial, briskly prompted by Republicans, supplied an answer. Americans of faith—a silent majority heretofore unmoved by any other politician—had poured forth by the millions to vote “Yes!” for Jesus' buddy in the White House. Bush's 51 percent, according to this thesis, were roused primarily by “family values.” Tony Perkins, president of the Family Research Council, called gay marriage “the hood ornament on the family values wagon that carried the president to a second term.” The pundits eagerly pronounced

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their amens—“Moral values,” Tucker Carlson said on CNN, “drove President Bush and other Republican candidates to victory this week”—although it is not clear why. The primary evidence of our Great Awakening was a post-election poll by the Pew Research Center in which 27 percent of the respondents, when asked which issue “mattered most” to them in the election, selected something called “moral values.” This slight plurality of impulse becomes still less impressive when we note that, as the pollsters went to great pains to make clear, “the relative importance of moral values depends greatly on how the question is framed.” In fact, when voters were asked to “name in their own words the most important factor in their vote,” only 14 percent managed to come up with “moral values.” Strangely, this detail went little mentioned in the post electoral commentary.

The press has had little to say about most of the strange details of the election—except, that is, to ridicule all efforts to discuss them. This animus ap-

peared soon after November 2, in a spate of caustic articles dismissing any critical discussion of the outcome as crazed speculation: “Election paranoia surfaces: Conspiracy theorists call results rigged,” chuckled the Baltimore Sun on November 5. “Internet Buzz on Vote Fraud Is Dismissed,” proclaimed the Boston Globe on November 10. “Latest Conspiracy Theory—Kerry Won—Hits the Ether,” the Washington Post chortled on November 11. The New York Times weighed in with “Vote Fraud Theories, Spread by Blogs, Are Quickly Buried”—making mock not only of the “post-election theorizing” but of cyberspace itself, the fons et origo of all such loony tunes, according to the Times.

Such was the news that most Americans received. Although the tone was scientific, “realistic,” skeptical, and “middle-of-the-road,” the explanations offered by the press were weak and immaterial. It was as if they were reporting from inside a forest fire without acknowledging the fire, except to keep insisting that there was no fire. Since Kerry has conceded, they argued, and since “no smoking gun” had come to light, there was no story to report. This is an oddly passive argument. Even so, the evidence that something went extremely wrong last fall is copious, and not hard to find. Much of it was noted at the time, albeit by local papers and haphazardly. Concerning the decisive contest in Ohio, the evidence is lucidly compiled in a single congressional report, released by Representative John Conyers of Michigan, which, for the last half-year, has been available to anyone inclined to read it. It is a veritable arsenal of “smoking guns”—and yet its findings may be less extraordinary than the fact that no one in this country seems to care about them.

Kimble: 'Mother of security holes' in state voting system TUCSON CITIZEN by MARK KIMBLE Thursday, August 11, 2005

Electronic scanners that Pima County uses to count votes have "the mother of security holes" that can be exploited by someone with "mediocre technical ability."

That's the opinion of a computer expert who found it incredibly easy to hack into the type of equipment used in Pima County, 11 other Arizona counties and other states.

And an Arizona organization working to ensure that elections are fair and results verifiable also is criticizing the ballot-counting machines. They are "vulnerable to tampering," said a Tucsonan with a doctorate in electrical engineering.

The bottom line is simple - and alarming: Vote totals reported by the machines may not be accurate. It wouldn't be difficult for someone to manipulate the equipment so that votes are added or taken away from a candidate.

It may be impossible to detect the tampering.

The Arizona Secretary of State's Office said it is aware of the concerns and is looking into them. But except for broad platitudes ("The security of our voting machines is a high priority of this office"), nothing has been done.

The problems involve optical scanners at each polling place. Voters pick up ballots and use black felt pens to color in ovals next to the names of candidates they support. The ballots then are fed into scanners that count the votes.

After the polls are closed, a telephone line is plugged into the scanner and the totals are transmitted to a central computer. The scanner also prints out a paper tape with the vote totals. A day or two later, the scanners are taken to a central place where a memory card is removed from each machine and the votes counted again.

It sounds foolproof, with double and triple checks. It's not. Someone with ru-

dimentary computer knowledge could place votes for a candidate on the memory card of a machine before the polls even open.

The problem was discovered by Harri Hursti, a computer programmer and security engineer. He studied the scanners, manufactured by Diebold Election Systems, for BlackBoxVoting.org, a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that describes itself as "the official consumer protection group for elections."

His report, issued last month, was scathing. Hacking into the machines "is an exceptionally flexible, one-man exploit requiring only a few hundred dollars, mediocre technical ability and modest persuasive skills (or, in lieu of persuasive skills, inside access)," Hursti wrote.

Hursti compared the scanners to "a house with an unlockable revolving door." The system has "the mother of security holes and no apparent cure will produce ... system safety," he said.

Diebold said the machines are secure and any tampering would be detected. Hursti disagrees.

Thomas W. Ryan, a Tucsonan with a Ph.D. in electrical engineering, is one of the organizers of Arizona Citizens for Fair Elections. The nonpartisan group wants the state to look into the shortcomings of the Diebold scanners.

In a July 20 letter to Arizona Secretary of State Jan Brewer, Ryan wrote that "tampering is possible." And he told Brewer, "you cannot be certain that the

election results, as reported in the final canvass, are an accurate reflection of voter intent."

The most serious problem, Ryan said, is the removable memory card on which votes are stored. The card also contains "executable code" that could be modified to add or subtract votes from candidates, Ryan said. "It would be tricky, but not impossible," he said.

Have elections been tampered with? Ryan said it's impossible to know. A strange situation last fall hasn't been explained.

In a Phoenix-area legislative district race for two state House seats, a winning candidate and a losing candidate were separated by only a handful of votes. A recount was ordered, and when the same ballots were fed back into a Diebold scanner, the loser came out ahead - with an additional 500 votes counted.

It is not clear why more votes were recorded in the second count, Ryan said. The Secretary of State's Office attributed it to problems with people using "nonstandard" pens on mailed-in votes, and the matter was dropped. But was it tampering? And even if it wasn't, is that kind of variance in the number of ballots counted acceptable?

Kevin Tyne, deputy secretary of state, said he and Brewer are aware of the potential problems. "The security of our voting machines is a high priority of this office," he said. "We are definitely on top of it."

Nothing will be done until the problem is examined more, Tyne said.

So next time you feed your ballot with those colored-in ovals into a computer reader, wonder if your vote is really being counted accurately.

"There are a lot of people out there who have the technical skills to do this type of thing," Ryan said. "And now that we know this is a problem, it increases the likelihood it will happen."

Hursti compared the scanners to "a house with an unlockable revolving door." The system has "the mother of security holes and no apparent cure will produce ... system safety," he said.

Pious Poll Workers, the Trick and Switch with Provisionals

Maria, a 27-year-old Democrat, was the 435th voter on Election Day Nov 2nd. Maria ordered an early ballot from the Records Office. Like many Americans she procrastinated too long to mail the ballot; and to make sure her vote counted, she went to her precinct to vote. When she got there she had to vote a Provisional ballot, rightfully so. So she signed all documents necessary as per the request of poll workers, put her vote in an envelope and left.

Maria didn't know that she had

become a victim of voter identity theft and disenfranchisement. Right after she voted and left, the poll workers re-entered Maria's name on the Consecutive Number Register (CNR) as voter #444 and wrote "spoiled" next to her name at position #435, indicating that she made a mistake and needed a replacement ballot - which absolutely was not the case according to Maria. The poll workers' were then able to turn Maria's validly cast vote for Kerry into an ersatz spoiled ballot

and then re-cast an illegal vote for Bush, alleging it to be Maria's "spoil replacement."

In any event, when Maria signed the "regular" Signature Roster **as instructed by the poll workers**, she unknowingly rendered her Provisional ballot, if it had been turned in, null and void. The Recorder could not have accepted it, because it would have been regarded as a double vote, this was just one of 39 electors this happened to.

Team Bush Paid Millions to Nathan Sproul—and Tried

from page 1 Moreover, there are some big surprises buried in the paperwork. It turned out that the RNC paid Sproul not only for their pre-election work, but also paid them for work after

the election. According to their Year-End Report, filed on Jan. 28, 2005, the RNC paid Sproul for "Political Consulting" in December--long after all the voter registration drives had ended.

And two months later, when the RNC filed their amended Year-End Report on May 3, the dates of

those December expenditures mysteriously changed. A payment of \$210,176, once made on Dec. 20, was changed to Dec. 22. A payment of \$344,214, initially recorded on Dec. 22, was changed to Dec. 9.

As to why Sproul was being paid in December, and why the dates were changed, one can only speculate. But it may be worth noting that the Ohio recount took place from Dec. 13 through Dec. 28.

Because these amendments were made in 2005, the Center for Responsive Politics' website mistakenly allocated that money to the 2006 cycle. When we informed them of these missing numbers yesterday, CRP was quick to adjust them. They also included two

more expenditures: a \$323,907 payment for more "Political Consulting" (10/12/04) and \$450,257 for "Mailing Costs" (10/04/04).

And there was more--much more.

Fuzzy math

The documents also suggest that the RNC may have changed the dates of nine payments to suggest expenditures in 2005, thereby shifting focus from the 2004 election.

In going through the documents, CRP located nine expenditures from the future: Sproul somehow received a total of \$1,323,154 between Sept. 2 and Sept. 29, 2005. Another \$472,642 is hidden in 2005. Four of those prospective items were (or will be) for "Generic Media Buys" or "Lodging, Transportation." The other four are (or will be) for "Voter Registration Efforts"--surely an expense incurred in September of last year, not this year.

Larry Noble, executive director of CRP, considers such future expenditures for, say, "Lodging, Transportation" rather odd, but he gives the RNC the benefit of the doubt. "My guess is that it's an error," he suggests. "It's possible that they're cleaning up voter registration lists in September, but it's also possible they made a mis-

take."

Even if that mistaken date is just a typo, it is, to say the least, not likely that they made the same mistake in nine uniquely dated items for 2004.

In any case, all the payments by the RNC to Sproul add up to a whopping \$8,359,161--making it the RNC's eighth biggest expenditure of the 2004 campaign.

Sproul is currently under investigation by the Oregon Attorney General's office, for altering the voter registration forms of several thousand students in that state. Whether the new numbers are in part mistaken, they represent a huge expense for the Republicans. Given Sproul's history of serious electoral mischief, affecting countless Democratic voters in the last election, it is important that we ask some sober questions: Where did all that money come from? Why did the RNC suppress their real expenditures? And what exactly did Sproul do for all that pay? If we're going to get some reasonable answers, the FEC must undertake a very thorough audit of the books.

In any case, all the payments by the RNC to Sproul add up to a whopping \$8,359,161--making it the RNC's eighth biggest expenditure of the 2004 campaign.

Mark Crispin Miller, a professor of culture and communication at New York University, is author of several books, including *Boxed In: The Culture of TV, Mad Scientists: The Secret History of Modern Propaganda, The Bush Dyslexicon* and *Cruel and Unusual: Bush/Cheney's New World Order*. Jared Irmias is a junior at New York University. Additional reporting by John Brakey.

State Representative Ted Downing to propose State Voting Integrity Commission

This Commission would identify all vulnerable points in the election process (from registration through canvass) and assign small teams of 2-3 people. Imagine beads on a string. A mix of Maricopa/Pima and other out counties would be desirable.

A team would be charged with

- continuously tracking all national and state known threats to voting integrity (via internet, contacts with the DNC, or groups working in this area),
 - identifying any weak points in the Arizona system (for example, the optical scanner problem found in Dade County that has repercussions here in Arizona - see attached letter),
 - evaluate that seriousness of the risk/threat,
 - if serious, present their case to the committee as a whole.
- The small team would "educate" the

full committee. The full committee would rigorously challenge the team's claim - to strengthen our case or avoid false alarms. Once we are certain, the Chair and candidates would receive recommended actions.

e) The teams would also be a resource for the party - reservoirs of specialized knowledge that is linked to the ongoing monitoring in other states and nationally.

As you can see, this committee would require serious patriots, ready to protect our democracy by working into the wee hours of the morning. It is time.

What changes might we make to this proposed charge? In a close election, the depth of knowledge and awareness developed in this committee might be the difference. Witness Washington state.

We need to get information to candidate for Chair Senator Harry Mitchell. If there are other candidates, then they must also be informed. I want them to understand what we are discovering...in a succinct a manner as possible. Can you help provide him with information to show the need for supporting this effort. Please share this email with others who have been working with us on this issue.

UPDATE: A new statewide voting Integrity Commission was established 11-20 chaired by the New Chair of the Arizona Democratic Party, Sen. Harry Mitchell.

From page 1 Evidence for Ballot-Box Fraud —

at the polling station that day in the order of their arrival. Fourth, there were the "Notice to Voter Slips," on which poll-worker annotations linked the signatures to the names on the CNR. In principle, every voter who signed a roster would have had his or her name copied into the CNR at least once. Some voters' names will appear twice or more because they spoiled a ballot and were issued a blank replacement ballot. The spoiled ballots should be marked as spoiled by the poll workers and turned in at the end of the day, since every ballot issued must be accounted for.

Another way a voter name could appear twice on the CNR would be if a double vote were cast by this voter -- or by someone else in this voter's name. A double vote is a way of "stuffing the ballot box" by voting more than once. Intentionally voting more than once in a federal election is a third-degree felony in most states and probably also violates federal election-fraud laws. The punishment varies from state to state but is usually up to five or 10 years in jail and fine of up to \$5,000 or \$10,000. Serious business for an individual, and even more serious if carried out as part of a conspiracy.

If there were such a conspiracy, how would one detect it? Frankly, neither John Brakey nor Dave Griscom, a retired Ph.D. physicist who began to assist him, had a clear idea what could be detected by means of the audit they had embarked upon. But before getting into what they found, let us consider in a little more detail exactly what it was that they did. They counted the number of UNIQUE NAMES on the CNR and also the numbers of UNIQUE SIGNATURES on each of the SIGNATURE ROSTERS -- of which there were three: the "regular" Signature Roster, the Inactive Roster and the Provisional Ballot Signature Roster. For present purposes, the first two rosters can be lumped together under the rubric "rosters of voters whose ballots were accepted at the polling place." By contrast, the PROVISIONAL BALLOT Signature Roster held the signatures of persons judged by the poll workers to have no assured right to vote at the polling place, but whose vote MIGHT be counted if approved by the Pima County Recorder. Accordingly, after filling out a PROVISIONAL ballot, the voter seals it in an

envelope and prints and SIGNS his/her name and address on an attached affidavit. Upon receiving these provisional ballots, the Recorder checks the names and signatures against her records. If these voters (1) had NOT voted by mail-in ballot AND (2) WERE REGISTERED IN PCT 324, their ballots would have been counted. Otherwise, they would have been rejected.

As mentioned above, if everything had been done correctly, every name appearing on a signature roster would also appear at least once on the CNR. But one thing Brakey found was that there were three more unique names on the signature rosters than were unique names on the CNR. That was a small error, but when he asked the question of how many unique names there were on all signature rosters and CNR COMBINED, Brakey was shocked to find that there were 19 unique names on the CNR that were IN ADDITION TO the names signed on the various rosters. Combined with the three "extra" signatures, this made a total of 22 voters who made their signatures on a roster on Election Day but WHO WERE NOT CREDITED ON THE CNR AS HAVING CAST A VOTE! At the very least, this represents a gross error or misfeasance on the parts of the poll workers because the 19 "new" names on the CNR were not even close to being misspellings of the names of voters who actually signed in.

Another thing to come out of the Brakey-Griscom analyses was that the number of votes officially cast -- combining ballots accepted at the polling place with those cast as provisional ballots -- was 895, in exact agreement with the poll workers accounting on the Official Ballot Report and Certificate of Performance, which all seven of them had signed. So far so good. BUT the number of unique names on the CNR proved to be just 884. The inescapable conclusion is that $895 - 884 = 11$ felony double votes were cast. But by whom?

There were 29 voters whose names appeared twice on the CNR and one whose name appeared thrice. Initially, all would be potential candidates for the double voters, but on the basis of documentary evidence, 20 of these voters could be

reliably identified as individuals who likely spoiled their first ballot and were issued blank replacements. One of the remaining 11 instances of a voter being issued a second or third ballot was a person known from interviews and witness accounts to have voted only once, yet a second ballot was cast in her name as an alleged spoil replacement. In seven of the other 10 cases, the second or third same-name entry on the CNR was separated from its first occurrence by a number of places ending in a zero, specifically, 70, 80, 100, 100, 100, 120, 510. How likely is that?

People who run casinos (and some of the people who gamble) know the precise odds for such things as rolling "snake eyes" on a pair of dice (one chance in 36). Physicists like Dave Griscom do these kinds of calculations routinely (which is why their conventions are no longer welcome in Las Vegas). Suppose, for the sake of this discussion, that there were a slot machine with 885 numbers on each of seven cylinders. (Here, the number 885 is selected because it was the total number of ballots cast at John Brakey's precinct 324 last November.) Suppose also that one of the jackpots could be won by having EACH of the 7 cylinders stop on a number ending in a zero. Assuming the machine was honest, you would have very close to one chance in 10 million of winning this jackpot. A different calculation pertains to the chances of seven double voters EACH INDEPENDENTLY casting his/her second vote at a precise moment causing the official record of this second vote to be separated on the CNR from his/her first one by a number of places ending in a zero. But the odds of this happening are about the same, close to one chance in 10 million. Dr. Watson, might have remarked, "Mr. Holmes, I suppose that this PROVES that these seven events CANNOT have been seven crimes committed independently by seven different criminals, but it COULD have been seven crimes committed in a deliberately systematic fashion by a single individual."

"Elementary, my dear Watson." Suppose now that we had a slightly more normal slot machine with just three cylinders but that each cylinder had numbers running from 1 to 895. On a fair machine, your chances of winning the "three-number one-hundreds" jackpot are one out of 895 multiplied by itself three times, or about one in 717 million! *Continues on page 6*

Evidence for Ballot-Box Fraud

However, the mathematics is quite different in the case of three double votes out of total 895 votes cast each being SEPARATED by exactly 100 places from their first occurrence. Griscom's calculation of this case gives "just" one chance in 131 million. Nevertheless, these odds are proof "beyond the shadow of doubt" that these three double votes constitute a single crime committed by a single person (or persons) that happened to be in control of the CNR. "But," complained Dr. Watson, "why would these persons give themselves away by deliberately making the numbers so regular?" Sherlock Holmes replies, "We don't need to answer that question to get a conviction, dear Watson, but we can infer that the criminals either wanted to be caught or, much more likely, that they weren't familiar with THE FORENSIC VALUE OF STATISTICS."

"In fact, we haven't yet exhausted the forensic applications of statistics to the PRESENT case," the legendary detective might then have announced to a nonplussed Dr. Watson. Here, Holmes would be referring to the peculiar "rule of eleven" that infected the Precinct-324 poll records last Election Day: That is, there were exactly 11 voters who signed one of the two rosters for which "the voter's ballot was accepted at the polling place," but whose names are NOT LISTED ON THE CNR, 11 voters who signed the Provisional Ballot Signature Roster but are NOT LISTED ON THE CNR either, 11 voters who improperly signed BOTH the "regular" Signature Roster AND the Provisional Ballot Signature Roster, 11 registered voters listed on CNR who FAILED TO SIGN ANY ROSTER AT ALL, 11 phantom voter names appearing on the signed affidavits attached to 11 of the 59 provisional ballots that the poll workers submitted to the Recorder's office that DO NOT CORRESPOND TO A SIGNATURE ON ANY SIGNATURE ROSTER NOR TO AN ENTRY ON THE CNR, 11 felony double votes (already discussed), and 11 extra ballots issued as alleged spoil replacements (which might tend to camouflage, BUT DO NOT DISPROVE, the 11 double votes).

With regard to this "rule of eleven," Griscom proposed a crude calculation of the probability of the number eleven

popping up seven times in this context as independent random mistakes. It goes like this: If 11 out of 906 voter names (or 11 out of 895 ballots cast) could have been mishandled in a certain way, then surely it was possible that they could have been mishandled in the same way, say, 15 times. With this very conservative assumption, there would have been one chance in 15 that the number of errors of a

Brakey learned that auditing PCT is only about ballots, not about unique names. The people who did this knew exactly how the system works.

given nature would come out precisely 11. But if, as is true in the present case, SEVEN DIFFERENT KINDS of errors were committed, there is just one chance in 15 raised to the 7th

power that the numbers of EACH of these seven kinds of errors would come out exactly equal to 11 AS SEVEN INDEPENDENT RESULTS OF RANDOMLY MADE MISTAKES. This calculates to one chance in about 170 million! It is the third independent "gambler's odds" calculation implicating Pct 324 poll workers in a conspiracy to corrupt the election process.

Moreover, there were three MORE irregularities occurring in numbers close to, or related to, the number 11. First, as mentioned above, there were 22 voters who signed a roster but whose names do not appear on the CNR. Well, $22 = 2 \times 11!$ Second, there were 10 blank entries in the CNR (just 1 less than 11), whereas no trained poll worker would have left even a single blank space by accident! Third, there were nine voters (2 less than 11) who were evidently told to vote provisionally EVEN THOUGH THEY WERE NOT REQUIRED TO. (The Recorder hadn't preprinted "Es" next to their names on the "regular" or inactive signature rosters, which she would have if she believed that those persons had been early voters.) If these three additional VERY-IRREGULAR irregularities had been folded in with the seven different ones mentioned in the previous paragraph, the odds of all 10 being random accidents would have come out to about one chance in about 570 BILLION (a number that Griscom recognizes to be about 44 times the age of the universe in years!!!).

But statistics is not the only evidence for possible criminal wrong doings. In fact, Dave Griscom used the data that John Brakey had assembled to create a "balance sheet" similar to the Official Ballot Report and Certificate of Performance filled out and signed by the Pct-324 poll workers after the polls had closed. This was not "higher math." Rather, it was very similar to the way you balance your checkbook.

The most common discrepancy between Griscom's balance sheet and the poll-worker-signed Official Ballot Report and Certificate of Performance involves poll-worker annotations on documents in the public record indicating that 98 voters had cast PROVISIONAL BALLOTS, whereas only 59 were submitted to the Recorder's office. The ONLY POSSIBLE RECONCILIATION of this discrepancy is to conclude that $98 - 59 = 39$ provisional ballots were FED INTO THE (optical-scan) BALLOT BOX ON ELECTION DAY! Moreover, 36 of the 98 provisional voters listed on the CNR were NOT REGISTERED in Pct 324 and therefore their ballots would not have been counted had

In auditing a pct the Provisional (PV) Roster is for looks and fools. It's the affidavits off the PV that counts. On the last FOIA we requested all 59 PV recites. Only received 31 names, of those 11 names we never had before. 7 should not had to vote PV.

they been sent to the Recorder's office in their sealed-and-signed envelopes. Since the Recorder did accept 48 of the 59 provisional ballots that WERE sent to her (11 were rejected), it is inferred that AT LEAST $36 - 11 = 25$ of the provisional ballots scanned into the ballot box on Election Day were cast

by individuals who could have been casting double votes after having already voted at their home precincts. Whether or not they were voting a second time, it was the Recorder's prerogative to determine the VALIDITY of these ballots. The poll workers deliberately usurped this prerogative, thus destroying the integrity of the electoral process - 39 times!

The various irregularities committed by the Pct-324 poll workers clearly gave them both the means and the opportunity to steal votes in the presidential election. *Continues on top of page 7*

From page 6 By Griscom's calculation, 113 votes out of the 895 ballots officially cast could easily have been shifted in one direction or the other, if that was the poll workers motive. John Brakey has developed documentary evidence for still more potentially stolen votes.

If votes WERE stolen, on which candidate's behalf might this theft have been carried out? Precinct 324 was registered 47% Democratic, while Republicans comprised only 22% of the registered voters. Yet, according to official Pima County records, Bush garnered 41.5% of the Pct-324 AT-THE-POLLING-PLACE vote, compared to Kerry's 57%. But how can we be sure that lot of Democrats and Independents didn't decide to vote for Bush? Well, there is the fact that the 48 Pct-324 PROVISIONAL BALLOTS actually accepted by the Pima County Recorder went just 19% for Bush and 81% for Kerry. This HUGE difference between the at-the-polling-place the accepted-provisional-ballot tallies is simply too large to be an accident. AND, it can be argued that the provisional-ballot tally HAS TO BE a highly reliable representation of voter sentiment at Tucson Pct 324 last November 2nd, since it is difficult to imagine any means cheating on a provisional ballot that is sent to, AND ACCEPTED BY, the Recorder's Office in a sealed envelope with the voter's name and signature appearing on the attached affidavit.

Hi Mr. Kimbel,

I want to sincerely thank you for writing about the flawed voting system we have adopted in Arizona. This is just part of a very large and complex system in the US where people's votes have been disenfranchised. Unless the media report these problems, as you have so bravely done, there will never be another reason to vote again in the US.

Why was it when the Ukrainians vote tabulation was different that the exit polls, Colin Powell charged fraud, but when the same thing happened in the US, there was not a peep out of the administration or the media? There is so much evidence of a myriad of different techniques designed for disenfranchisement, I encourage the *Citizen* to run a series to alert the public.

I have been working with a group in Tucson, **AUDIT AZ: AMERICANS UNITED for DEMOCRACY, INTEGRITY, and TRANSPARENCY** in Elections. We have proof of a poll worker scam in Pct. 324 in Tucson, and would gladly share the facts and evidence with you. Tom Ryan is also aware of this information.

Please feel free to contact me if you would like to see the information we have.

Sincerely,

DID YOU KNOW?

According to Election Protection statistics, per capita Arizona ranks 3rd with incidents of Election irregularities (NM ranks 1st) Ohio was 8th.

FOOLED AGAIN



How the Right Stole the 2004 Election
& Why They'll Steal the Next One Too
(Unless We Stop Them)

By the author of *THE BUSH DYSLEXICON*

MARK CRISPIN MILLER

AMERICANS UNITED for DEMOCRACY, INTEGRITY, and TRANSPARENCY
in Elections & Media – AUDITAZ@comcast.net

The mission of AUDIT AZ is to restore public ownership, oversight of elections, work to ensure the fundamental right of every American citizen to vote and to have each vote counted as intended in a secure, transparent, impartial, independently and audited election process.

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What They Did Last Fall

By PAUL KRUGMAN 8-19-05

By running for the U.S. Senate, Katherine Harris, Florida's former secretary of state, has stirred up some ugly memories. And that's a good thing, because those memories remain relevant. There was at least as much electoral malfeasance in 2004 as there was



in 2000, even if it didn't change the outcome. And the next election may be worse.

In his recent book "Steal This Vote" - a very judicious work, despite its title - Andrew Gumbel, a U.S. correspondent for

the British newspaper The Independent, provides the best overview I've seen of the 2000 Florida vote.

And he documents the simple truth: "Al Gore won the 2000 presidential election."

Two different news media consortiums reviewed Florida's ballots; both found that a full manual recount would have given the election to Mr. Gore. This was true despite a host of efforts by state and local officials to suppress likely Gore votes, most notably Ms. Harris's "felon purge," which disenfranchised large numbers of valid voters.

But few Americans have heard these facts. Perhaps journalists have felt that it would be divisive to cast doubt on the Bush administration's legitimacy.

If so, their tender concern for the nation's feelings has gone for naught:

Cindy Sheehan's supporters are camped in Crawford, and America is more bitterly divided than ever.

Meanwhile, the whitewash of what happened in Florida in 2000 showed that election-tampering carries no penalty, and political operatives have acted accordingly. For

example, in 2002 the Republican Party in New Hampshire hired a company to jam Democratic and union phone banks on Election Day.

And what about 2004?

Mr. Gumbel throws cold water on those who take the discrepancy between the exit polls and the final result as evidence of a stolen election. (I told you it's a judicial book.) He also seems, on first reading, to play down what happened in Ohio. But the theme of his book is that America has a long, bipartisan history of dirty elections.

He told me that he wasn't brushing off the serious problems in Ohio, but that "this is what American democracy typically looks like, especially in a presidential election in a battleground state that is controlled substantially by one party."

So what does U.S. democracy look like? There have been two Democratic reports on Ohio in 2004, one commissioned by Representative John Conyers Jr., the other by the Democratic National Committee.

The D.N.C. report is very cautious: "The purpose of this investigation," it declares, "was not to challenge or question the results of the election in any way." It says there is no evidence that votes were transferred away from John Kerry - but it does suggest that many potential Kerry votes were suppressed. Although the Conyers report is less cautious, it stops far short of claiming that the wrong candidate got Ohio's electoral votes.

But both reports show that votes were suppressed by long lines at polling

places - lines caused by inadequate numbers of voting machines - and that these lines occurred disproportionately in areas likely to vote Democratic.

Both reports also point to problems involving voters who were improperly forced to cast provisional votes, many of which were discarded.

The Conyers report goes further, highlighting the blatant partisanship of election officials. In particular, the behavior of Ohio's secretary of state, Kenneth Blackwell - who supervised the election while serving as co-chairman of the Bush-Cheney campaign in Ohio - makes Ms. Harris's actions in 2000 seem mild by comparison.

And then there are the election night stories. Warren County locked down its administration building and barred public observers from the vote-counting, citing an F.B.I. warning of a terrorist threat. But the F.B.I. later denied issuing any such warning. Miami County reported that voter turnout was an improbable 98.55 percent of registered voters. And so on.

We aren't going to rerun the last three elections. But what about the future?

Our current political leaders would suffer greatly if either house of Congress changed hands in 2006, or if the presidency changed hands in 2008.

The lids would come off all the simmering scandals, from the selling of the Iraq war to profiteering by politically connected companies. The Republicans will be strongly tempted to make sure that they win those elections by any means necessary. And everything we've seen suggests that they will give in to that temptation.

Arizona's secretary of state, Jan Brewer... supervised the election while serving as co-chairman of the Bush-Cheney campaign in AZ...

Action Alert—Update from: Dr Tom Ryan of Arizona Citizens for Fair Elections

In my presentation in Flagstaff on Saturday, I stated that the ES&S AutoMark system was not federally qualified to work with Diebold equipment and ballots. Although this was stated in the East Valley Tribune last week, it is NOT TRUE. I spoke this morning with the AutoMark sales representative who said that the federal qualification of the AutoMark was not limited in any way and the system is fully capable of working with Diebold ballots.

Diebold is apparently claiming that it would be a copyright infringement for the AutoMark to fill out a Diebold ballot. Diebold is trying to prevent the adoption of AutoMark around the country.

The state is expected to release an RFP within the next couple of weeks for the

procurement of voting equipment to accommodate the disabled, as required by HAVA. The AutoMark vendor is definitely planning a bid.

We need to push on the Secretary of State's office to certify the AutoMark in AZ.

Letters to SOS Brewer should urge her to submit the AutoMark voting system to the State Certification Board for approval. This system has been federally qualified to work with any vendor's ballots, including Diebold, and is currently a good solution for accommodating the disabled as required by HAVA.

The AutoMark solution offers the disabled the ability to submit a ballot in the same manner as all other voters, as recommended in recent guide-

lines published by the federal Election

Send letters, short and to the point, to:

Secretary of State Jan Brewer
1700 W Washington, 7th Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2888

