Twitter Thread by Cajsa is wondering what more unstable looks ■■■



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@Cajsa

Dec 12, 1981 NY Times

Republican claims of voter fraud are their excuse for voter suppression.

#VoteFraudLiesSuppressTheVote



Democrats Will Sue G.O.P. Over Voting Patrol in Jersey: 'Nothing to ...
By JANE PERLEZ
New York Times (1923-Current file); Dec 14, 1981; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. B1

Democrats Will Sue G.O.P. Over Voting Patrol in Jersey

By JANE PERLEZ

The Democratic National Committee said yesterday that it would file a $10 million Federal suit today against the Republican National Committee, charging harassment and intimidation of black and Hispanic voters in New Jersey on Election Day.

Eugene Eidenberg, executive director of the Democratic committee, said it had affidavits from more than 80 voters asserting that they had been harassed or

cording to Kenneth J. Guido Jr., a lawyer for the party, was signed by a voter who "was physically pulled out of a polling place" by a member of the task force,

He said that other affidavits had been signed by persons who said they had seen members of the National Ballot Security Task Force ask voters for voter registration cards and then had turned them away from the polls when they

1984 Ronald Reagan AG announces investigation into voter fraud

#VoteFraudLiesSuppressTheVote

Smith Announces Drive Against Election Fraud
New York Times (1923-Current file); Sep 29, 1984; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 7

Smith Announces Drive Against Election Fraud

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP) — Attorney General William French Smith on Thursday announced a training program, an educational campaign and other steps to detect voting fraud in the November elections.

"The Department of Justice considers election fraud in any of its forms a crime of the first magnitude," Mr. Smith said. "For the most part these election crimes are easily recognized. It is, for example, illegal to bribe voters."

"Other forms of election fraud are, however, more subtle," he added. "For example, Federal law prohibits political participants from intentionally seeking out the elderly, the socially disadvantaged or the illiterate for the purpose of subjugating their electoral will."

Mr. Smith ordered the 93 United States attorneys to designate senior assistants to serve as district election officers, responsible for insuring a response to complaints of election irregularities.

He ordered the Federal Bureau Investigation to place special agents on duty to take complaints and conduct investigations into Federal voter fraud offenses.

1986 GOP Memo Released under court order - shows Black vote has been cut (as planned)
#VoteFraudLiesSuppressTheVote

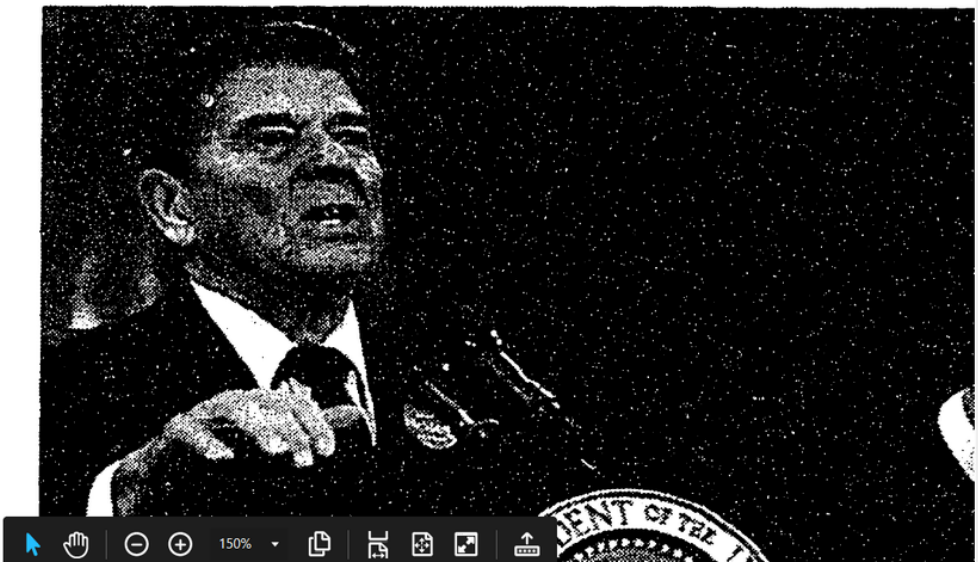
G.O.P. MEMO TELLS OF BLACK VOTE CUT: Document Is Disclosed Under ...
By MARTIN TOLCHINSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1923-Current file); Oct 25, 1986; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 7

G.O.P. MEMO TELLS OF BLACK VOTE CUT

Document Is Disclosed Under Court Order — Goals of Program Are Defended

By MARTIN TOLCHIN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — A Federal judge today released a memorandum in which a Republican official said the party's program to pare the voting rolls in the name of "ballot integrity" "could keep the black vote down con-



#VoteFraudLiesSuppressTheVote

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — A Federal judge today released a memorandum in which a Republican official said the party's program to pare the voting rolls in the name of "ballot integrity" "could keep the black vote down considerably" in a Louisiana Senate primary.

The memorandum, prepared by Kris Wolfe, a Middle Western regional director for the Republican National Committee, was sent to Lanny Griffith, the committee's regional director for the South. It was obtained by the Democratic National Committee in a $10 million lawsuit against the Republican committee over the "ballot integrity" program.

Republicans contended that the purpose of the program was to prevent voter fraud, and not to lower the number of black voters. They say the reference to a reduction in the black vote referred only to a possible effect of the program in the Louisiana election and not to its goal. Democrats, however, have charged that the purpose was to "harass, intimidate and improperly challenge" black voters.

By the way, the consent decree that came out of this ended in 2020, allowing the RNC to go back to voter caging #VoteFraudLiesSuppressTheVote

Program Began in 1960's

He testified that the overall voter integrity program was started in the 1960's. In discussions with regional Republican officials, Mr. Braden said, "I wanted to be explicitly clear" that black voters were not the target of the program.

The Republican National Committee agreed Monday to abandon further efforts to carry out the "ballot integrity" program, and persuaded the judge to seal the documents in the case.

The Democrats later learned, however, that the Republicans intended to continue the program in Michigan's Sixth Congressional District, which pits Representative Bob Carr, a Democrat, against Jim Dunn, a Republican from whom Mr. Carr won the seat in 1982.

Democrats turned down a Republican offer to stipulate that the party would not use the program in the Carr-Dunn race. Instead, the Democrats sought a court order. But Judge Debevoise accepted the stipulation.

1986 - NY Times

"Ballot Integrity" is designed to suppress Black voter participation. The GOP uses false allegations of fraud to justify voter suppression. Trump is nothing new.

#VoteFraudLiesSuppressTheVote

The Measure of Republican 'Integrity'
New York Times (1923-Current file); Nov 1, 1986; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 30

The Measure of Republican 'Integrity'

Republicans call their "ballot integrity" campaign a legitimate program to prevent voter fraud. Democrats say it's a ploy to reduce the participation of black voters. A memo released on the order of a Federal judge last week suggests, sadly, that the Democrats are right.

The G.O.P. program involved sending letters to registered voters in parts of Louisiana, Indiana and Missouri that cast at least 75 percent of their vote for Walter Mondale in 1984. An undeliverable letter might result in a challenge to the addressee's right to vote. Such measures are routinely, and legitimately, used to purge ineligible voters from the rolls. But the G.O.P campaign had an unfortunate hidden agenda.

Though Republican officials deny any intent to reduce black voting, the memo that surfaced in court proceedings suggests otherwise. It referred to use of the ballot integrity campaign in Louisiana, where a Republican Congressman, W. Henson Moore, was favored to win the state's open primary for the Senate seat now occupied by Russell Long, a Democrat. The Republican National Committee's Middle West regional director, Kris Wolfe, wrote to Lanny Griffith, the Southern regional director, urging adoption of the ballot integrity program before the Sept. 23 primary. "I would guess that this program will eliminate at least 60-80,000 folks from the rolls," Ms. Wolfe's memo says. "If it's a close race . . . which I'm assuming it is, this could keep the black vote down considerably."

Thus exposed, the plan may have reverse effect. Mr. Moore failed to garner enough votes in the primary to avoid a runoff. His Democratic opponent, Representative John B. Breaux, is gaining strength. And a black electorate offended by the ballot integrity campaign could make the difference.

But the incident provokes a deeper question: What are the Republicans afraid of? Some Republicans, like Governor Kean of New Jersey and Charles Mathias, the retiring Maryland Senator, have shown how to seek and win black support. Black voters are not necessarily a monolithic, unalterably Democratic bloc. Trying to disfranchise them instead of competing for their votes reveals no integrity, just insecurity.

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1992

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Blacks Say G.O.P. Ballot Challenges Are Tactic to Harass Minority ...
By RONALD SMOTHERSSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1923-Current file); Oct 25, 1992; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 20

Blacks Say G.O.P. Ballot Challenges Are Tactic to Harass Minority Voters

By RONALD SMOTHERS
Special to The New York Times

HELENA, Ark. — A two-year Federal investigation that will culminate in a trial on the eve of Election Day is likely to have greater impact on voter turnout in this small Mississippi River delta town than the Presidential debates or any last-minute blitzes of campaign advertising.

The case involves accusations that several black candidates and their campaign workers forged signatures and falsified absentee ballots in the 1990 elections. But black politicians find both the timing and the charges suspicious, and they maintain that local Republican officials pushed for the investigation and subsequent indictments hoping to discourage blacks from participating in politics.

Democrats and some experts on minority voting say that local ballot challenges like these appear to be emerging as a nationwide Republican strategy of harassing minority voters.

Teacher's Aide Indicted

The 1990 elections saw greatly increased levels of minority voter participation here, in large part because a Federal court had recently settled a Voting Rights Act lawsuit by creating 10 black-majority state legislative districts.

Among those charged by Federal prosecutors in Brenda Sue Steele, a 26-year-old political novice and teacher's aide in the local school district who worked as a campaign volunteer for her cousin, a candidate for the State Legislature.

Ms. Steele and another volunteer, Regenev Levon Boards, have pleaded not guilty to six counts of forgery and conspiracy. If convicted, each faces up to 10 years in prison.

Their trial, scheduled to begin Nov. 2, will be the second in three months involving alleged voter fraud in this city of 6,000 residents. In a mixed verdict last month, two other black Helena residents were acquitted of 18 counts of vote fraud but were found guilty of conspiring to commit vote fraud.

Widespread Interrogations

Both cases have touched many lives in this small community. Dozens of people have been interrogated over the last year by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, and many black leaders fear that all the questioning has had a chilling effect on poor, often illiterate black voters.

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The New York Times
Blacks in Helena filed an indictment's timing suspicious.

"We had people who refused to sign petitions for black candidates to get on the ballot this time around because of these charges from two years ago," said Linda Whitfield, who worked with black candidates in 1990 and is running for circuit court clerk this year. "They have the impression that we led them to do something illegal, and that's going to hurt turnout."

Ms. Whitfield and others assert that a chilling effect was precisely what Arkansas Republicans had in mind when they pushed for the investigations and for prosecutions by the United States Justice Department after state prosecutors and the United States Attorney for Eastern Arkansas had found insufficient evidence to prosecute.

Aura of Criminality

State Representative Jimmie Wilson, who is black, said the indictments had unfairly cloaked legitimate political activism, especially efforts to promote absentee voting, in an aura of criminality.

The Arkansas prosecutions and the suspicions voiced by local black organizations here echo cases in Alabama, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina and Texas in which Republican Party officials challenged ballots and voter drives between 1982 and 1992, almost always in areas with large minority populations.

In New Jersey and North Carolina, Democrats counterattacked in court, obtaining consent decrees in which judges admonished the Republicans to refrain from ballot challenges "where the racial or ethnic composition of such districts is a factor."

Dean St. Dennis, a spokesman for the Public Integrity Section of the Justice Department, which is prosecuting the cases here, denied any political or racial motivation. Most of the prosecution witnesses are black voters who contend that they were defrauded of their ballots, Mr. St. Dennis said. He also noted that among those indicted were workers for a Republican candidate. That candidate, however, was Ms. Steele's cousin, Arnell Willis, a maverick black candidate who had neither the support nor the endorsement of the Republican party.

More Candidates, More Scrutiny

Dayna Cunningham, a lawyer with the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, said that in many ways the 1990 elections from which the charges arose marked the beginning of a change in the electoral problems that had plagued rural Eastern Arkansas.

The Federal court's creation of 10 new black-majority state legislative districts buoyed blacks in the city, which is nearly 70 percent black, and in surrounding Phillips County, which is 55 percent black. Republicans and Democrats alike set out to sign up black absentee voters, in many cases using tactics that were legal and that had proved successful with white voters in the past.

Groups of volunteers first identified likely absentee voters, then solicited their support and helped them request absentee ballots. In many cases they had the voters request that their ballots be sent to a central location where campaign workers received them.

The campaign workers delivered the ballots to the absentee voters, made sure the forms accompanying the sealed ballot were properly dated and signed, then delivered the ballots to the county clerk.

Under Arkansas law, all these practices are legal. In the 1990 race they were employed by Helena's white and black candidates alike, resulting in 1,436 absentee ballot requests, nearly double the usual number among Phillips County's nearly 13,000 registered voters.

Ms. Whitfield's group collected 387 absentee ballots, while Ms. Steele's group collected about 60. But the indictments accuse Ms. Steele and Mr.

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Brenda Sue Steele, who is among campaign workers charged by Federal prosecutors with forging signatures and falsifying absentee ballots in the 1990 elections. Ms. Steele has pleaded not guilty to six counts of forgery and conspiracy. If convicted she faces up to 10 years in prison.

In Arkansas, an election-eve trial over forgery.

Boards of forging voter signatures and illegally casting ballots.

Mr. St. Dennis said the case had come to the unit's attention after F.B.I. agents in Little Rock passed on news reports of complaints about alleged absentee ballot fraud.

Asa Hutchinson, chairman of the Arkansas Republican Party, acknowledged that many of the complaints had come from state Republican officials who had sent poll watchers into Helena in response to concerns from local Republicans. Mr. St. Dennis said that by the time the case went to trial in September, the investigation had produced 16 witnesses who said they had been defrauded of their absentee votes. Fifteen were black.

"I had no reason to request an absentee ballot, and I went to the polls that day to vote," said said one of the witnesses, 32-year-old Alberta Robinson, who was allowed to vote even though the records indicated that she had requested an absentee ballot. "My name was just forged on all of that. That's all I know."

Defense lawyers do not dispute those and similar claims by other witnesses, but they maintain that their clients were not the ones who committed the fraud.

Many elderly Helena residents said they had benefited from absentee voter drives.

Emerging Tactic Nationwide

For example, 83-year-old Irene Jackson, who suffers from arthritis and high blood pressure and is confined to her home, said that when the volunteers arrive, "I just do what I'm supposed to do, and if there is someone I really want to vote for, I mark it."

"If I don't know about a candidate I ask them questions," she went on. "And I usually ask them who they like, and they tell me. But they always say vote for whoever you want to, and they don't pressure me at all."

Whenever the merits of the charges, it is clear that Republicans have adopted a tactic of alleging vote fraud in black areas, on the presumption that high minority voter turnout will overwhelmingly benefit Democrats, said David Bositis, a senior researcher with the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a Washington-based research center that specializes in black political issues.

"The Republicans have a tremendous incentive to go after cases in these areas and in areas like the one in Arkansas," Mr. Bositis said. "There is no down side for them, because they don't anger their potential supporters if they win a conviction. And they have the effect of depressing turnout even if there isn't a conviction."

Those sentiments were echoed by Mary Lee Orr, who is white and the chairman of the local Democratic Party in Longview, Tex., where scores of black residents were interrogated by the F.B.I. after Republican ballot challenges in 1986.

Although no indictments resulted, she said, "Black voter turnout was way down in the primaries last spring, and many black people told us that they wouldn't ever vote again because they didn't want to be harassed like they were in 1986."

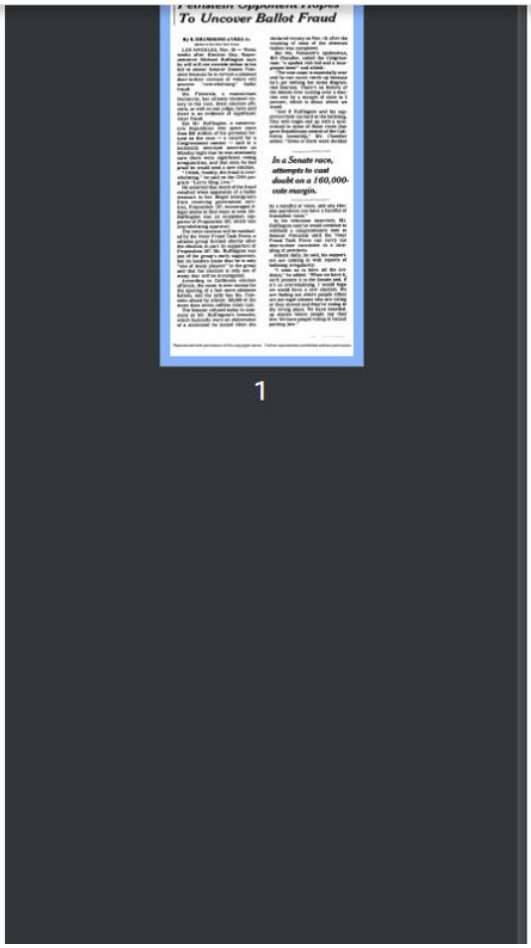
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1994

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Feinstein Opponent Hopes To Uncover Ballot Fraud

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.Special to The New York Times. New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]30 Nov 1994: B1...



1

CALIFORNIA

Feinstein Opponent Hopes To Uncover Ballot Fraud

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29 — Three weeks after Election Day, Representative Michael Huffington says he will still not concede defeat in his bid to unseat Senator Dianne Feinstein because he is certain a planned door-to-door canvass of voters will uncover "overwhelming" ballot fraud.

Ms. Feinstein, a mainstream Democrat, has already claimed victory in the race. State election officials, as well as one judge, have said there is no evidence of significant voter fraud.

But Mr. Huffington, a conservative Republican who spent more than $28 million of his personal fortune on the race — a record for a Congressional contest — said in a nationally televised interview on Monday night that he was absolutely sure there were significant voting irregularities, and that once he had proof he would seek a new election.

"I think, frankly, the fraud is overwhelming," he said on the CNN program "Larry King Live."

He asserted that much of the fraud declared victory on Nov. 18, after the counting of most of the absentee ballots was completed.

But Ms. Feinstein's spokesman, Bill Chandler, called the Congressman "a spoiled rich kid and a sour-grapes loser" and added:

"The vote count is essentially over and he can never catch up because he's got nothing but some disgruntled hearsay. There's no history of the Senate ever turning over a election won by a margin of close to 2 percent, which is about where we stand.

"And if Huffington and his supporters look too hard at the balloting, they well might end up with a turnaround in some of those races that gave Republicans control of the California Assembly," Mr. Chandler added. "Some of them were decided

In a Senate race, attempts to cast doubt on a 160,000-

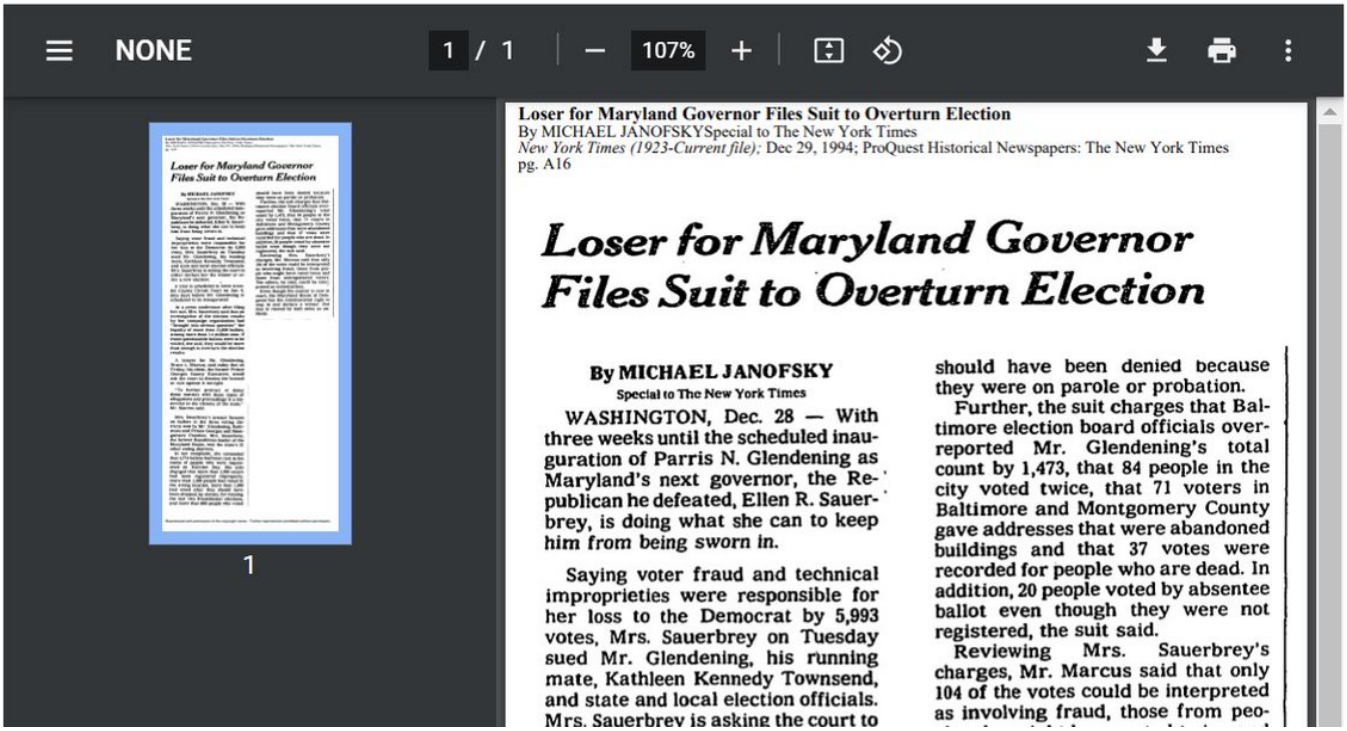
1994

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Loser for Maryland Governor Files Suit to Overturn Election

By MICHAEL JANOFSKYSpecial to The New York Times.
New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]29 Dec 1994: A16. Browse this issue

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Loser for Maryland Governor Files Suit to Overturn Election
By MICHAEL JANOFSKYSpecial to The New York Times
New York Times (1923-Current file): Dec 29, 1994; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. A16

Loser for Maryland Governor Files Suit to Overturn Election

By MICHAEL JANOFSKY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — With three weeks until the scheduled inauguration of Parris N. Glendening as Maryland's next governor, the Republican he defeated, Ellen R. Sauerbrey, is doing what she can to keep him from being sworn in.

Saying voter fraud and technical improprieties were responsible for her loss to the Democrat by 5,993 votes, Mrs. Sauerbrey on Tuesday sued Mr. Glendening, his running mate, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, and state and local election officials. Mrs. Sauerbrey is asking the court to

should have been denied because they were on parole or probation.

Further, the suit charges that Baltimore election board officials overreported Mr. Glendening's total count by 1,473, that 84 people in the city voted twice, that 71 voters in Baltimore and Montgomery County gave addresses that were abandoned buildings and that 37 votes were recorded for people who are dead. In addition, 20 people voted by absentee ballot even though they were not registered, the suit said.

Reviewing Mrs. Sauerbrey's charges, Mr. Marcus said that only 104 of the votes could be interpreted as involving fraud, those from peo-

1996
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You Don't Need a Poll Tax To Subvert Voting Rights

Pulley, Brett.New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]13 Oct 1996: NJ2.

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NONE 1 / 1 112%



1

You Don't Need a Poll Tax To Subvert Voting Rights
Pulley, Brett
New York Times (1923-Current file): Oct 13, 1996; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. NJ2

ON POLITICS
Brett Pulley

You Don't Need a Poll Tax To Subvert Voting Rights



TRENTON Ed Rollins, the infamous campaign manager who caused a stir in 1993 when he said he had paid ministers to keep black voters away from the polls, lives his life

rule in favor of the plaintiffs, Governor Whitman quickly stepped in. By late last week the Republican-controlled state government and the Democratic Party had signed an agreement, averting an Election Day travesty of democracy.

The agreement, however, did not come without some difficult, and

1996

#VoteFraudLiesSuppressTheVote

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Dornan Files House Complaint To Overturn Election Result

By The New York Times. New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]28 Dec 1996: 6.

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NONE 1 / 1 108%



1

Dornan Files House Complaint To Overturn Election Result
By The New York Times
New York Times (1923-Current file); Dec 28, 1996; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 6

Dornan Files House Complaint To Overturn Election Result

By The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27 — Representative Robert K. Dornan, the nine-term Republican from Orange County who has maintained ever since Election Day that he is a victim of voter fraud, has now filed a formal complaint with the House of Representatives, asking that his narrow loss at the polls be overturned.

The complaint, brought on Thursday before the House Federal Elections Oversight Committee, sets off a process similar to that in a lawsuit. Lawyers for the competing sides — Mr. Dornan and Loretta Sanchez, a

information by Hermandad Mexicana Nacional, a Hispanic civil rights organization that is based in Orange County and registered at least 1,357 people to vote.

The organization's executive director, Nativo Lopez, said in response that he had no idea why anyone whom the group had been tutoring for naturalization should have come away with the notion that he could vote before taking the oath of allegiance.

The Orange County District Attorney's office, which is looking into the

1997
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Panel Urged To Investigate Senate Race In Louisiana

By JERRY GRAY. New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]09 Apr 1997: B9.

The New York Times

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NONE 1 / 1 78%



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Panel Urged To Investigate Senate Race In Louisiana
By JERRY GRAY
New York Times (1923-Current file); Apr 9, 1997; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. B9

Panel Urged To Investigate Senate Race In Louisiana

By JERRY GRAY

WASHINGTON, April 8 — Senate investigators today recommended a limited inquiry into election fraud accusations in the narrow victory of Mary L. Landrieu, the freshman Senator from Louisiana, over her Republican opponent, Louis Jenkins.

The two outside counsels who conducted a preliminary investigation for the Senate Rules Committee, a Democrat and a Republican, said there was enough evidence to warrant a look at the most serious accusations that some voters were registered in several areas and that votes were bought or were counted more than once.

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microfilm.

1997

#VoteFraudLiesSuppressTheVote

Doubts Rising On Election In California, Gingrich Says

By LIZETTE ALVAREZ. New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]26 Sep 1997: A23. Browse this issue



Doubts Rising On Election In California, Gingrich Says
By LIZETTE ALVAREZ
New York Times (1923-Current file); Sep 26, 1997; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. A23

Doubts Rising On Election In California, Gingrich Says

By LIZETTE ALVAREZ

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — Speaker Newt Gingrich suggested today that evidence of voter fraud was mounting in the election of Representative Loretta Sanchez, the Democrat who defeated Robert K. Dornan, an incumbent Republican, in California last year. The accusation outraged Democrats and prompted them to rally anew around Ms. Sanchez.

"We now have proof of a sufficient number of non-citizens voting that it

1998 One of the worst cases of absentee voter fraud was on behalf of a Republican candidate, Xavier Suarez

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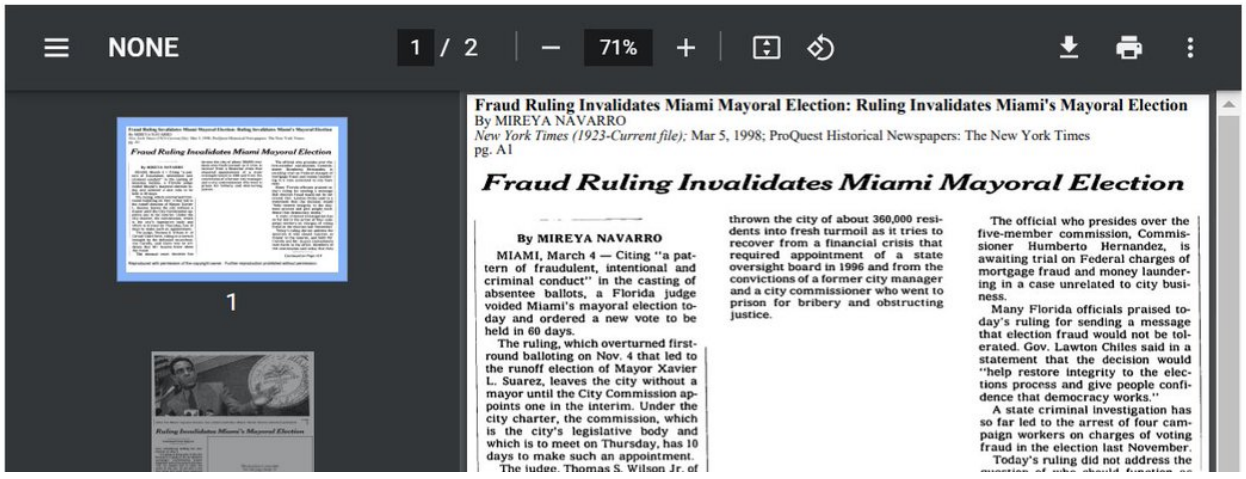
Fraud Ruling Invalidates Miami Mayoral Election: Ruling Invalidates Miami's Mayoral Election

By MIREYA NAVARRO.New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]05 Mar 1998: A1.

The New York Times

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Fraud Ruling Invalidates Miami Mayoral Election: Ruling Invalidates Miami's Mayoral Election
By MIREYA NAVARRO
New York Times (1923-Current file); Mar 5, 1998; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. A1

Fraud Ruling Invalidates Miami Mayoral Election

By MIREYA NAVARRO

MIAMI, March 4 — Citing "a pattern of fraudulent, intentional and criminal conduct" in the casting of absentee ballots, a Florida judge voided Miami's mayoral election today and ordered a new vote to be held in 60 days.

The ruling, which overturned first-round balloting on Nov. 4 that led to the runoff election of Mayor Xavier L. Suarez, leaves the city without a mayor until the City Commission appoints one in the interim. Under the city charter, the commission, which is the city's legislative body and which is to meet on Thursday, has 10 days to make such an appointment.

The judge, Thomas S. Wilson Jr. of

thrown the city of about 360,000 residents into fresh turmoil as it tries to recover from a financial crisis that required appointment of a state oversight board in 1996 and from the convictions of a former city manager and a city commissioner who went to prison for bribery and obstructing justice.

The official who presides over the five-member commission, Commissioner Humberto Hernandez, is awaiting trial on Federal charges of mortgage fraud and money laundering in a case unrelated to city business.

Many Florida officials praised today's ruling for sending a message that election fraud would not be tolerated. Gov. Lawton Chiles said in a statement that the decision would "help restore integrity to the elections process and give people confidence that democracy works."

A state criminal investigation has so far led to the arrest of four campaign workers on charges of voting fraud in the election last November.

Today's ruling did not address the

2000 Republicans were fine completing absentee ballot applications

Full Text | Historical Newspapers

SEMINOLE COUNTY: G.O.P. Help For Absentees Is Detailed In Court Suit

Moss, Michael. **New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y.** [New York, N.Y]26 Nov 2000: 38.

The New York Times

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SEMINOLE COUNTY: G.O.P. Help For Absentees Is Detailed In Court Suit
Moss, Michael
New York Times (1923-Current file); Nov 26, 2000; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 38

SEMINOLE COUNTY

G.O.P. Help For Absentees Is Detailed In Court Suit

By MICHAEL MOSS

In Seminole County, where the Republican elections chief allowed Republican Party workers to correct thousands of flawed absentee ballot applications, new details of the inci-

2004

#VoterFraudLiesAreVoterSuppression

Full Text | Historical Newspapers

Voting While Black

Herbert, Bob.New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]20 Aug 2004: A23.

The New York Times

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2004 They never stop lying
#VoterFraudLiesAreVoterSuppression

Full Text | Historical Newspapers

Fraudulent Voters Bused In, Westchester Republicans Say

Semple, Kirk; Medina, Jennifer.

The New York Times

New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]05 Nov 2004: B7. Browse this issue

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Back to 1968 - Just 3 years after the Voting Rights Act is passed, here are the Republicans attacking preclearance.

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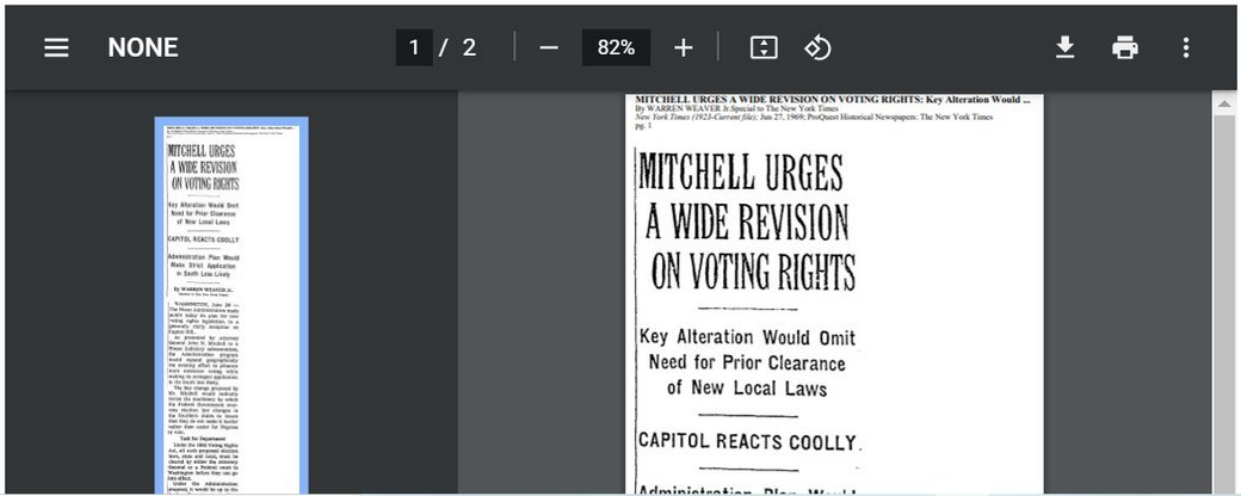
MITCHELL URGES A WIDE REVISION ON VOTING RIGHTS: Key Alteration Would Omit Need for Prior Clearance of New Local Laws CAPITOL REACTS COOLLY Administration Plan Would

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.Special to The New York Times.

The New York Times

New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]27 June 1969: 1. Browse this issue

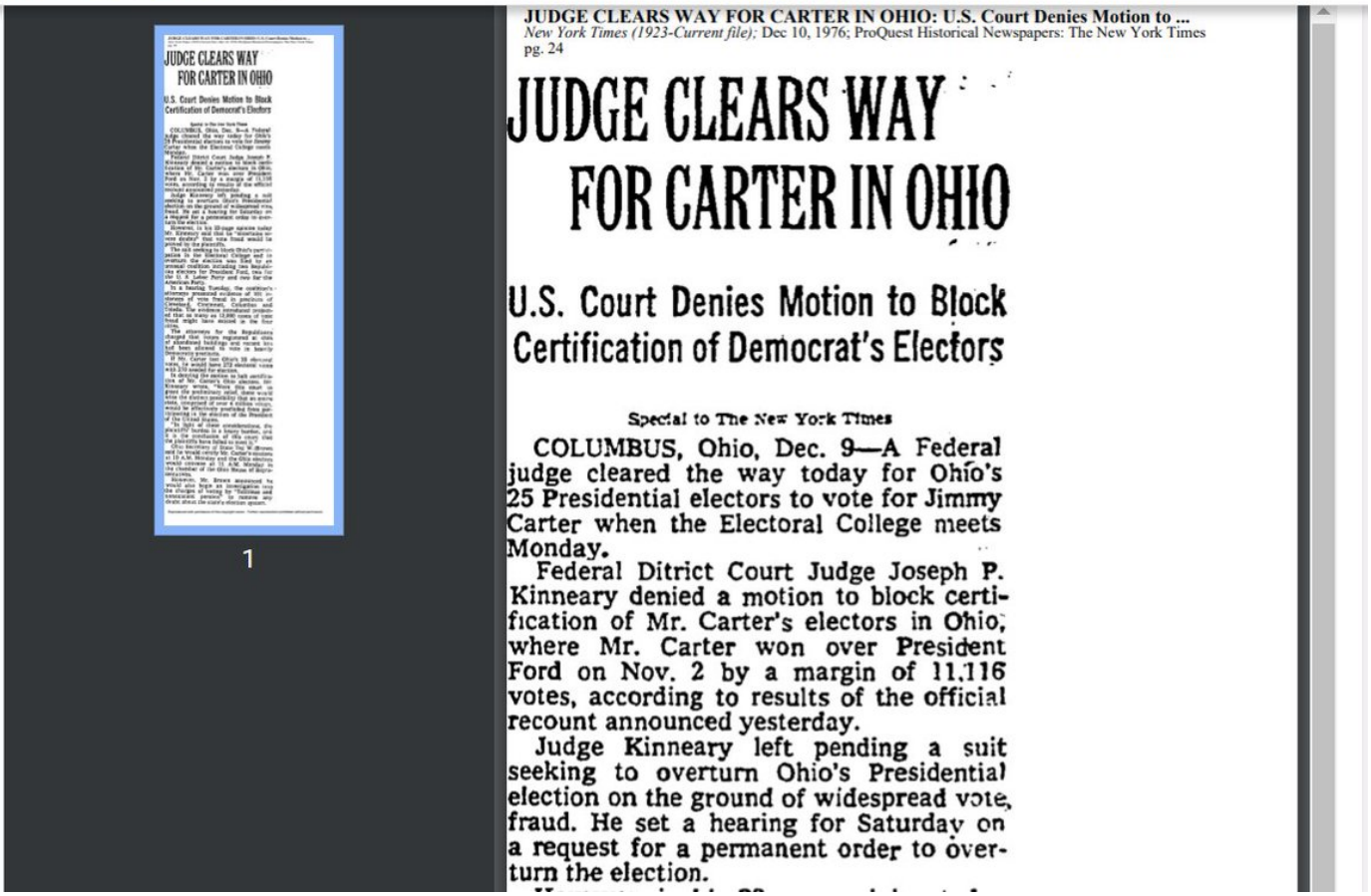
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1976 - They tried to overturn votes then, too

JUDGE CLEARS WAY FOR CARTER IN OHIO: U.S. Court Denies Motion to Block Certification...

New York Times (1923-Current file); New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]10 Dec 1976: 24. Browse this issue



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JUDGE CLEARS WAY FOR CARTER IN OHIO

U.S. Court Denies Motion to Block Certification of Democrat's Electors

Special to The New York Times

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 9—A Federal judge cleared the way today for Ohio's 25 Presidential electors to vote for Jimmy Carter when the Electoral College meets Monday.

Federal Ditrict Court Judge Joseph P. Kinneary denied a motion to block certification of Mr. Carter's electors in Ohio, where Mr. Carter won over President Ford on Nov. 2 by a margin of 11,116 votes, according to results of the official recount announced yesterday.

Judge Kinneary left pending a suit seeking to overturn Ohio's Presidential election on the ground of widespread vote fraud. He set a hearing for Saturday on a request for a permanent order to overturn the election.

In 1977, Jimmy Carter proposed Universal Voter Registration Act. Here it is



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H.R.5400 - Universal Voter Registration Act

95th Congress (1977-1978)

BILL Hide Overview ✕

Sponsor: Rep. Thompson, Frank, Jr. [D-NJ-4] (Introduced 03/22/1977)

Committees: House - House Administration

Committee Reports: H.Rept 95-318

Latest Action: House - 05/13/1977 Reported to House from the Committee on House Administration with amendment, H. Rept. 95-318. (All Actions)

Tracker:

Introduced

More on This Bill

CBO Cost Estimates [0]

Get more information

See Coverage Dates for Legislative Information and learn about other sources.

Subject — Policy Area:

Government Operations and Politics

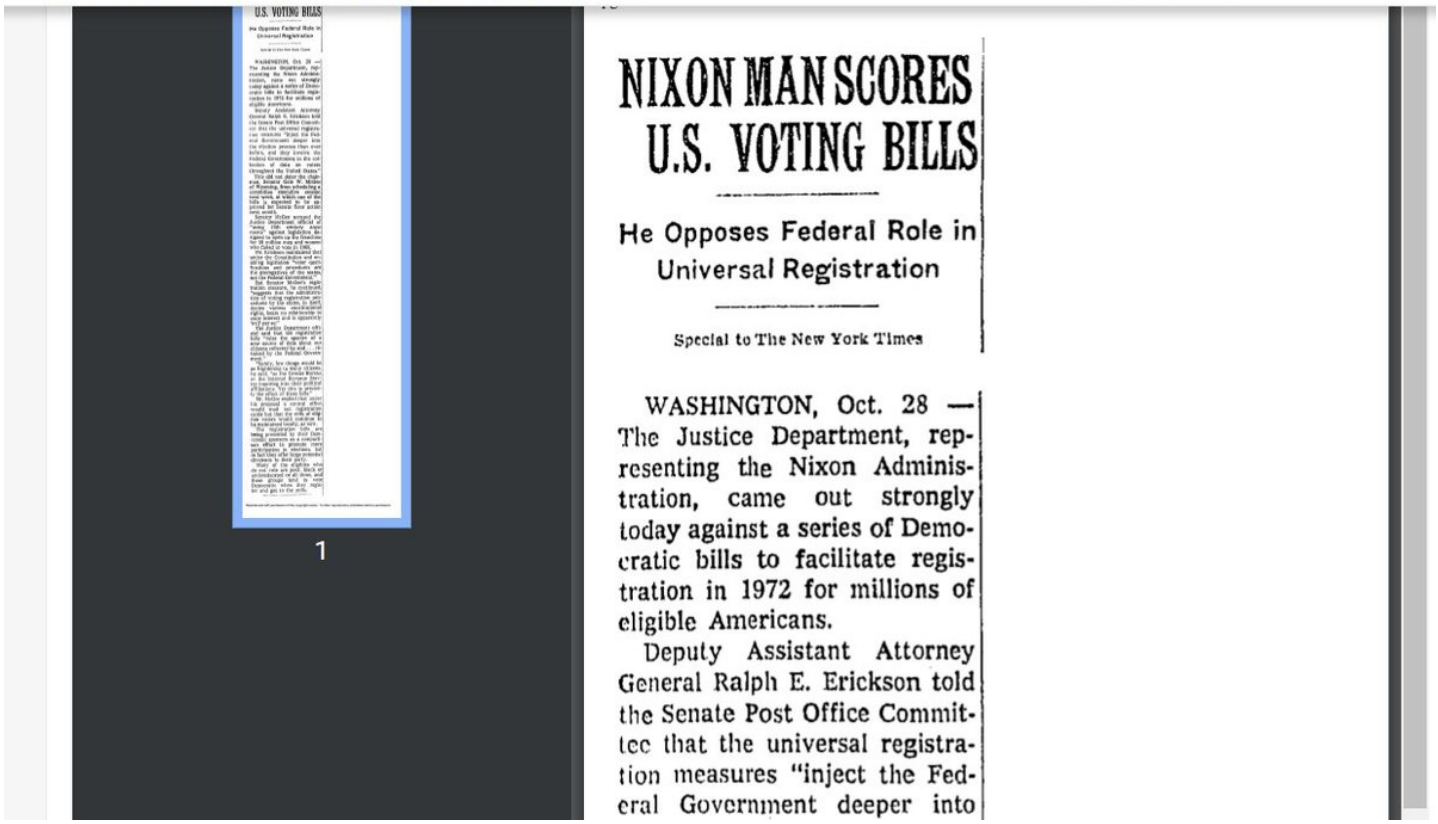
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Nothing new, Nixon opposed federal aid in voter registration. 1971

NIXON MAN SCORES U.S. VOTING BILLS: He Opposes Federal Role in Universal Registration

Special to The New York Times. **New York Times (1923-Current file)**; New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]29 Oct 1971: 17. Browse this issue



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NIXON MAN SCORES U.S. VOTING BILLS

He Opposes Federal Role in Universal Registration

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — The Justice Department, representing the Nixon Administration, came out strongly today against a series of Democratic bills to facilitate registration in 1972 for millions of eligible Americans.

Deputy Assistant Attorney General Ralph E. Erickson told the Senate Post Office Committee that the universal registration measures "inject the Federal Government deeper into

Also, there's nothing new in people preventing college students from voting

Student Voting Impeded: Students Encounter Voting Hurdles Erected by Local Officials

By STEVEN V. ROBERTSSpecial to The New York Times. **New York Times (1923-Current file)**; New York, N.Y. [New York, N.Y]11 Nov 1971: 01. ...



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Student Voting Impeded

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES—Students who have tried to register to vote this fall have run into numerous stumbling blocks thrown up by local election officials.

Often these officials are confused by the laws or frightened by the young people's potential impact on college towns, and their actions have evoked cries of protest and a rash of lawsuits from student activists.

Campaigns to register the 11 million new voters 18 through 20 years old in time for last week's elections had mixed results, and only about 20 per cent have registered so far. One important cause, say the organizers of these campaigns, is the attitude of young people who remain unexcited about many local contests and unimpressed by the leading Presidential candidates.

But "obstructionism" by election officials is another major factor, the organizers charge. "It's the same old hypocrisy story," fumed Ed Roeder, an official of The Student Vote, a nonprofit registration effort based in Washington, D. C. Morris Abram Jr., the group's president, declared:

"Obstruction of the right to vote makes a mockery of the efforts of thousands of legislators who worked for enactment and ratification of the 26th Amendment. It creates the most widespread frustration among young people earnestly seeking entrance into the electoral process."

Local officials in some

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Students Encounter Voting Hurdles Erected by Local Officials

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

states retort that they are merely following the law, that students are not permanent residents of college communities and are thus not entitled to vote there. But the main reasons appear to be political. Dennis R. Bing, the clerk of Champaign County, site of the University of Illinois, said:

"The local citizens are worried that the students would saddle them with high taxes and big bond issues. In reality, their hearts are not here."

Of the 11 million potential voters 18 through 20—14 million young adults will cast their first ballot in a Presidential election next year—only about 4 million are students. The one-third of the students who live with their parents, everyone else. In fact, here in California, the State Supreme Court overturned an opinion by Attorney General Evelle J. Younger, who had ruled that students must vote where their parents live.

A typical judicial opinion was issued in Michigan by Supreme Court Justice John B. Swainson, a former Governor, who declared, "It is no longer constitutionally permissible to exclude students from the franchise because of fear of the way they may vote." Justice Swainson's opinion struck down all barriers to the registration of students.

About 25 states now have rules that ostensibly allow students to vote where they want, and lawsuits have been filed in about half of the holdout states.

But many of these rules are vague, and many states give local authorities final control over registration procedures. Carroll Ladt, director of the Youth [illegible] Fund, an tractual arrangement" for living space in the city over the summer, and that they did not receive financial support from parents. Applicents were turned away in droves, including Michael B. McCarthy, son of former Senator Eugene J. McCarthy.

Last month, nine Cambridge residents, including the president of the League of Women Voters and four lawyers, called for Federal supervision of registration procedures, similar to the supervision now mandated in parts of the South.

"In our minds," they said in a statement, "the situation in Cambridge has reached a crisis that does not speak well for our democratic form of government."

Lee County, Ala., the site of Auburn University, requires students to fill out a special form so complicated that it makes it almost impossible for them to qualify. The student newspaper noted recently that "many of us a student could produce rent receipts showing that he had lived in the city for six previous months, he was rejected. At 5 P.M. the registrar promptly closed her books, leaving more than 400 students waiting on line.

In Illinois, Attorney General William J. Scott said that students "must receive identical treatment" with other applicants, but he added that students could be challenged at the polls, on the ground that they were not permanent residents.

In Champaign, County Clerk Bing has rejected a majority of the student applications. Those he accepted were marked "incomplete." And Mr. Bing has predicted that students will probably be challenged when they try to vote.

Such challenges were made against several hundred students when they voted in the Boston mayoralty election last week, and attorneys in Illinois Mr. Bing of Champaign says Illinois has no definition of "permanent" resident.

"I sincerely hope the State Legislature or the courts will clarify the definition of permanent. I'd welcome some guidelines," he said.

To show how confusing things are, adjoining McLean County, home of Illinois State University, is registering all students without question. "I consulted the State's Attorney and that was our decision," said Paul Morris, the County Clerk.

Most students pay sales taxes in their college communities and about 60 per cent, directly or indirectly, pay property taxes, according to Michael Cole of the Common Cause Voting Rights Project. Moreover, students are subject to local laws on everything from drugs to parking.

Most important, Mr. Cole said, laws that make it "inconvenient or cumbersome" for

So what about Donald Trump's fraud commission. Hans von Spakovsy, a notorious advocate of voter suppression, touted a Heritage Foundation report from an fraud database of over 1100 cases of election fraud - (going back to 1948) It was easily discredited
https://t.co/w0G64ITcyS

Hans von Spakovsky is a real special case. He served some time in the Justice Dept and abused his power to block investigations into civil rights violations and to promote voter suppression laws.
https://t.co/0piTVwzeum

He also discouraged Republicans from allowing accommodations for COVID
https://t.co/Fn8dxykL9Q

Kris Kobach is infamous for his efforts to purge voter rolls, so is Brian Kemp. There are many Republicans who participate in efforts to suppress Black vote, but Hans von Spakovsky is special.
https://t.co/9GtjMm54IN

If you want to read up on voter caging efforts, here is a report from Project Vote.

https://t.co/vx8f1dHZF7

Here is an excellent editorial pointing out that the real fraud is the GOP claims about voter fraud.

https://t.co/1lAsppvCrY