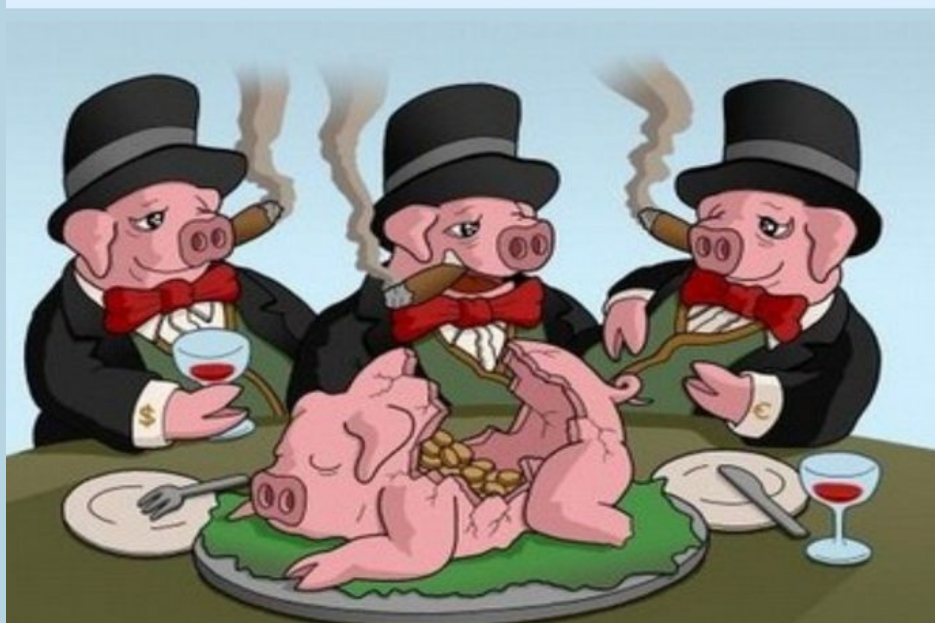


Exposing the DNC Plan to Rig the 2024 Election

DNC At Large Super Delegates are "Ridin with Biden"...



Don't call it
bribery
&
kickbacks...

It is just
millions in
"campaign
contributions"

to politicians
wise enough
to give us
billions
in tax breaks!

David Spring M. Ed.

David Spring at Proton Mail.com

Exposing the DNC Plan to Rig the 2024 Election

Table of Contents

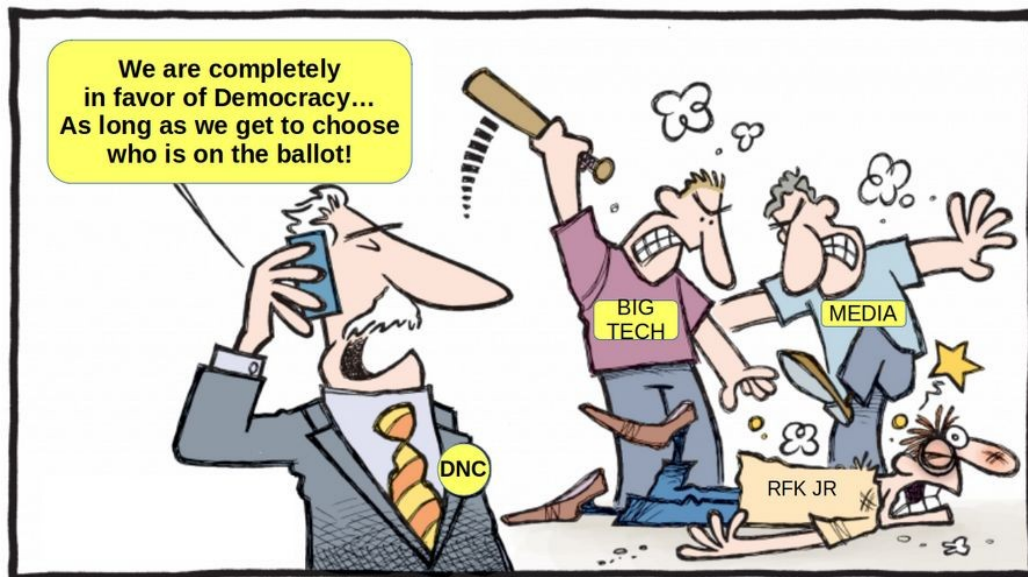
1.1 DNC repeats the same mistake they made in 2016.....	2
1.2 Why ignoring Independent Voters is political suicide.....	3
1.3 Schedule of Democratic Party Primaries.....	5
1.4 DNC Rigs the 2024 Delegate Selection Process.....	6
1.5 State Primaries are only one step of the Delegate Process.....	7
1.6 Letter Grades for each State.....	8
1.7 Washington State Election Rigging Example.....	9
1.8 Understanding Precinct Level Politics.....	17
1.9 Washington State Republican Party Delegate Selection Plan.....	22
1.10 How DNC Election Rigging cripples the Democratic Party.....	24
1.11 Learn about the rigging process in your state.....	25
2.1 The real problem with New Hampshire and Iowa.....	29
2.2 How did the DNC get so corrupt?.....	32
2.3 Potential DNC Rule Changes to Rig the 2028 Election.....	36
2.4 Why our Founding Fathers opposed political parties.....	38
2.5 How to Stop the DNC from rigging the 2024 Election.....	40
2.6 Democratic Party v Wisconsin Majority Opinion.....	42
2.7 The rights of Voters should outweigh the rights of the DNC.....	56
3.1 DNC Ballot Access Restrictions.....	57
3.2 1966 Harper v. Virginia... Protecting the right to Free and Fair Elections.....	58
3.3 2020 Yang v Kellner... Candidates have a right to ballot access....	64
3.4 DNC Ballot Access Obstacles by State.....	68

3.5 Why DNC Candidate Ballot Access Obstacles are Unconstitutional	75
3.6 Why someone must file a lawsuit to remove the Candidate Poll Tax	77
4.1 DNC Super Delegate Bribery and Kickback Scheme.....	79
4.2 How 75 Corporate Lobbyist Super Delegates control the other 700 Super Delegates of the DNC.....	81
4.3 Super Delegate Washington State Example.....	85
4.4 Meet the DNC Election Rigging Super Delegates.....	86
4.5 Why Super Delegates are Unconstitutional.....	92
4.6 Why Kennedy running as an Independent would be political suicide	93

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this article - and all of my other articles on DNC rigging of the 2024 election - are strictly my own. While I am not an attorney, I believe that the US Constitution is plainly written and should be read and defended by all Americans. In addition, Supreme Court rulings that interpret the US Constitution are publicly posted online and are available for anyone to read.

The issues of DNC rigging Presidential Candidate Ballot Access and DNC rigging National Delegate Selection and DNC rigging of the State Primary calendar are not merely about the Kennedy campaign. DNC rules that disenfranchise millions of voters must be opposed by all of us who care about the future of our democracy.



Elections that are free and fair and fully open to all candidates and all voters are the foundation of our democracy.

1.1 DNC repeats the same mistake they made in 2016

During the 2016 Presidential Election cycle, as a leader of the Washington State Progressive Caucus (the largest caucus in the Washington State Democratic Party), I saw first hand how the corrupt leaders of the Democratic Party – also known as the DNC - rigged the election against Bernie Sanders.

After meeting with and listening to literally hundreds of Bernie supporters in Washington state – nearly all of whom were Independent voters – I wrote a series of articles warning Democratic party leaders that ignoring these Independent voters and rigging the Nomination process against Bernie Sanders would offend many of these Independent voters and lead to the election of Donald Trump.

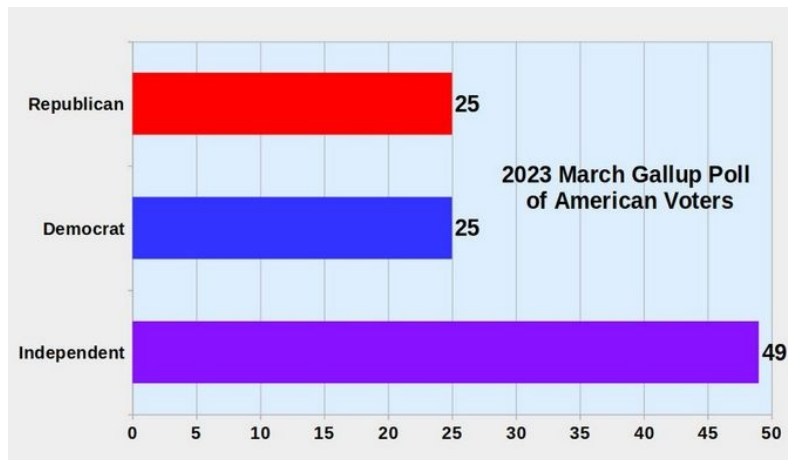
Sadly, my warnings were ignored. It was not Russian interference that led to the election of Donald Trump. It was **entirely the fault of the corrupt leaders of the Democratic Party** who rigged the 2016 Democratic Party primaries and delegate selection process against Bernie – a crime against Bernie Sanders Independent voters. DNC blatantly rigging the 2016 Delegate Selection process led directly to the election of Donald Trump.

Sadly, the leaders of the Democratic Party learned nothing from the 2016 Disaster. Instead they have spent the past several months attacking Kennedy and changing the delegate selection rules to further rig the delegate selection process. But attacking Kennedy and rigging the delegate selection process against Kennedy will simply lead to yet another Republican party victory in the 2024 Presidential election.

In this report, we will briefly explain why listening to Independent voters is the key to winning any election. We will then expose the Democratic Party National Committee (aka DNC) plan to rig the 2024 Democratic Presidential Nomination process.

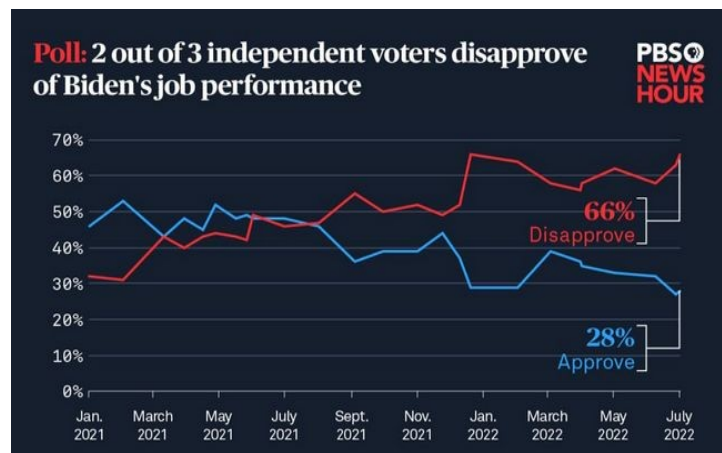
1.2 Why ignoring Independent Voters is political suicide

A Gallup poll in March, 2023 found 49% of voters identified as Independent with only 25% Republicans and 25% Democrats.



<https://news.gallup.com/poll/15370/party-affiliation.aspx>

Assuming that there will be 160 million voters in the 2024 election, then there will be 40 million who will vote for the Democratic candidate and 40 million who will vote for the Republican candidate. This leaves about **80 million independent voters who will decide the next President. Ignoring and or offending nearly 50% of the voters during an election year is political suicide.** So what do Independent voters think about Joe Biden? Biden support from independents has dropped by more than 20 points since 2021 from a high of about 50% in 2021 to a low of about 30% today:



Several 2023 polls found that **Independent voters now oppose Biden by about a two to one margin.** A Harris poll from April 19 found that Biden had the approval of 38 percent of independents and disapproval of 58 percent. In a CBS News poll from April 24, Biden's approval among independent voters was just 32 percent, while 68 percent disapproved of Biden.

By comparison, Kennedy is well liked by Independent Voters.

A June 2023 poll showed Kennedy was viewed favorably by 41 percent of Independent voters and unfavorably by 19 percent, for a net favorability of 22 percent – higher than any other candidate.

	Total	Party ID		
		Dem	Ind	Rep
Very favorable	16%	17%	14%	16%
Somewhat favorable	29%	28%	27%	32%
Somewhat unfavorable	10%	10%	9%	12%
Very unfavorable	10%	16%	10%	4%
Don't know	35%	29%	40%	36%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted N	(996)	(343)	(400)	(253)

https://docs.cdn.yougov.com/82bw3otngs/crosstabs_The%20Kennedys.pdf

In the same poll, Biden and Trump each had the second-highest percentage of Independents viewing them favorably, with 44 percent. But **Biden had a minus-9 net rating, while Trump had a minus-10 net rating.** In a follow up poll at the end of June, 2023 Kennedy has 45% favorable to 20% unfavorable for a net rating of plus 25%. This is similar to the polling in 2015 and 2016 where Bernie Sanders had much higher favorability ratings with Independent Voters that Hillary Clinton. Yet as with the 2016 election, the corrupt leaders of the Democratic Party are once again ignoring these Independent Voters. However, this time, **the Delegate Selection rules in many states have been recently changed** to disenfranchise millions of Independent Voters and thereby make it even harder for a “Reform” candidate such as Kennedy to win the nomination.

1.3 Schedule of Democratic Party Primaries

Before explaining this convoluted rigging process, we will briefly summarize how the delegate selection process is supposed to work. From February to July, 2024, primaries and caucuses in all 50 states are supposed to be used to select 3,774 delegates to the Democratic Party National Convention. For Kennedy to win the Democratic Party nomination, he would need nearly 2,000 delegates at the National Convention in Chicago from August 19 to August 22, 2024.

Although there is doubt about the order of early Democratic Party primaries, we will assume that the schedule used in the 2020 primaries and caucuses will be used in 2024 with the exception of moving up South Carolina to the first week in February. . This places the **Iowa Caucuses** on February 6 with the **New Hampshire and South Carolina** primaries on February 3. Biden stated he will not appear on the Iowa or New Hampshire ballots if these states hold elections before South Carolina. It is therefore possible that Kennedy could win both the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary.

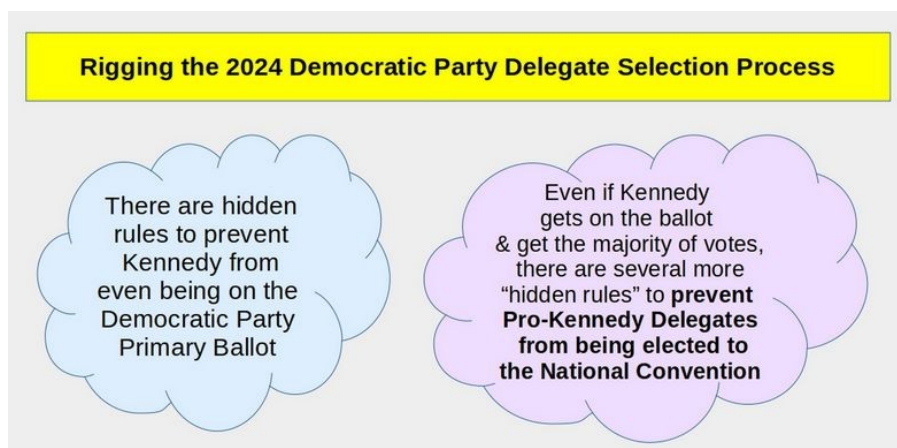
Early voting for the Washington primary will begin about February 21. Voting in the Colorado mail in primary will begin about February 24. Super Tuesday Primaries on March 5 include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Virginia.

Second Tuesday will be March 12 with primary results for Idaho, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota and Washington. Third Tuesday will be March 19 with Arizona, Florida and Illinois. The Georgia primary will be the end of March and Louisiana, Wyoming. Wisconsin and Alaska the beginning of April with Ohio and Kansas later in April. May primaries include Hawaii, Nebraska and Oregon. Early June primaries should include Indiana, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Dakota. Late June primaries include Georgia, West Virginia, New York and Kentucky while July includes Connecticut, Delaware and New Jersey.

1.4 DNC Rigs the 2024 Delegate Selection Process

Eighteen states have closed primaries which only allow “registered party members” to vote. Independents must register with the Democratic Party well in advance of the primary to vote in the Democratic Party Primary. 32 states have various forms of Open Primaries which allow Independents to vote in either the Republican or Democratic Party primary either by turning in a ballot for one of the two party primaries or by claiming to be a Democrat or Republican on the day of the Primary. In theory, the more open the primary is, the easier it is for Independent voters to influence the outcome of the primary. Sadly, we will see below that this is not really the case because quite often **the delegate selection process is rigged**.

Because Kennedy is most popular among Independent voters, one option is to focus on states that allow Independent voters to vote in the Democratic Primary. However, even in States which allow Independents to vote in the Democratic Primary, the corrupt leaders of the Democratic Party in many states have adopted new rules intended to prohibit the participation of Independent voters by rigging the delegate selection process that comes after the primary.

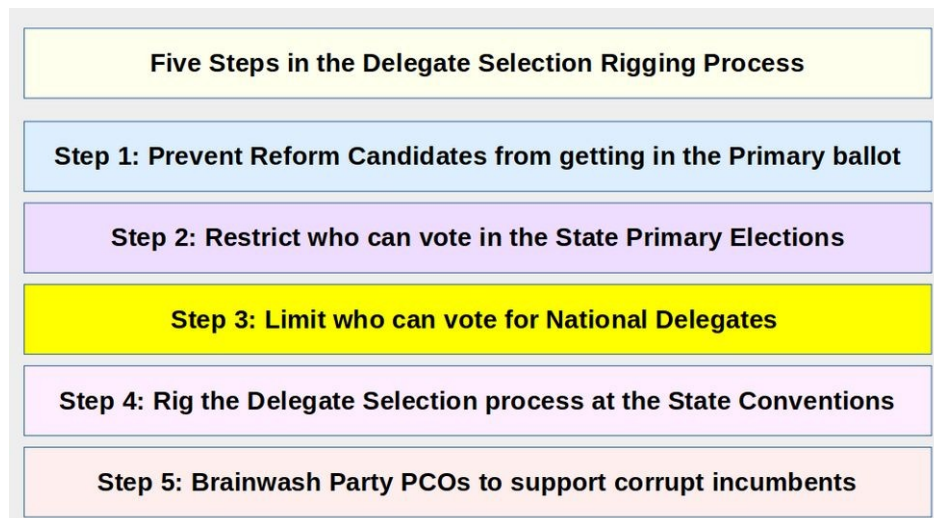


The details of the rigging process varies from State to State. But the deck has already been stacked against Kennedy. In many States, the rules from the 2020 Delegate Selection process have been recently changed to make more difficult for Kennedy to win the nomination.

1.5 State Primaries are only one step of the Delegate Process

State Primaries are only one step of the Delegate Selection process. Before the Primary even occurs, many states require Presidential candidates who want to appear on their State Primary ballot to jump through a series of hoops – meaning that at least in some States, Kennedy may not appear on the ballot even if he is doing well in the polls! Then after the State Primary, there is typically a Congressional District caucus to select the actual delegates to the national convention. Even if Kennedy is on the ballot and even if he gets the majority of votes, the delegate selection rules in some states have recently been changed to make it impossible for pro-Kennedy delegates to be elected. It is in the Congressional District caucuses and County conventions where most of the real rigging occurs. Once the delegates have been rigged at the local level, it is relatively easy to finish off the rigging at the State Conventions.

The most important DNC rigging step is brainwashing local Precinct Committee Officers (aka PCOs) into supporting corrupt incumbents by spoon feeding them lies and propaganda 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for many, many years. Here are the five steps of the DNC plan to rig the 2024 Delegate Selection process:



1.6 Letter Grades for each State

In the table at the end of this report, we describe the Delegate Selection process and assign a letter grade to each state:

A Easy for Independent Voters to Participate and All Delegates are Pledged in accordance with the Primary vote (i.e., Eliminate Super Delegates). All State have huge numbers of super delegates to rig the election. So **no state got a grade of A.**

B Relatively Easy for Independent Voters to Participate in the Delegate Selection process. **12 States got a B:** California, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming.

C Difficult for Independent Voters to Participate. One or more obstacles placed in the way. **16 States got a C:** Alabama, Arkansas, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina and South Dakota.

D Very Difficult for Independent Voters to Participate 10 States got a D: Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

F Nearly Impossible for Independent Voters to Participate Only Democratic Party Insiders allowed to vote on Delegates. **5 States got an F:** Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Washington and West Virginia.

X Did not post their State Plan on their website. It is therefore impossible to tell how difficult it will be for Independents to participate in their Delegate Selection process. **6 States got an X:** Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin.

F Minus 1 State got an F minus. Ohio not only failed to post their plan on their website, but they actually posted an endorsement of Biden in July 2023!

The table of all 50 States is after the Washington State example.

1.7 Washington State Election Rigging Example

To see how the rules have been changed to rig the delegate selection process, we will compare the 2024 Washington State Democratic Party Presidential Delegate selection rules to the Washington State 2020 Rules.

Washington state is one of a few states that does not allow Party registration. As a result, Washington State has among the highest percentage of Independent voters in the nation. Washington state uses a simple open primary that allows Independent voters to vote for any candidate in either party. They do not need to register with a party to vote for one of that parties candidates. This is one of several reasons Bernie Sanders won a higher percentage of delegates in Washington state than in any other state in the nation in 2016.

Given Kennedy's popularity among Independent voters, it is possible that Kennedy could win the Washington State Democratic Party primary by a margin of 60% to 40%. However, this does not mean that Kennedy will automatically get the majority of delegates in Washington State. Sadly, in March 2024, the Washington State Democratic Party changed the rules to rig the delegate selection process.

Please be patient because this is going to get a little complicated. The following is taken from the 51 page Washington State Delegate Selection plan which you can download from this link:

<https://kennedydemocrats.us/free-downloads>

For their votes to be counted in the Primary, Washington, voters will have to select either a Democratic or Republican ballot. Both ballots will be mailed to every registered voter.

Washington has been allotted 110 delegates to the national convention. However, 19 of these delegates are **unpledged Super Delegates** who will almost certainly vote for the most corrupt candidate – either Biden or whoever replaces him. In addition, 11 “pledged” Party Leader & Elected Officials (PLEO) delegates will be elected at the state convention in June 2024. These are also highly likely to be pro-corruption delegates.

The remaining 80 delegates will be “pledged” to vote for candidates based on the result of the March 2024 Presidential Primary. However, only 60 delegates of the 80 pledged delegates will be allotted to the Congressional District caucuses with the remaining 20 being “at large” delegated elected at the State Convention in June 2024.

To receive delegates to the Democratic National Convention, Kennedy will have to get at least 15% of the vote in Washington state Democratic Party primary. However, even if Kennedy gets 60% of the vote, this does not mean he will get 60% of the 80 pledged delegates.

This is because the 60 Congressional District pledged delegates are awarded by the “weighted” percent of Democrats in each of our 10 Congressional Districts. So a Congressional District that has mainly Republicans (like the 4th Congressional Districts in Eastern Washington) will only get 3 delegates while the 7th Congressional District in Seattle (that is mainly Democrats) will get 10 pledged delegates.

Below is a table of the actual National Delegates allotted to each of our 10 Congressional Districts:

Congressional District	Allotted Pledged Delegates
CD01	6
CD02	7
CD03	5
CD04	3
CD05	5
CD06	6
CD07	10
CD08	6
CD09	7
CD10	5
Total	60

How the hidden “rigging” will be done in Washington state

The rigging will be done in a series of steps. First, as we describe in more detail below, new rules have been written to prevent Kennedy’s name from appearing on the Democratic Primary ballot. Second, even if Kennedy manages to get on the ballot, more rules have been written to prevent Pro-Kennedy delegates from being elected in Legislative District caucuses.

Third, additional rules have been written to prevent Pro-Kennedy delegates from being elected at Congressional District Caucuses. Fourth, additional rules have been written to prevent Pro-Kennedy Delegates from being elected at the State Convention.

To be clear, while it is claimed that the results of the Washington State Primary will be **“binding”**, and thus Kennedy should receive some delegates if he does well in the State Primary, the actual fine print rules have been written to insure that **only Pro-corruption Party Loyalists** (rather than Pro-Kennedy delegates) are selected as Kennedy Delegates to the national convention.

Here is a quote from page 9 of the 2020 Washington Delegate Selection Plan: “Attendance at the LD caucuses will be open to **any voter residing in the LD** willing to publicly identify as a Democrat.”

In plain English, any voter could attend the LD caucus and vote on the delegates who will eventually select their National Delegates. In 2016, hundreds of thousands of Independent Bernie Voters showed up at the LD caucuses resulting in Bernie getting 80% of the National Delegates from Washington state – the highest percent in the nation.

Here is the change in wording for the 2024 Washington State Delegate Selection Plan: On Page 9 of the Delegate Selection process, it states: “Voting at LD caucuses will be **limited to members of the LD organization** who are members eligible to vote under LD bylaws and whose information is received by the State Party as of April 1, 2024... In the event no information is received by the State Party by April 1 regarding Legislative District membership, **the membership will be limited to the most recently elected and appointed PCOs.**”

The purpose of this and other rule changes described below is to prevent another “Walkout Meltdown” from occurring at the 2024 National Convention similar to the Walkout Meltdown that occurred at the 2016 National Convention. After Wikileaks published DNC and Clinton emails confirming that the 2016 Democratic Primary had been rigged, the Washington State Bernie Delegation led hundreds of delegates to walk out of the Democratic Party National Convention. One of the leaders was Richard May from Bellingham seen below:



May said the fears of corruption within the Democratic party now seem real to many of the 1,800 Sanders delegates. Those delegates “are tired of taking one for the team... There were some shenanigans going on. This may be the last straw for a lot of voters.”

Here is a quote from another Washington Bernie Delegate: "We've had it, we've just had it!" said Pam Keeley, a Washington State Sanders delegate who was one of the organizers of the walkout. "We've had it with the hypocrisy, the lies, the being used for votes and campaign funds and then just being thrown out like garbage. The whole system is rigged. This is basically a peasant's uprising."

This public split in the Democratic Party at the 2016 National Convention was a major factor in the election of Donald Trump a few months later. Corrupt Democratic Party leaders learned from the 2016 disaster and changed the rules to prevent anyone other than party loyalists from attending the 2024 convention. They will do this by having Party Loyalists “pretend” to be Kennedy Delegates.

The rigged 2024 Delegate Selection Process in Washington State

The actual delegate selection process in 2024 (for determining who the delegates to the national convention will be) begins with rules limiting which names will actually appear on the Washington State Democratic Primary ballot. New rules have been written to make it more difficult for a reform candidate like Kennedy to get on the ballot.

On page 7 of the Delegate Selection Rules, it states: “A presidential candidate must have the Washington State Democratic Party chair submit to the secretary of state their name as one of the names to appear on the presidential primary preference ballot no later than sixty-three days (Tuesday, January 9, 2024) before the presidential primary... Presidential candidates, **who are eligible by DNC rules** to obtain delegates and who seek to participate in Washington’s presidential primary will be required to submit a petition for candidacy to the Chair of the State Democratic Party with 1,000 signatures of Washington State Voters who publicly declare themselves to be Democrats, and a \$2,500 administrative services fee.”

Kennedy meets the current DNC rules because he has the support of more than 5% of all Democrats in national polls. However, the corrupt DNC reserves the right to change the rules at any time. Given the hostile attitude of the DNC to Kennedy, if they get worried that Kennedy supporters could disrupt the 2024 National Convention, the way Bernie supporters did in 2016, they could change the rules. Even if the DNC does not change the rules, the signatures will be an additional barrier to appearing on the Washington state ballot. These forms will be available in September 2023. Getting 1000 signatures for the official corrupt candidate(s) will be no problem because the Washington State Democratic Party already has the email addresses and other contact information for more than 2000 Democratic Precinct Committee Officers in our 49 Legislative Districts.

However, Kennedy Democrats will need to build our own independent network in order to get the needed number of signatures before January 9 2024 so that Kennedy is assured a spot on the ballot in Washington state in 2024. In addition, we will need to go to LD meetings and be “appointed” as Precinct Committee Officers to be eligible to vote in the 2024 LD caucuses (see Step 2 below).

Even if Kennedy gets on the ballot in Washington state, the delegate selection process will still be rigged

The second step in the Delegate Selection process is the Legislative District caucuses held on Saturday April 6 2024. These 49 Legislative District caucuses will be awarded delegates to the State Convention and Congressional District caucuses based on a weighted formula such that the total number of delegates is 980. In other words, there will be an average of 20 elected delegates per Legislative District.

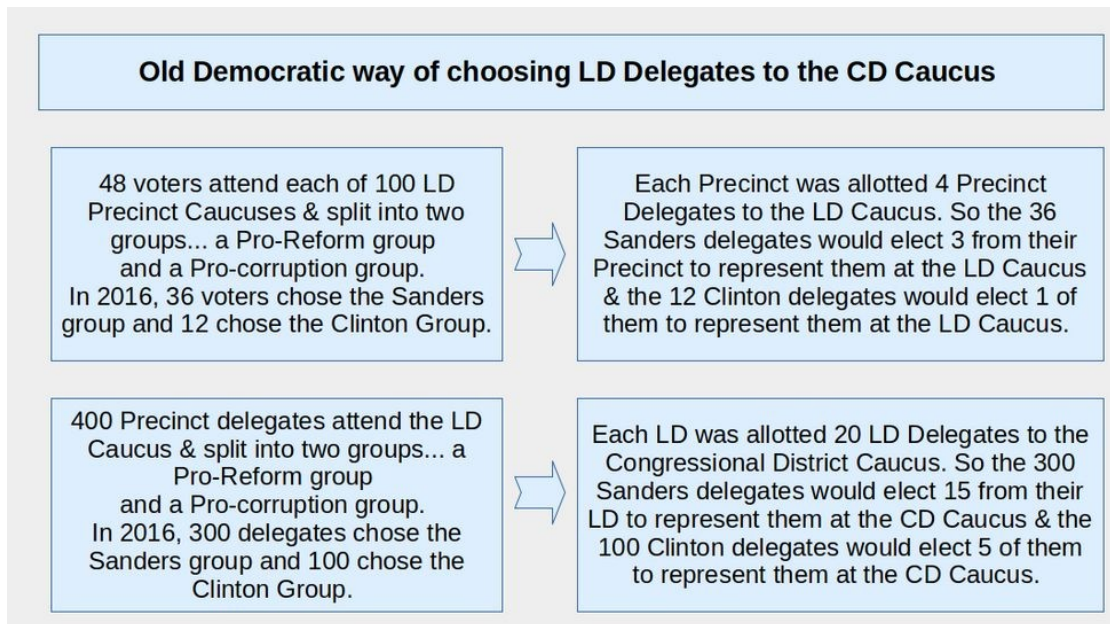
In the past, attendees at each of these 49 Legislative District caucuses would be divided into two groups – one group for Kennedy and one group for Biden or whoever the corrupt candidate is. Each group would vote to send their allotted number of delegates to the State and Congressional District caucuses. For example, if Kennedy got 60% of the vote, he should get 60% of the 20 LD delegates or 12 delegates. However, due to the 2024 rule change, **“Voting at LD caucuses will be limited to members of the LD organization or limited to the most recently duly elected and appointed PCOs.”**

Put in plain English, in the past, **all attendees to the LD convention could vote** regardless of whether or not they were an elected Precinct Committee Officer. Thus, in 2016, nearly all delegates elected to the Congressional Caucuses were actual Bernie supporters – rather than Clinton supporters pretending to be Bernie supporters. However, in the 2024 LD caucuses, it will be up to the LD Chair (who oversees the elected and appointed PCOs) to decide who is allowed to vote. The LD Chair is likely a party loyalist and will thus use the above process to **limit voting to existing Precinct Committee Officers** – who are also typically long time party loyalists. This will make nearly impossible for any Kennedy supporters to be elected to the next level (assuming Kennedy was even on the ballot in Washington state).

On Page 10 of the Delegate Selection process, it states: **“All members of a Legislative District organization will vote on all Legislative District level candidates** within their Legislative District but will be required to vote in such a manner so as to maintain the presidential preference proportion of individual Congressional Districts.” In other words, **there will be no**

splitting into a Pro-Reform group and a Pro-corruption group as in 2016. Instead, Precinct Committee Officers will vote for ANTI-Kennedy delegates to pretend to be Kennedy delegates!

Here is the old way of choosing LD delegates to the CD caucus:

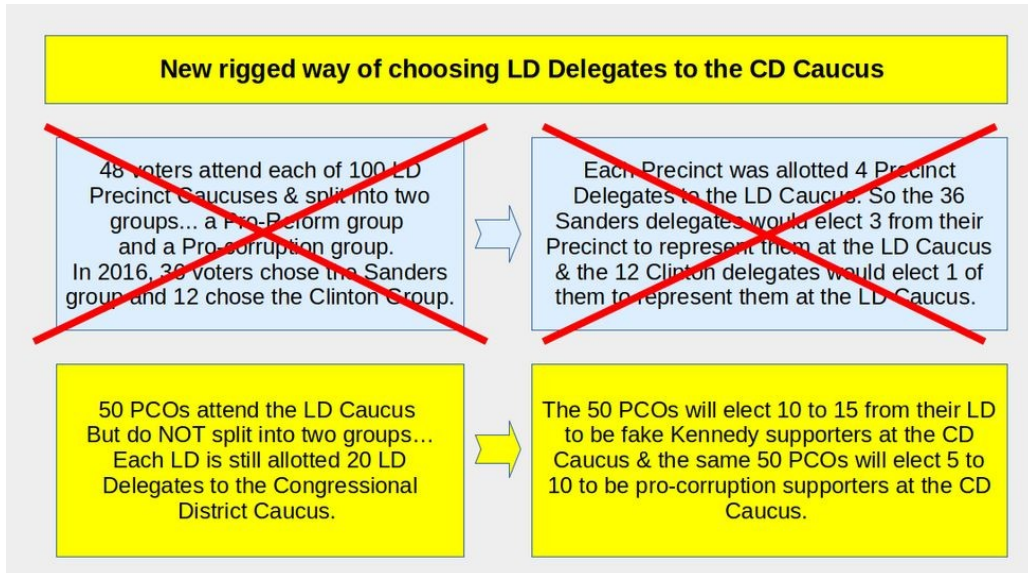


At the 2016 Congressional Caucuses, the 100 CD delegates from 5 Legislative Districts would meet. This was 75 Bernie Delegates and 25 Clinton delegates. Assuming the Congressional District was allotted 8 delegates to the National Convention, the 75 Bernie Congressional District delegates voted on 6 Bernie National delegates and the 25 Congressional district Clinton delegates votes on 2 National delegates.

Most important, **the 6 Bernie delegates from each of the 10 CD caucuses did not have to be party insiders. They simply needed to be strong Bernie supporters.**

Here is the new 2024 rigged way of choosing LD delegates to the CD caucus:

The Precinct Level voting will simply be eliminated. The only votes allowed will be the party insider 50 PCOs in the Legislative District. These 50 PCOs will vote on **20 party insider PCOs to attend the Congressional District Caucuses.**



With 5 Legislative Districts in each Congressional District, the new rules mean that 100 PCO party insiders – 20 from each legislative district - will meet at each of the Congressional District caucus to decide the 6 to 10 National Delegates from their Congressional District. While Kennedy will be assigned National Delegates based on the percent of votes he got in the State Primary, the actually delegates will be entirely Party Insiders who are only pretending to be Kennedy supporters.

1.8 Understanding Precinct Level Politics

To understand how undemocratic this new delegate selection process is, we need to understand how precinct level politics works. Washington is an average size state with a population of about 8 million people. About half are registered voters. So Washington has about 4 million registered voters. In the past, our registered voters were about 40% Democrats, 40% Republicans and 20% Independents. So there were about 1.6 million Democrats, 1.6 million Republicans and 800,000 Independent voters.

However, a March 2023 Gallup poll indicates that the two major political parties are so corrupt, that currently there are only 25% Democrats, 25% Republicans and 50% Independents. So now in Washington State, there are 1 million Democrats, 1 million Republicans and 2 million Independent voters. Thus, **the new Democratic Party rules will ignore the wishes of 2 million Independent Washington voters.**

Independent voters are important because they determine the outcome of all elections – not just the outcome of all Presidential elections, but also the outcome of all State elections and all Congressional elections. Depriving these two million people of a vote in the delegate selection process is extremely undemocratic.

But it gets much worse. Washington has 10 Congressional Districts. So there are about 400,000 registered voters in each Congressional District. This is 100,000 Democrats, 100,000 Republicans and 200,000 Independent voters. Each Congressional District has about 5 Legislative Districts. Each Legislative District has about 80,000 registered voters. This is 20,000 Democrats, 20,000 Republicans and 40,000 Independent Voters.

Each Legislative District has about 100 Precincts. So **each Precinct has about 800 registered voters.** This is 200 Democrats, 200 Republicans and 400 Independent voters. The Legislative District Caucuses, which are only held once every four years, are actually Precinct Level Caucuses because any registered voter in any precinct could attend a local LD caucus and meet with other registered voters in their precinct to vote for the Presidential candidate of their choice.

Democrats would go to their Precinct Caucus and Republicans would attend their precinct caucus. But crucially, **Independent voters could attend either caucus.** Thus, you could have as many as 600 registered voters at your precinct caucus. In fact, even though the Precinct caucuses are held for only two hours and only one day every four years and only involve driving or walking to your local elementary school, only a small number of highly motivated voters actually bothered to attend their precinct caucus. For example, in 2016, about 240,000 people attended the Democratic Party Legislative District Caucuses. This was about 24,000 people per Congressional district which divided by 5 was about **4,800 people per Legislative District caucus.** Divide 4,800 by 100 and we see that **only 48 citizens** concerned about the future of our country attended and voted for a Presidential candidate in each Democratic Party **Precinct level caucus.**

In 2016, Bernie Sanders won 73% of these 48 votes. So at a typical precinct, Sanders got 36 voters and Clinton got 12 votes. Nearly all of the 36 voters in each precinct were Independent voters while nearly all of the 12 Clinton voters were wealthy Die-hard party loyalists who did not see any need to change the corrupt system they were profiting from. The Independent voters of Washington state were sending a message that they overwhelmingly preferred Bernie Sanders over Hillary Clinton. They wanted change – not the status quo.

Fast forward to 2024 and the new Delegate Selection rules from the corrupt DNC. Recall that each Legislative District has about 100 precincts. Thanks to the extreme corruption of the current Democratic Party, on average only 50 precincts even have an elected Democratic Party Precinct Committee Officer (aka PCO). Limiting the vote to only PCOs means that each PCO will replace the votes of two 2016 Precincts. In short, **instead of 96 people voting in two precincts, as their was in 2016, there will only be one person voting in 2024.** Even worse, the one person allowed to vote (the PCO) does not in any way represent the 1,600 registered voters in these two precincts. Instead, the one PCO is highly likely to be the most die hard party loyalist in the two precincts – a person who is not even slightly aware of how corrupt the Democratic party has become.

There is a huge drawback in eliminating 99% of the voters from voting in the LD caucuses. Since normal citizens no longer have the right to vote at the LD caucuses, they will simply not attend. Historically, these local caucuses were used to gather email addresses of folks who wanted to support a particular candidate. By ignoring 99% of the voters, the Democratic Party is shooting themselves in the foot during the 2024 election year. **This rigged process may prevent any Pro-Kennedy Delegates from being elected to the national convention. But it will also offend so many Independent voters that it will increase the chances of election the Republican Presidential candidate.**

The third step in the Delegate Selection Rigging Process is the Congressional Caucuses

It should be clear by now that the DNC rigging in the 2024 election will be much worse than it was in 2016 or 2020. Sadly the DNC rigging of the 2024 Delegate Selection process is just getting started. This is because **only 20 Legislative District Delegates will be allowed to attend their local Congressional District Caucus.** Recall from above that in 2016, 4,800 voters attended each LD Precinct Level caucus (about 48 in each of about 100 precincts). Each precinct was allowed to elect on average 4 delegates. So the 36 Bernie supporters would vote for 3 Bernie delegates and the 12 Clinton supporters select 1 Clinton supporter for each precinct.

The result was about 400 delegates were selected at each LD Level caucus. These 400 elected delegates then met at a local high school gym. In 2016, the 300 Bernie Delegates voted for 15 Bernie Delegates to go to the Congressional District caucus and the 100 Clinton delegates voted for 5 Clinton delegates to go on to the Congressional District caucus.

At the 2016 Congressional Caucuses, the 100 CD delegates (20 each from 5 Legislative Districts) met. This was 75 Bernie Delegates and 25 Clinton delegates. Assuming the Congressional District was allotted 8 delegates to the National Convention, the 75 Bernie Congressional District delegates voted on 6 Bernie National delegates and the 25 Congressional district Clinton delegates votes on 2 National delegates. Most important, **the 6 Bernie delegates from each of the 10 CD caucuses did not have to be party insiders. They simply needed to be strong Bernie supporters.**

Fast forward to 2024 and the new rules mean a much different and extremely rigged national delegate selection process will occur. **The Precinct Level voting will simply be eliminated.** The only votes allowed will be the 50 PCOs in the Legislative District. These 50 PCOs will vote on 20 PCOs to attend the Congressional District Caucuses. In theory, if Kennedy gets 60% of the Primary vote, there should be 12 Pro-Kennedy delegates from each Legislative District and 8 delegates representing the corrupt wing of the Democratic party. However, in reality, there will simply be 12 “pledged delegates” who will pledge to vote for Kennedy at the Congressional District caucuses as well as 8 pro-corruption PCOs who will pledge to vote for the corrupt candidate at the Congressional District caucus.

There will still be 100 delegates at the Congressional District caucuses just like in 2016. But **none of them will be actual supporters of Kennedy.** Instead, 60 will “pledged” to vote for National Delegates who will pledge to vote for Kennedy during the first round at the National Convention – but then vote for the corrupt candidate in the remaining rounds. Using the 7th Congressional District as an example, Kennedy would get 6 Fake National “pledged” Delegates while the corrupt candidate would get 4 National delegates. The Fake Kennedy delegates will pledge to vote for Kennedy on the first round at the National Convention - and then vote for the corrupt candidate if needed in the second round. Most important, these fake delegates will not walk out of the Convention.

The Washington State Congressional District caucuses will be held on Saturday May 18, 2024. If Kennedy gets 60% of the primary vote evenly across all Congressional Districts, he should get 36 real Pro-Kennedy delegates. In 2016, Pro-Bernie delegates dominated the LD and Congressional Caucuses. However, with the 2024 rule changes, since voting will be limited to existing Precinct Committee Officers, there may not be any actual pro-Kennedy Delegates at the Congressional District Caucuses. Therefore, ANTI-Kennedy Delegates pretending to be Pro-Kennedy delegates will be elected to fill all 36 Pro-Kennedy National Delegate slots.

The fourth step in the Delegate Selection Rigging Process is the State Convention

The Washington State will be held on Saturday June 22 2024 to certify the final selection of delegates to the National Convention. This will include the election of 20 At Large and Party Leader (PLEO) delegates. In the past, these At Large and PLEO delegates were selected by **all delegates** to the state convention. In 2016, because actual Bernie supporters dominated the State Convention, nearly all of these 20 At Large delegates were additional Bernie supporters. However, for the 2024 State Convention, the rules have been changed to limit the voting on At Large and PLEO delegates to the 96 Legislative District **State Central Committee members** (two from each Legislative District). These are all DNC loyalists. So once again, ANTI-Kennedy Democrats will likely be elected to fill any Pro-Kennedy Delegate slots. The end result of all of these rule changes and delegate selection rigging is that it will be unlikely that Kennedy will have any pro-Kennedy Delegates from Washington State even if he gets on the ballot and gets more than 60% of the vote in the primary.

The Fifth Step of the Rigged Delegate Selection Process: Brainwash Democratic Party PCOs

At this point, you may be wondering, why not just convince existing Democratic Party PCOs to support Kennedy. After all, polls clearly show the majority of Democrats want to see someone other than Biden get the 2024 nomination. Surely at least some PCOS support Kennedy. The problem with this assumption is that the DNC is at least two steps ahead of us. For many years, the DNC has been brainwashing Democratic Party PCOs into believing that Kennedy is an anti-VAX, pro-Putin, Baby-Killing racist. None of these things are true. But the truth does not matter to those running the DNC. All that matters is power. There are hundreds if not thousands of Twitter Trolls and Facebook bots whose sole job is to mislead known Democrats and demonize Kennedy. **Never under-estimate the Power of the Dark Side.** If you don't believe me, just attend the next meeting of your local Democratic Party Legislative District. Ask for a show of hands of those who would be willing to publicly support Kennedy. Anyone with any concern for the truth either left the Democratic party or was drummed out of the Democratic party years ago.

1.9 Washington State Republican Party Delegate Selection Plan

In this section, we will compare the Washington State Republican Party Delegate Selection plan to the Washington State Democratic Party Delegate Selection plan. You will quickly see that the Republican Party plan is much more “Democratic” than the Democratic Party plan.

While Republican Party delegate selection plans vary from State to State, the Washington State Republican Party delegate selection plan is very similar to how the Washington State Democratic Party delegate selection process used to work. First, it is important to understand that for their national convention, Republicans elect about half the number of National Delegates as the Democratic Party (2400 versus 4000). But Republicans also only allow a tiny number of automatic Super Delegates to their National Convention. In total, they only allow about 100 Super Delegates while the DNC allows more than a thousand automatic Super Delegates.

Turning to Washington State, Republicans elect 40 pledged National delegates and only 3 Super Delegates (compared to the Democratic Party 80 pledged delegates and nearly 30 corrupt Super Delegates). All 40 pledged National Delegates are elected at the Republican Party State Convention which will be held April 18 to 20, 2024.

The process for becoming a State or National Delegate in the Republican party begins by attending your local precinct caucus which will be held on January 13, 2024 in Washington state. This caucus will likely be held at a local elementary school where you will meet with other Republican and Independent voters in your local community. Anyone can optionally run to be an LD delegate to the Legislative District caucus (or to the County caucus in less populated counties). The Precincts are the same as the Precincts for the Democratic Party. Each precinct has about 800 registered voters with 200 being Republicans, 200 Democrats and 400 Independents.

Historically, only about 20 people show up for either the Republican Party or Democratic Party Local Precinct caucus. If this occurs at your local elementary school, you may see 200 people attending. But this is because

there are about 10 Precincts for every elementary school. At the Precinct caucus, you can run to be a delegate to the Legislative District Caucus. On average, each precinct will elect about 4 people to attend their LD caucus. So be prepared to explain to the other attendees why they should elect you to attend the LD caucus.

As noted earlier, each LD has about 100 precincts. This will mean that there will be about 400 people at the LD Republican Party caucus. Each LD will elect about 40 to 50 of these people to represent the LD at the State Convention. Because there are 49 Legislative Districts in Washington State, this means that about 2500 people will be elected to attend the State Convention. If you get elected to the State Convention, you can then run to be one of 40 State Delegates to the National Convention. This means there will be about 4 people elected from each Congressional District.

In addition, the percentage of National Delegates representing each Presidential Candidate is determined by the Washington State Republican Party Primary which will be held on March 5, 2024. So for example, if Trump is running against DeSantis and Trump gets 75% of the vote, then 30 of the 40 National delegates would be pledged to Trump while 10 National Delegates would be pledged to DeSantis.

Here is a quote from the Washington State Republican Delegate Selection Plan: "Show up the day-of to participate at your local precinct caucus and have your name put up for nomination as a delegate to the County Convention. If you are elected as a delegate to the County Convention, you will then follow a similar process of nomination at the County Convention to be elected as a state delegate to the State Convention. Roughly 2,500 state delegates are elected from the county conventions. If you are elected to be a state delegate, you can also choose to run for national delegate and be elected as one of 43 delegates to represent Washington State at the Republican National Convention."

1.10 How DNC Election Rigging cripples the Democratic Party

Imagine being one of about 2 million Independent voters in Washington State. In January 2024, you discover that you no longer have a vote at the Democratic Party Precinct Caucus – but you still have a vote at the Republican Party Precinct Caucus. Which caucus are you going to attend? You will either skip the precinct caucuses altogether or you will attend the precinct caucus of the party that still allows you to have a vote. The result will be 200 people at the local elementary school attending the Republican party caucus, but only 5 “official” Precinct Committee Officers attending the Democratic Party caucus – with 5 precincts not even having a PCO.

Even worse, imagine you are an Independent voter and assume that your local Democratic Party Precinct Caucus will be run the same way it has been run for the past 100 years. You show up for your Precinct Caucus only to be told that you no longer have a vote. Imagine how this will anger thousands of Independent voters – during a Presidential Election Year.

This insanity of only letting Democratic Party insiders vote at the Precinct and LD caucuses is going to turn many Independent voters against the Democratic Party. Meanwhile the local Republican Party will welcome them with open arms. This will not only reduce the chances of electing a Democratic President, it will also reduce the chances of electing a Democratic Governor and a Democratic State Legislature. The fact that the Washington State Democratic Party has decided to essentially eliminate any chance for new blood to vote in their 2024 Legislative District caucuses is going to cripple the Washington State Democratic Party. There has already been a significant loss in Democratic Party PCOs after the Bernie disaster in 2016. This new rule is going to further reduce Democratic Party PCOs.

1.11 Learn about the rigging process in your state

Each State Democratic Party is supposed to post the rules for their State's Delegate Selection Process on their website. Sadly, five states have failed to even post their State plan. These states are Illinois, New York, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin. Other states have posted their rules on their website, but hidden their Delegate Selection plans behind a series of convoluted links making them hard to even find. Because these State plans are crucial in understanding how Delegates are selected in each State, I have summarized the plans in the following table.

State	Total Delegates	CD Pledged Delegates	Plan Posted	Primary Date (Indies allowed)	Reg Days before	CD Selection Caucus (who votes for delegates)	State Grade
AL	59	34	yes	March 5 (open)	20	Two Part CD Primary March 5 (all reg Dems)	C
AR	36	20	2020	March 5 (open)	30	Two Part CD Primary March 5 (all reg Dems)	C
AK	19	9	yes	April 6 (closed)	7	April 13 LD Caucuses (all reg Dems)	C
AZ	85	47	yes	March 19 (closed)	30	April 20 (PCOs ONLY)	F
CA	496	277	yes	March 5 (open)	0?	April 21 ("eligible voters")	B
CO	86	47	yes	March 5 (open)	22	March 8,9 (all reg Dems)	C
CT	63	32	yes	April 2 (closed)	90	May 1 (all reg Dems)	C
DE	34	11	yes	April 2 (closed)	90	February RD caucuses (all reg Dems)	C
FL	250	146	yes	March 19 (closed)	30	April 20 not specified	D
GA	124	71	yes	March 12 (open)	30	April 6 (all claimed Dems)	B

HI	31	14	yes	April 6 (closed)	40	May 25 (all reg Dems)	C
ID	24	13	yes	May 25 Caucuses (open)	?	June 22 (elected county delegates)	B
IL			no	(open)		No plan online	X
IN	76	44	yes	May 7 (closed)	30	June 1 (state delegates)	D
IA	47	26	yes	Feb 3 (open)	90	March 23 (elected precinct delegates)	B
KS	39	22	yes	March 19 (closed)	31	April 20 (members of CD committee)	F
KY			no	(closed)		No plan online	X
LA	56	32	yes	March 23 (closed)	21	May 2 (all reg Dems)	C
ME	32	16	yes	March 5 (open)	15	Feb 3 candidates must be supported by 25 state delegates	F
MD	104	53	yes	May 14 (closed)	?	Two Part CD Primary (all reg Dems)	C
MA	116	60	yes	March 5 (closed)	20	April 27 (all reg Dems)	D
MI	139	77	yes	Feb 27 (yes)	15	May 11 (all reg Dems)	C
MO	80	44	yes	March 10 (yes)	30	May 30 (all claimed Dems)	B
MN	93	49	yes	March 5 (yes)	0	Feb 27 Precinct Caucuses (open to all)	B
MS	40	23	yes	March 12 (yes)	32	Plan can not be downloaded Feb 24 Precinct Caucuses Sworn Dems but no candidate preferences at Precinct Caucuses.	D
MT	22	10	yes	June 4	30	June 8 (all reg Dems)	C

				(closed)			
NE	34	20	yes	May 14 (open)	15	May 18 county conventions (unclear who can vote)	D
NV	48	23	yes	Feb 6 (open)	30	April 13 (all reg Dems)	C
NH	33	15	yes	Feb 5 (open)	0	January Pre-primary caucuses	B
NJ	127	70	yes	June 4 (open)	55	Two Part Delegate District Primary	C
NM	42	19	yes	June 4 (open)	30	June 8 County Conventions unclear who will vote	D
NC	130	76	yes	March 4 (open)	25	Feb 7 Precinct meetings (all reg Dems)	C
ND	17	8	yes	April 6 (open)	0	Feb District Conventions (all attending)	B
NY			no	closed		No plan online	X
OH			no	(open)		No plan online and state party voted in July 2023 to endorse Biden!	F Minus
OK	40	24	yes	March 5 (closed)	25	April 6 (all reg Dems completing several tasks)	D
OR	68	37	yes	May 21 (closed)	21	June 1, 2 (some reg Dems completing several tasks)	D
PA	127	95	yes	April 23 (closed)	15	Date ? (some reg Dems completing several tasks)	D
RI	35	18	2020	April 28? (open)	30	Delegate selection process not clear	X
SC	?	63	yes	Feb 3 (open)	?	March County Conventions (some reg Dems - several tasks)	C
SD	19	9	yes	June 4	15	March 23 (all reg Dems)	C

				(open)			
TN	70	41	yes	March 5 (closed)	30	March 16 County Conventions (some reg Dems)	D
TX	273	159	yes	March 5 (open)	30	March 23 (all attending)	B
UT	34	20	yes	March 5 (open)	?	March (all attending)	B
VT			no				X
VA	121	65	yes	March 5 (open)	25	April 20, 22 (all claimed Dems)	B
WA	110	60	yes	March 12 (open)	8	April 6 LD Caucuses (PCOs & Party Members only)	F
WV	25	13	yes	May 14 (open)	20	March 16 Caucuses (PCOs & Party Members only)	F
WI			no			No plan online	X
WY	12	10	yes	April 13 Caucuses (open)	5	The plan does not mention any Dem Reg requirement.	B

2.1 The real problem with New Hampshire and Iowa

In **Exposing the DNC Plan to Rig the 2024 Election, Part 1**, we exposed the Democratic National Committee (DNC) plan to rig the 2024 election by changing the rules to prevent even declared Democrats from participating in the the Delegate Selection process. In this article, we will addressing the DNC plan to rig the 2024 election by rigging the Primary Calendar.

On February 3, 2020, Joe Biden got only 15% of the vote in the Iowa Caucuses. On February 11, 2020, Biden only got 8% of the vote in the New Hampshire Primary. But on February 29, 2020, Biden won the South Carolina primary with 49% of the vote. The reason Biden did so poorly in Iowa and New Hampshire is that both states require candidates to interact directly with the voters. Sadly, Biden has trouble speaking coherently in public. Meanwhile in South Carolina, voters are more influenced by million dollar TV ad campaigns. The ability to campaign with million dollar TV ads rather than being forced to interact directly with the voters is the real reason Biden wants South Carolina to go first in 2024.

For more than 100 years, the New Hampshire Primary was the first primary in every Presidential Election cycle. 50 years ago, the Iowa Caucuses became the first caucuses in every Presidential cycle. Both New Hampshire and Iowa State laws require these processes. In 2022, the Republican National Committee (RNC) voted to honor this traditional calendar of Primaries for the 2024 election. However, in February 2023, at the request of Joe Biden, the DNC voted to **move the South Carolina Primary ahead of both New Hampshire and Iowa**. In addition, the DNC voted to blackmail both States and Presidential candidates by imposing severe penalties on Iowa, New Hampshire or any Presidential candidate who did not comply with the new DNC rigging of the Primary Calendar.

In response, the Iowa and New Hampshire State legislatures made it clear they will not comply with the DNC rule change. Iowa made it clear they will move up the Iowa Caucuses to mid-January and New Hampshire made it clear they will move their Primary up to mid-January to maintain their state law and 100 years of tradition that they be the first primary in the nation.

The only Democratic Presidential candidate who has pledged to comply with the DNC Primary Calendar Rigging is Joe Biden – the person who demanded the Calendar rigging in the first place. Complying with the new DNC rule that he not campaign in New Hampshire or Iowa gives Biden an excuse to avoid two States where he averaged only 12% of the vote in 2020.

The Republican National Committee issued this statement after the DNC voted to rig the 2024 Primary calendar: “The DNC has decided to break a half century precedent and cause chaos by altering their primary process, and ultimately **abandoning millions of Americans in Iowa and New Hampshire.**”

The net effect of this DNC war against Iowa and New Hampshire is that **millions of declared Democratic voters** in Iowa and New Hampshire, who have no choice but to comply with the laws of Iowa and New Hampshire, will be deprived of their right to have a say in the selection of the Democratic Party nominee. The fact that these Democrats voted against Biden in 2020 should not deprive them of having a role in the 2024 Presidential Primary.

The DNC claims that the Supreme Court ruling in **Democratic Party v. Wisconsin (1981)** gives them a blank check to arbitrarily change any rules in whatever manner they want. Indeed, leaders of the DNC boast that this is just the beginning. They have **even more rule changes planned for the 2028 Presidential election!**

The chaos that would ensue by allowing the DNC to blackmail even more States would only further rig future elections and prevent any kind of meaningful change. In short, giving the DNC a blank check to alter election processes, in violation of state laws, and allowing the DNC to disenfranchise millions of additional Democrats would spell the end of our democracy.

Thankfully, as we will explain later in this article, the 1981 Supreme Court ruling merely applied to the Democratic Party right to **prevent “cross over” voting** by Independent voters who were not aligned with the Democratic Party. The Court ruling did not give the DNC the right to deprive

rank and file declared Democrats of the right to participate in the Democratic Party Presidential Nomination process. Nor did it give the DNC the right to blackmail State legislatures into changing their 50 to 100 year old election laws. Nor did it give the DNC the right to punish Presidential candidates for the mere act of talking to the voters in early Primary states.

The February 2023 DNC rigging of the Primary calendar opened up a **Pandora's Box of Evils** which, if not challenged, threaten to destroy the foundation of our elections. States, citizens and Presidential candidates all have rights protected by the US Constitution. The Primary Calendar rigging by DNC party bosses in February 2023 violated all of these important rights.

But the insanity of the DNC 2023 Primary Calendar rigging goes beyond merely violating the rights of Democratic Party voters and Democratic Presidential candidates. It also places control of the US Senate at risk. New Hampshire has a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature. However, New Hampshire currently has two Democratic Senators. For the DNC to throw the State of New Hampshire under the bus risks offending New Hampshire voters to the point that they replace both US Senate Democrats with Republicans. Should this occur, Democrats would lose control of the US Senate. This is a major risk just to try to re-elect an incumbent who has trouble remembering what day it is.

This raises an important question... What kind of crazy people in the DNC would vote to disenfranchise millions of Democratic voters in New Hampshire and Iowa – and place Democratic control of the US Senate at risk? To answer this question, we need to take a closer look at who actually controls the DNC to better understand how it has gotten so corrupt.

2.2 How did the DNC get so corrupt?

I am not the first person to claim that the DNC is completely corrupt. However, many people have no idea who is in the DNC. We will therefore briefly describe the structure of the Democratic Party and how members of the DNC are selected.

Starting from the bottom up, each State is divided into Legislative Districts. Each Legislative District includes about 100 Precinct and each Precinct includes about 1000 voters. In even numbered years, anyone in a precinct can file to run to be the Precinct Committee Officer – also known as the PCO - for that Precinct. Often the person who files will run unopposed – in which case they are automatically elected even if they only get one percent of the vote.

If your precinct already has a PCO and you want to run against them, you should print 200 to 300 one page fliers explaining why your neighbors should vote for you. You can then take these fliers door to door. If you win the election, your two year term of office starts in January of the following odd numbered year. All elected PCOs can attend a Reorganization meeting where they will re-elect the current LD Chair or elect a new Chairperson. They will also elect two State Committee Members (one man and one woman).



The LD Chair and LD State Committee Members represent your LD at the State Party Reorganization meeting – which is held at the end of January during odd numbered years. In Washington, there are about 150 members participating in the State meeting (three from each of the 49 Legislative Districts).

At the State Reorganization meeting, these 150 members elect a State Chairperson, a State Vice Chair Person, and a number of “DNC Elected Members”. The number of DNC Elected Members varies depending on the number of voters in your State who voted for Democrats in a previous election. Washington State has two DNC Elected Members. California which is much larger than Washington has about 20 DNC Elected Members. The total number of DNC elected members for the entire nation is 200.

The Democratic National Committee (DNC) consists of these 200 Elected Members plus 50 State Party Chairs and 50 State Party Vice Chairs – which brings the total number of members to 300. So where do the other 147 corporate members of the DNC come from?

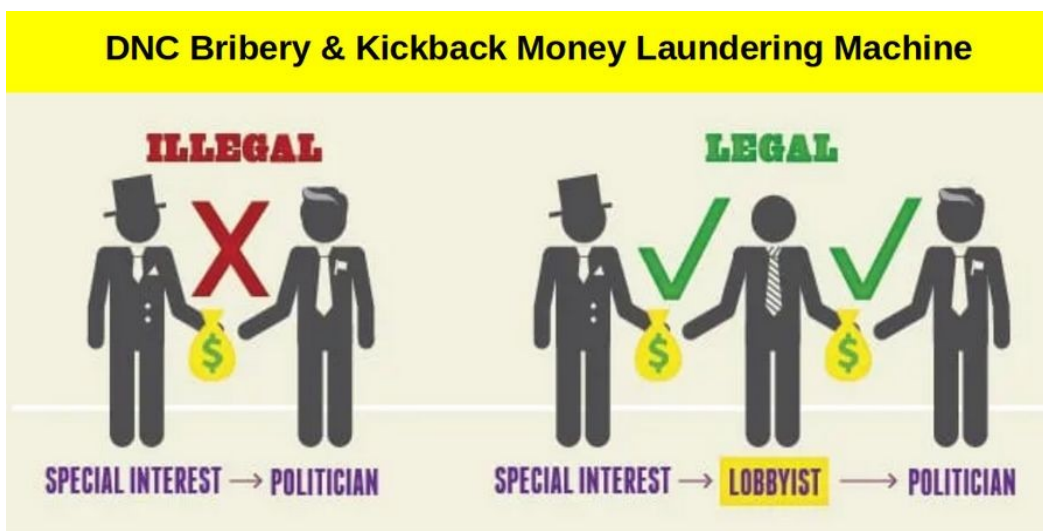
There are also 100 other Democratic Party insiders which include Democratic Governors and other Democrat Party insiders. In theory, these 400 people would meet and vote on the DNC Chair. However, there is a provision that **if a Democrat such as Biden is President, then he gets to choose who he wants to be the DNC Chair. In 2021, Biden chose a corrupt corporate lobbyist named Jaime Harrison to be the chair of the DNC.**

Jaime Harrison was the former chair of the South Carolina Democratic Party. He is therefore strongly in favor of moving South Carolina ahead of New Hampshire and Iowa. However, what Harrison is most noted for is that from 2008 to November 2016, he was a principal at the Podesta Group, which at the time was run by Hillary Clinton bundler Tony Podesta (Clinton’s 2016 campaign manager). While at the Podesta Group, Harrison lobbied for major corporations included Lockheed Martin, Wells Fargo, BP America, Merck and Bank of America.

So Harrison was a corporate lobbyist whose job was to help Wall Street Banks, War profiteers, Oil companies and drug companies buy off the US Congress. One of his clients, American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity, which represents coal companies like Murray Energy and Peabody Energy, fought against President Obama's Clean Power plan during the period in which Harrison was registered to lobby for them.

But the corruption goes deeper than merely appointing a corporate lobbyist as chair of the DNC. Sadly, the DNC Chair has the power to select 75 additional members to the DNC. In 2021, Harrison chose a bunch of corrupt corporate lobbyists to join the DNC. He then put these corporate lobbyists in charge of the most important committees that control the DNC. For example, two-thirds of DNC Rules Committee members are corporate lobbyists, including ten at-large DNC members appointed by Harrison.

These 75 corrupt corporate lobbyists, plus the President appointed Chair and Vice Chair, brings brings the total members of the DNC to 477. It was these 477 DNC members – directly or indirectly appointed by Biden – who voted to rig the 2024 Primary Calendar schedule. These corporate lobbyists spend more than \$100 million every year influencing federal policies. They specialize in Dark Money, Soft Money and other money laundering processes. They represent Wall Street Banks, Weapons makers, Big Tech and Big Drug companies. **In the 2020 election cycle, the DNC raised nearly \$493 million and spent over \$462 million, according to [OpenSecrets](#).**



In short Biden and his corrupt Corporate Lobbyists have turned the DNC into a Bribery and Kickback Money Laundering Machine. In addition, all of these DNC members, most of whom are corporate lobbyists are Super Delegates to the National Convention - where they can not only vote on the next Presidential nominee – but equally important establish the DNC rules and policies for the next Presidential cycle. So they not only rig the 2024 election, they can also rig the 2028 election.

You can read about these DNC party bosses at the following link:

<https://www.readsludge.com/2020/02/28/corporate-lobbyists-control-the-rules-at-the-dnc/>

Here is another article listing the backgrounds of several more corporate lobbyist DNC members: <https://www.readsludge.com/2020/02/24/top-dnc-committee-is-packed-with-corporate-lobbyists/>

Here is another article listing the backgrounds of several more corporate lobbyist DNC members: <https://www.readsludge.com/2021/10/08/harrison-nominates-new-corporate-lobbyists-to-join-the-dnc/>

Even though the 447 members of the DNC have taken for themselves the ability to write the rules for how the Democratic Party Nominee is chosen, there is no way of knowing who these people really are as there is no official party website listing all 447 members of the DNC.

2.3 Potential DNC Rule Changes to Rig the 2028 Election

If the DNC really does have a blank check to change the rules in any way that they want, here are just some of the rule changes the DNC could make for the 2028 Presidential Election.

#1 Adopt the Washington “Eliminate Precinct Caucuses” Rule Nationwide

Imagine if a new “Presidential Election Year” virus comes out and the DNC decides it is too dangerous to hold Precinct Caucuses. Or perhaps the DNC decides it is just too time consuming and too expensive to hold Precinct Caucuses – and that too many “non-loyal” Democrats vote at Precinct Caucuses. They could take the Washington “Eliminate Precinct Caucuses Rule nationwide. This would deprive millions of rank and file Democrats in every state of a meaningful chance of participating in the Delegate Selection process.

But why stop at just eliminating Precinct Caucuses? The DNC could also eliminate Legislative District caucuses, County Caucuses and Congressional Caucuses because they take too much time and cost too much or are too dangerous.

For that matter, why bother with the State Primaries and State Conventions? It would be much quicker and less expensive and much safer to just let the members of the DNC decide who should be the 2028 Democratic Party nominee!

#2 Raise more barriers to State Primary Ballot Access

State Primaries often have too many Presidential candidates to choose from. Many of these candidates are not “real” Democrats but people like Kennedy who are critical of the DNC and their corporate lobbyists. To insure that only real Democrats get on the State Primary, the DNC can decide to let State Party chairs decide who gets on the State Primary Ballot. Or better yet, skip the State Party chairs as they might not be real Democrats either. Just let the DNC decide who is a real Democrat and who gets on the State Primary ballot.

#3 Change the Primary Calendar to Make it More Representative of what the entire nation looks like

Rather than letting a southern State like South Carolina go first, or a northern State like New Hampshire go first, or a Midwest State like Iowa or a western State like Nevada go first, the DNC could adopt a much fairer rule by letting every State in the nation go first on the Primary calendar. Just hold all 50 State primaries on the same day! To avoid having to go to the polls during snowy weather, the National Primary could be moved to the first Tuesday in June. Call it Super Duper Day.

To increase voter turn out, and make it harder for Russia to interfere with the election, the DNC can require every State Primary use only mail in ballots that are designed and approved by the DNC to be tamper proof. For example, the DNC could bring back the punch cards with the hanging chads.

#4 Add more penalties for Presidential candidates who ignore the new DNC Rules

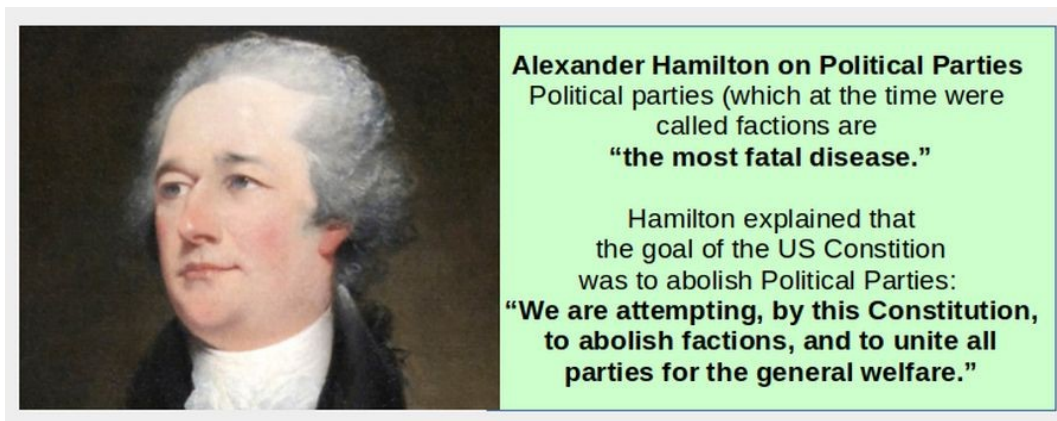
Instead of just punishing Presidential candidates who campaign in Iowa or New Hampshire, the DNC could punish candidates who campaign in any State that keeps their Precinct Caucuses and Legislative District Caucuses. Or the DNC could require a Clot Shot mandate where they punish any candidate who refuses to get a Clot Shot. Of course, the DNC might not make all of these rule changes for the 2028 election. It might save some for the 2032 election.

2.4 Why our Founding Fathers opposed political parties

in 1787, when delegates to the Constitutional Convention gathered in Philadelphia to hash out the foundations of their new government, they entirely omitted political parties from the new nation's founding document. The writers of the Constitution believed that political parties should play no role in the new government. This is why there is no mention of political parties in the US Constitution. **John Adams wrote that “a division of the republic into two great parties ... is to be dreaded as the great political evil.”**

Even in electing the president, the founders assumed the absence of political parties. The Constitution established an Electoral College — elected or appointed in the states— to meet, deliberate, and choose the best person for president. The runner-up automatically would become the vice president. In 1788, George Washington won a large majority of electoral votes and became the nation's first president. John Adams, who won the second highest number of electoral votes for president, became vice president.

Alexander Hamilton once called political parties “the most fatal disease” of popular governments. Hamilton explained that the goal of the US Constitution was to abolish Political Parties: “We are attempting, by this Constitution, to abolish factions, and to unite all parties for the general welfare.”

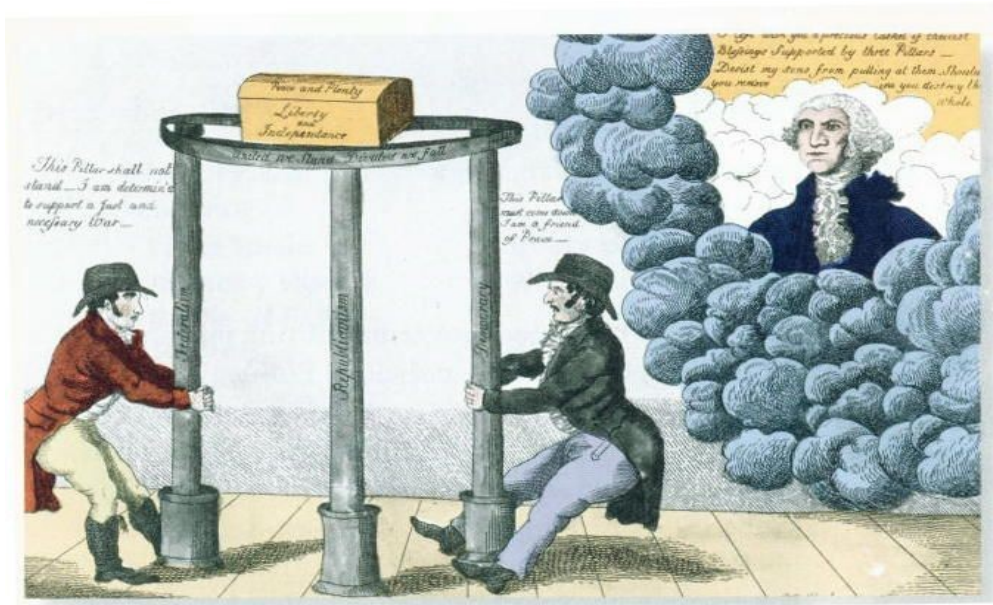


In 1796, when Washington gave his Farewell Address, he warned of the divisive influence of political parties. He stated that the parties were likely “to become potent engines by which . . . unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government.” He added: “The common mischief of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people **to discourage and restrain it.**”



George Washington on Political Parties
In his Farewell Address, Washington warned that political parties were likely “to become potent engines by which unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government”

In this 1800 political poster, Washington is in Heaven warning that the political parties will tear apart the pillars of Democracy.



The Chest on top says “Peace and Plenty, Liberty and Independence.” The three pillars holding up this treasure are Federalism, Republicanism and Democracy with Federalism standing for a strong federal government and Republicanism standing for States rights and local government.

2.5 How to Stop the DNC from rigging the 2024 Election

Now that we understand why the DNC is so corrupt, and what will happen if the DNC Blank Check is allowed to continue, we will review the Supreme Court decision, **Democratic Party v Wisconsin (1981)**, which the DNC claims gives them a blank check to rig elections in any manner they want. We will argue that the US Constitution gives specific rights to citizens and States that can not be ignored by the DNC – and thus the DNC attempts to violate the voting rights of citizens and the election rights of States are both in violation of the US Constitution.

We believe that the US Constitution requires that the voting rights of individuals for equal treatment should have the highest protection. Not even the right of States to control their own elections has a higher priority than the equal protection of the voting rights of US citizens.

In addition, we believe the right of States to control their own elections is more important than the right of political parties to determine their own rules. In the balancing tests of these three rights, the rules of political parties can not be allowed to violate either the equal protection voting rights of citizens or the right of States to control their own elections.

The issue here is not who the Democratic Party nominee is, but rather how the Nominee is chosen. We contend that the DNC Blank Check policy has no constitutional basis. The current process is more about corruption and power of party insiders than about nominating the best candidates or reflecting the wishes of the voters.

Background of the 1981 Supreme Court case Democratic Party v. Wisconsin

In 1980, the DNC refused to seat the Wisconsin delegation at their national convention, claiming that Wisconsin had violated their party rules which required that voters declare themselves to be Democrats in order to participate in the Wisconsin Delegate Selection process. Wisconsin argued that such a pledge would violate their state laws and would reduce voter participation. The Wisconsin Supreme Court agreed with the Wisconsin Legislature.

The Democratic Party then appealed the decision to the US Supreme Court. By a vote of 6 to 3, the US Supreme Court overturned the Wisconsin Supreme Court – deciding that the Wisconsin election law did not have a compelling interest which outweighed the right of the Democratic Party to protect their Delegate Selection Process from “cross over voting” – which is voting by Independents and Republicans who have not publicly declared themselves to be Democrats.

We will look first at the Supreme Court Majority Opinion and then read sections of the Supreme Court Dissenting Opinion.

2.6 Democratic Party v Wisconsin Majority Opinion

Here is a link to the Supreme Court decision in Democratic Party v. Wisconsin. <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/450/107/>

At the end of the web page is the argument of the three Supreme Court justices who maintained that the right of the State to control elections and increase voter turn out was greater than the right of the Democratic Party to avoid cross-over voting.

Note that all the Court decided was that the DNC could have procedures to reduce cross over voting. The ruling is not a blank check. In fact, the current DNC rigging of the Primary Calendar is not even about crossover voting. Instead, it is about depriving millions of Democratic Party voters in New Hampshire and Iowa from having a role in the Nomination process.

Here are some quotes from the Supreme Court Majority decision (bolding is mine to show that the Opinion is limited to protection from cross over voting – not a blank check to do whatever the DNC wants:

Rules of the Democratic Party... provide that only those who are willing to affiliate publicly with the Democratic Party may participate in the process of selecting delegates to the Party's National Convention. Wisconsin election laws allow voters to participate in its Democratic Presidential candidate preference primary without regard to party affiliation and **without requiring a public declaration of party preference...**

When the National Party indicated that Wisconsin delegates would not be seated at the 1980 National Convention because the Wisconsin delegate selection system violated the National Party's rules, an original action was brought in the Wisconsin Supreme Court on behalf of the State, seeking a declaration that such system was constitutional... and that they (the Democratic Party) could not lawfully refuse to seat the Wisconsin delegation. Concluding that the State had not impermissibly impaired the National Party's freedom of political association protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held that the State's delegate selection system was constitutional and binding upon

appellants, and that they could not refuse to seat delegates chosen in accord with Wisconsin law.

Held: Wisconsin cannot constitutionally compel the National Party to seat a delegation chosen in a way that violates the Party's rules. *Cousins v. Wigoda*, 419 U. S. 477, controlling. Pp. 450 U. S. 120-126.

(a) The National Party and its adherents enjoy a constitutionally protected right of political association under the First Amendment, and this freedom to gather in association for the purpose of advancing shared beliefs is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment from infringement by any State, and necessarily presupposes the freedom to **identify the people who constitute the association and limit the association to those people only.**

(b) Wisconsin's asserted compelling interests in preserving the overall integrity of the electoral process, providing secrecy of the ballot, increasing voter participation in primaries, and preventing harassment of voters, go to the conduct of the open Presidential preference primary, not to the imposition of voting requirements upon those who, in a separate process, are eventually selected as delegates. Therefore, such asserted interests do not justify the State's substantial intrusion into the associational freedom of members of the National Party. Pp. [450 U. S. 124](#)-126.

93 Wis.2d 473, [287 N.W.2d 519](#), reversed.

STEWART, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, in which BURGER, C.J., and BRENNAN, WHITE, MARSHALL, and STEVENS, JJ., joined. POWELL, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which BLACKMUN and REHNQUIST, JJ., joined, *post*, p. [450 U. S. 126](#).

JUSTICE STEWART delivered the opinion of the Court.

The charter of the appellant Democratic Party... provides that delegates to its National Convention shall be chosen through procedures in which only Democrats can participate...

The question on this appeal is whether Wisconsin may successfully insist that its delegates to the Convention be seated, even though those

delegates are chosen through a process that includes a binding state preference primary election in which **voters do not declare their party affiliation**. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that the National Convention is bound by the Wisconsin primary election results, and cannot refuse to seat the delegates chosen in accord with Wisconsin law. 93 Wis.2d 473, 287 N.W.2d 519.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court entered a judgment declaring that the State's system of selecting delegates to the Democratic National Convention is constitutional and binding on the appellants. 93 Wis.2d 473, 287 N.W.2d 519. The court assumed that the National Party's freedom of political association, protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments, gave it the right to restrict participation in the process of choosing Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates to Democrats. Id. at 511-512, 287 N.W.2d at 536. It concluded, however, that the State had not impermissibly impaired that right...

Moreover, the court reasoned that, to whatever extent appellants' constitutional freedom of political association might be burdened by the Wisconsin election laws, **the burden was justified by the State's "compelling . . . interest in maintaining the special feature of its primary . . . which permits private declaration of party preference.**

Democratic Party Rule 2A can be traced to efforts of the National Party to reform its nominating procedures and internal structure after the 1968 Democratic National Convention... This Commission concluded that a major problem faced by the Party was that rank-and-file Party members had been underrepresented at its Convention, and that the Party should

"find methods which would guarantee every American who claims a stake in the Democratic Party the opportunity to make his judgment felt in the presidential nominating process."

My Note: The current DNC rigging of the Primary Calendar has the opposite effect of Rule 2A. Instead of guaranteeing the right of every Democrat to participate, it eliminates the right of millions of Democrats in New Hampshire and Iowa from participating!

...The Commission stressed that Party nominating procedures should be as open and accessible as possible to all persons who wished to join the Party. The 1972 Democratic National Convention also established a Commission on Delegate Selection and Party Structure (Mikulski Commission). This Commission reiterated many of the principles announced by the McGovern/Fraser Commission, but went further to propose binding rules directing state parties to restrict participation in the delegate selection process to Democratic voters. .. In 1974, the National Party adopted its charter and by-laws. The charter set the following qualifications for delegates to the Party's national conventions:

"The National Convention shall be composed of delegates who are chosen through processes which (i) **assure all Democratic voters full, timely and equal opportunity to participate** and include affirmative action programs toward that end, (ii) assure that delegations fairly reflect the division of preferences expressed by those who participate in the presidential nominating process, . . . [and] (v) **restrict participation to Democrats only. . . .**"

Democratic National Committee, Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States, Art. Two, § 4 (emphasis added).

My Note: At the time of the ruling, the DNC had a requirement that the Delegate Selection process should be open to ALL DEMOCRATS – not merely to Democrats in States that voted for Biden in the 2020 Primary and not merely Democratic Party Insiders – such as is now proposed by the DNC for Washington State.

Rule 2A took its present form in 1976. Consistent with the charter, it restricted participation in the delegate selection process in primaries or caucuses to "Democratic voters only who publicly declare their party preference and have that preference publicly recorded." But the 1976 Delegate Selection Rules allowed for an exemption from any rule, including Rule 2A, that was inconsistent with state law if the state party was unable to secure changes in the law.

In 1975, the Party established yet another commission to review its nominating procedures, the Commission on Presidential Nomination and

Party Structure (Winograd Commission). This Commission was particularly concerned with what it believed to be the dilution of the voting strength of Party members in States sponsoring open or "crossover" primaries. ..thus recommended that the Party strengthen its rules against crossover voting, Openness, Participation and Party Building: Reforms for a Stronger Democratic Party 68 (Feb. 17, 1978) (hereafter Openness, Participation)... it specifically recommended that

"participation in the delegate selection process in primaries or caucuses . . . be restricted to Democratic voters only who publicly declare their party preference and have that preference publicly recorded."

Accordingly, the text of Rule 2A was retained, but a new Rule, 2B, was added, prohibiting any exemptions from Rule 2A. Delegate Selection Rules for the 1980 Democratic Convention, Rule 2B...

The issue is whether the State may compel the National Party to seat a delegation chosen in a way that violates the rules of the Party. And this issue was resolved, we believe, in *Cousins v. Wigoda*, [419 U. S. 477](#).

In *Cousins*, the Court reviewed the decision of an Illinois court holding that state law exclusively governed the seating of a state delegation at the 1972 Democratic National Convention, and enjoining the National Party from refusing to seat delegates selected in a manner in accord with state law although contrary to National Party rules. Certiorari was granted "to decide the important question . . . whether the [a]ppellate [c]ourt was correct in according primacy to state law over the National Political Party's rules in the determination of the eligibility of delegates to the Party's National Convention."

Id. at [419 U. S. 483](#). The Court reversed the state judgment, holding that "Illinois' interest in protecting the integrity of its electoral process cannot be deemed compelling in the context of the selection of delegates to the National Party Convention.

The *Cousins* Court relied upon the principle that "[t]he National Democratic Party and its adherents enjoy a constitutionally protected right of political association." *Id.* at [419 U. S. 487](#). See also *id.* at [419 U. S. 491](#)

(REHNQUIST, J., concurring). This First Amendment freedom to gather in association for the purpose of advancing shared beliefs is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment from infringement by any State. *Kusper v. Pontikes*, [414 U. S. 51](#), [414 U. S. 57](#); *Williams v. Rhodes*, [393 U. S. 23](#), [393 U. S. 30-31](#). See also [NAACP v. Alabama ex rel. Patterson](#),

We must consider, finally, whether the State has compelling interests that justify the imposition of its will upon the appellants. See *Cousins*, 419 U.S. at [419 U. S. 489](#). [Footnote 28] **"Neither the right to associate nor the right to participate in political activities is absolute."** *CSC v. Letter Carriers*, [413 U. S. 548](#), [413 U. S. 567](#).

The State asserts a compelling interest in preserving the overall integrity of the electoral process, providing secrecy of the ballot, increasing voter participation in primaries, and preventing harassment of voters. But all those interests go to the conduct of the Presidential preference primary -- not to the imposition of voting requirements upon those who, in a separate process, are eventually selected as delegates. Therefore, the interests advanced by the State do not justify its substantial intrusion into the associational freedom of members of the National Party.

The State has a substantial interest in the manner in which its elections are conducted, and the National Party has a substantial interest in the manner in which the delegates to its National Convention are selected. **But these interests are not incompatible, and, to the limited extent they clash in this case, both interests can be preserved.** The National Party rules do not forbid Wisconsin to conduct an open primary. But if Wisconsin does open its primary, it cannot require that Wisconsin delegates to the National Party Convention vote there in accordance with the primary results if to do so would violate Party rules. Since the Wisconsin Supreme Court has declared that the National Party cannot disqualify delegates who are bound to vote in accordance with the results of the Wisconsin open primary, its judgment is reversed.

Note on the McGovern/Fraser Commission

The McGovern/Fraser Commission adopted guidelines to **eliminate state party practices that limited the access of rank-and-file Democrats to**

the candidate selection procedures, as well as those that tended to dilute the influence of each Democrat who took advantage of expanded opportunities to participate. Mandate for Reform at 12. For example, the guidelines required that the delegates ultimately chosen, and their apportionment to particular candidates, had to reflect the candidate preferences of Democrats participating at all levels of the selection process...

It may be the case, of course, that the public avowal of party affiliation required by Rule 2A provides no more assurance of party loyalty than does Wisconsin's requirement that a person vote in no more than one party's primary. But the stringency, and wisdom, of membership requirements is for the association and its members to decide -- not the courts -- **so long as those requirements are otherwise constitutionally permissible.**

My Note: The question now is whether it is constitutionally permissible for the DNC to disenfranchise millions of Democratic Voters in New Hampshire and Iowa by voting to rig the Primary Calendar in a manner that violates State laws.

Now let's read the Dissenting Opinion

JUSTICE POWELL, with whom JUSTICE BLACKMUN and JUSTICE REHNQUIST join, dissenting.

Under Wisconsin law, the Wisconsin delegations to the Presidential nominating conventions of the two major political parties are required to cast their votes in a way that reflects the outcome of the State's "open" primary election. That election is conducted without advance party registration or any public declaration of party affiliation, thus allowing any registered voter to participate in the process by which the Presidential preferences of the Wisconsin delegation to the Democratic National Convention are determined. The question in this case is whether, in light of the National Party's rule that only publicly declared Democrats may have a voice in the nomination process, Wisconsin's open primary law infringes the National Party's First Amendment rights of association.

Because I believe that this law does not impose a substantial burden on the associational freedom of the National Party, and actually promotes the free political activity of the citizens of Wisconsin, I dissent

My Note: Checks and balanced in weighing the rights of political parties versus the rights of states and the rights of citizens. Where the parties infringe on the rights of states to control their elections and on the rights of individuals to free and fair elections, the rights of states and citizens can in some cases outweigh the rights of parties. In Democratic Party (1981), the Supreme Court merely found that parties had a right to prohibit cross over voting. But this does not mean that this ruling gave parties the right to do whatever they want. Instead, the ruling stated that the parties needed to stay within the bounds of the US Constitution.

In fact, while the rights of citizens and of states is specified in the US Constitution and clarified in the Amendments to the US Constitution, the rights of political parties are not mentioned at all. Clearly, the rights of States and citizens should be protected from blackmail imposed by entrenched and power hungry party bosses.

The Wisconsin open primary law was enacted in 1903. 1903 Wis. Laws, ch. 451. It was amended two years later to apply to Presidential nominations. 1905 Wis Laws, ch. 369. See 93 Wis.2d 473, 492, 287 N.W.2d 519, 527 (1980). As the Wisconsin Supreme Court described in its opinion below:

"The primary was aimed at stimulating popular participation in politics, thereby ending boss rule, corruption, and fraudulent practices which were perceived to be part of the party caucus or convention system. Robert M. La Follette, Sr., supported the primary because he believed that citizens should nominate the party candidates; that the citizens, not the party bosses, could control the party by controlling the candidate selection process; and that the candidates would be more directly responsible to the citizens."

As noted in the opinion of the Court, the open primary law only recently has come into conflict with the rules of the National Democratic Party. The new

Rule 2A was enacted as part of a reform effort aimed at opening up the party to greater popular participation. **This particular rule, however, has the ironic effect of calling into question a state law that was intended itself to open up participation in the nominating process and minimize the influence of "party bosses."**

The analysis in this kind of First Amendment case has two stages. If the law can be said to impose a burden on the freedom of association, then the question becomes **whether this burden is justified by a compelling state interest.** *E.g.*, *Bates v. Little Rock*, [361 U. S. 516](#), [361 U. S. 524](#) (1960). The Court in this case concludes that the Wisconsin law burdens associational freedoms.

It then appears to acknowledge that the interests asserted by Wisconsin are substantial, *ante* at [450 U. S. 120](#)-121, but argues that these interests "go to the conduct of the Presidential preference primary -- not to the imposition of voting requirements upon those. In my view, however, any burden here is not constitutionally significant, and **the State has presented at least a formidable argument linking the law to compelling state interests.**

In analyzing the burden imposed on associational freedoms in this case, the Court treats the Wisconsin law as the equivalent of one regulating delegate selection, and, relying on *Cousins v. Wigoda*, [419 U. S. 477](#) (1975), concludes that any interference with the National Party's accepted delegate selection procedures impinges on constitutionally protected rights. It is important to recognize, however, that **the facts of this case present issues that differ considerably from those we dealt with in Cousins.**

In *Cousins*, we reversed a determination that a state court could interfere with the Democratic Convention's freedom to select one delegation from the State of Illinois over another. At issue in the case was the power of the National Party to reject a delegation chosen in accordance with state law because **the State's delegate selection procedures violated party rules regarding participation of minorities, women, and young people**, as well as other matters. See *id.* at [419 U. S. 479](#), n. 1.

The state court had ordered the Convention to seat the delegation chosen under state law, rather than the delegation preferred by the Convention itself. In contrast with the direct state regulation of the delegate selection process at issue in *Cousins*, this case involves a state statutory scheme that regulates delegate selection only indirectly. Under Wisconsin law, the "method of selecting the delegates or alternates [is] determined by the state party organization," Wis.Stat. § 8.12(3)(b) (1977). Wisconsin simply mandates that each delegate selected, by whatever procedure, must be pledged to represent a candidate who has won in the state primary election the right to delegate votes at the Convention.

In sum, Wisconsin merely requires that the delegates "vote in accordance with the results of the Wisconsin open primary."

While this regulation affecting participation in the primary is hardly insignificant, it differs substantially from the direct state interference in delegate selection at issue in *Cousins*.

This difference serves to **emphasize the importance of close attention to the way in which a state law is said to impose a burden on a party's freedom of association.** *Cf. Marchioro v. Chaney*, [442 U. S. 191](#), [442 U. S. 199](#) (1979). All that Wisconsin has done is to require the major parties to allow voters to affiliate with them -- for the limited purpose of participation in a primary -- *secretly*, in the privacy of the voting booth. **The Democrats remain free to require public affiliation from anyone wishing any greater degree of participation in party affairs. In Wisconsin, participation in the caucuses where delegates are selected is limited to publicly affiliated Democrats. And, as noted above, the State's law requires that delegates themselves affirm their membership in the party publicly.**

In evaluating the constitutional significance of this relatively minimal state regulation of party membership requirements, I am unwilling -- at least in the context of a claim by one of the two major political parties -- to conclude that every conflict between state law and party rules concerning participation in the nomination process creates a burden on associational rights. Instead, I would look closely at the nature of the intrusion, in light of

the nature of the association involved, to see whether we are presented with a real limitation on First Amendment freedoms...

As a result, **it is hard to see what the Democratic Party has to fear from an open primary plan.** Wisconsin's law may influence to some extent the outcome of a primary contest by allowing participation by voters who are unwilling to affiliate with the Party publicly. It is unlikely, however, that this influence will produce a delegation with preferences that differ from those represented by a substantial number of delegates from other parts of the country. Moreover, it seems reasonable to conclude that, insofar as the major parties do have ideological identities, an open primary merely allows relatively independent voters to cast their lot with the party that speaks to their present concerns...

By attracting participation by independent voters, the Wisconsin plan may enlarge the support for a party at the general election.

It is significant that the Democratic Party of Wisconsin, which represents those citizens of Wisconsin willing to take part publicly in Party affairs, is here defending the state law. Moreover, the National Party's apparent concern that the outcome of the Wisconsin Presidential primary will be skewed cannot be taken seriously when one considers the alternative delegate selection methods that are acceptable to the Party under its rules. Delegates pledged to various candidates may be selected by a caucus procedure involving a small minority of Party members, as long as all participants in the process are publicly affiliated. While such a process would eliminate "crossovers," it would be at least as likely as an open primary to reflect inaccurately the views of a State's Democrats. In addition, the National Party apparently is quite willing to accept public affiliation immediately before primary voting, which some States permit. As Party affiliation becomes this easy for a voter to change in order to participate in a particular primary election, the difference between open and closed primaries loses its practical significance. In sum, I would hold that the National Party has failed to make a sufficient showing of a burden on its associational rights.

The Court does not dispute that the State serves important interests by its open primary plan. Instead, the Court argues that these interests are irrelevant, because they do not support a requirement that the outcome of the primary be binding on delegates chosen for the convention. This argument, however, is premised on the unstated assumption that a nonbinding primary would be an adequate mechanism for pursuing the state interests involved.

This assumption is unsupportable, because **the very purpose of a Presidential primary, as enunciated as early as 1903, when Wisconsin passed its first primary law, was to give control over the nomination process to individual voters. Wisconsin cannot do this, and still pursue the interests underlying an open primary, without making the open primary binding.**

If one turns to the interests asserted, it becomes clear that they are substantial. As explained by the Wisconsin Supreme Court:

"The state's interest in maintaining a primary and in not restricting voting in the presidential preference primary to those who publicly declare and record their party preference is to preserve the overall integrity of the electoral process by encouraging increased voter participation and providing secrecy of the ballot, thereby ensuring that the primary itself and the political party's participation in the primary are conducted in a fair and orderly manner."

"In guaranteeing a private primary ballot, the open primary serves the state interest of encouraging voters to participate in selecting the candidates of their party which, in turn, fosters democratic government. Historically, the primary was initiated in Wisconsin in an effort to enlarge citizen participation in the political process and to remove from political bosses the process of selecting candidates."

The State's interest in promoting the freedom of voters to affiliate with parties and participate in party primaries has been recognized in the decisions of this Court. In several cases, we have dealt with challenges to state laws restricting voters who wished to change party affiliation in order to participate in a primary. We have recognized that **voters have a right of**

free association that can be impaired unconstitutionally if such state laws become too burdensome. In *Rosario v. Rockefeller*, [410 U. S. 752](#) (1973), the Court upheld a registration time limit, but emphasized that the law did not absolutely prevent any voter from participating in a primary, and was "tied to a particularized legitimate purpose" of preventing "raiding," [[Footnote 2/12](#)] *id.* at [410 U. S. 762](#).

In *Kusper v. Pontikes*, [414 U. S. 51](#) (1973), we struck down an Illinois law that prevented voters who had participated in one party's primary from switching affiliations to vote in another party's primary during the succeeding 23 months. We concluded that **such a law went too far in interfering with the freedom of the individual voter, and could not be justified by the State's interest in preventing raiding.**

Here, Wisconsin has attempted to ensure that the prospect of public party affiliation will not inhibit voters from participating in a Democratic primary. Under the cases just discussed, the National Party's rule requiring public affiliation for primary voters is not itself an unconstitutional interference with voters' freedom of association. *Nader v. Schafer*, [417 F. Supp. 837](#) (Conn.) (three-judge court), *summarily aff'd*, 429 U.S. 989 (1976). But these cases do support the State's interest in promoting free voter participation by allowing private party affiliation. The State of Wisconsin has determined that some voters are deterred from participation by a public affiliation requirement, and the validity of that concern is not something that we should second-guess.

The history of state regulation of the major political parties suggests a continuing accommodation of the interests of the parties with those of the States and their citizens. In the process, "the States have evolved comprehensive, election codes regulating in most substantial ways, with respect to both federal and state elections, **the time, place, and manner of holding primary and general elections, the registration and qualifications of voters, and the selection and qualification of candidates.**" *Storer v. Brown*, [415 U. S. 724](#), [415 U. S. 730](#) (1974).

Today, the Court departs from this process of accommodation. It does so, it seems to me, by upholding a First Amendment claim by one of the two

major parties without any serious inquiry into the extent of the burden on associational freedoms and without due consideration of the countervailing state interests.

The delegates selected must be approved by the candidate they are to represent, Wis.Stat. § 8.12(3)(b) (1977), and must pledge that they are affiliated with the candidate's party and will support their candidate until he or she fails to receive at least one-third of the votes authorized to be cast at the Convention, § 8.12(3)(c).

It is not fully accurate to say, as the Court does, that the "election laws of Wisconsin allow non-Democrats -- including members of other parties and independents -- to vote in the Democratic primary."

The Wisconsin statute states that, "[i]n each year in which electors for president and vice-president are to be elected, the voters of this state shall at the spring election be given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate *of their party*." Wis.Stat. § 8.12(1) (1977) (emphasis added). Thus, **the act of voting in the Democratic primary fairly can be described as an act of affiliation with the Democratic Party.**

2.7 The rights of Voters should outweigh the rights of the DNC

The only way to restore the rights of Democratic Voters in Washington, New Hampshire and Iowa is to take the DNC to Court.

If the changes recently made by the DNC are not challenged in Court and ruled Unconstitutional, I as a registered voter in Washington state will no longer be able to participate in selecting the Democratic Party nominee at a Precinct caucus because in 2023, the DNC eliminated the Precinct caucuses in Washington state. My rights as well as the rights of more than a million other Democrats have been violated.

I therefore sympathize with the millions of Democrats in New Hampshire and Iowa who have seen their entire State Delegate selection process – going back 100 years – thrown under the bus by an extremely corrupt corporate lobbyist controlled DNC.

If the DNC is allowed to rig the 2024 Primary Calendar in favor of their preferred candidate (Biden), what's to stop them from further rigging the 2028 election?

Finally, while Democratic Party v Wisconsin did not consider the rights of Presidential candidates to campaign in Every State – and not just in the States approved by the DNC, this question needs to be addressed by the courts BEFORE the 2024 election because the DNC is highly likely to punish Robert Kennedy Jr. because he had the audacity to make speeches in Iowa and New Hampshire!

Finally, not allowing Presidential candidates to speak freely harms the nation and harms future elections. Why would anyone even bother to run for President if the DNC is allowed to simply rig the election against them and appoint their own corrupt corporate candidate?

My hope is that the US Supreme Court will recognize the important of protecting Voter rights, Candidate rights and State rights – by limiting the power of the DNC to rig the 2024 election.

3.1 DNC Ballot Access Restrictions

In June 2023, the Democratic National Committee approved 50 State Plans which describe the process for determining the 2024 Democratic Party Presidential Nominee. Many plans include rule changes that have the effect of rigging the 2024 election in favor of the DNC preferred candidate over any potential Reform candidates.

In our first article on DNC rigging, we exposed the DNC rule change which eliminated the Precinct Caucuses in Washington State. In 2016, these local caucuses were used to elect delegates for Bernie Sanders. Eliminating precinct caucuses effectively disenfranchises millions of Democratic voters in the Delegate Selection process.

In our second article, we exposed the DNC rigging of the Primary calendar which ignored long standing election laws of New Hampshire and Iowa. This rule change effectively disenfranchises millions of Democratic voters in Iowa and New Hampshire. Our second article included a summary of the Supreme Court ruling called **Democratic Party v Wisconsin**. We explained that this ruling merely applied to the DNC right to restrict cross over voting. It did not give the DNC a blank check to disenfranchise millions of voters.

In this article, we will examine arbitrary and draconian ballot access restrictions imposed by many of the DNC State Plans. These restrictions disenfranchise millions of voters by preventing their preferred “reform” candidate from even appearing on the Presidential Primary ballot. We contend that DNC rigging of Precinct caucuses, rigging of the Primary Calendar and rigging of Ballot access are all violations of the rights of voters and rights of candidates guaranteed by the First, Fourteenth and Twenty Fourth Amendments. We will therefore begin with a review of these voting rights as outlined in the **1966 Harper v. Virginia** Supreme Court decision and the **2020 Yang c Kellner** Ballot Access ruling. We will then take a close look at how some DNC State Ballot Access restrictions violate the rights of voters, as well as the rights of Presidential and Delegate candidates.

3.2 1966 Harper v. Virginia... Protecting the right to Free and Fair Elections

A fundamental right of any democracy is the civil right of each citizen to participate equally and fully in free and fair elections. Participation includes not only actually voting but also the right to Free and Fair Ballot Access rules for Presidential Candidates and Convention Delegates. After all, the right to vote does not do much good if the process for placing candidates on the ballot has already been rigged to the point where your preferred candidate is not even on the ballot.

The US Constitution includes many provisions protecting the rights of voters and candidates. This includes the First Amendment Right to Freedom of Speech. It also includes the Fourteenth Amendment right to Equal Protection and the Twenty Fourth Amendment “Civil Rights” Act.

The Fourteen Amendment, commonly called the “Equal Protection” Amendment, was ratified on June 9, 1868. Section 1 states that “no State shall make or enforce any law that abridges the privileges of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” In plain English, all US citizens have a right to equal treatment.

Section 2 further states that **this right to equal treatment includes the right to vote** in certain elections including: “the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof.” This means that the Fourteenth Amendment applies equal treatment in voting specifically to all Presidential Elections which affect the choice of electors. **Clearly, State Primaries and Delegate Selection elections are elections that have a direct effect on the choice of Presidential electors.**

The Twenty-Fourth Amendment commonly called the Voting Rights Act, ratified in 1964, banned poll taxes in federal elections. A poll tax is a tax imposed on anybody who votes at a polling place. Poll taxes discouraged

poorer citizens from voting, disproportionately affecting minorities. As such, poll taxes interfere with the civil right of voting.

But the Voting Rights Act does not apply merely to Poll Taxes. It **outlaws the use of any “tests or devices”** as a prerequisite to voting.

Section 2 prohibits state and local governments from structuring elections “in a manner which results” in members of a group defined by race or color “hav[ing] less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice.”

Section 2 includes not only protection for minority voters but also for low income voters as there is a strong correlation between minority status and poverty.

In plain English, state and local governments are prohibited from rigging elections against minority candidates and minority voters. We contend that this prohibition against rigging elections also applies to political parties as these **political party elections have a direct effect on the choice of Presidential electors. In short, the entire process leading to choosing Presidential electors needs to be free and fair.**

Placing unreasonable and arbitrary obstacles in the path of minority and low income voters and candidates results in a government “of the rich, by the rich and for the rich.”

Numerous studies have shown that our current Congress consists almost entirely of millionaires who are much more responsive to their wealthy campaign donors and much less responsive to the interests of the poor and middle class. This in turn as resulting in an ever increase concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a tiny fraction of the population.

John F. Kennedy’s Role in Passage of the Voting Rights Act

From the beginning of his Administration in 1960, President John F. Kennedy urged Congress to adopt and send the Voting Rights Act amendment to the US Constitution to the states for ratification. This Act has been proposed years earlier and had been blocked in the Senate with filibusters.

Kennedy believed that a constitutional amendment was the best way to avoid a filibuster. Spessard Holland, a conservative Democrat from Florida, introduced the amendment to the Senate. Holland had tried several times ever since he entered the US Senate in 1946 to ban the poll tax but was unsuccessful. Kennedy's support of Holland was the key to breaking Southern opposition to the amendment. Ratification of the amendment was relatively quick. It was rapidly ratified by state legislatures across the country from August 1962 to January 1964.

1966 Harper v. Virginia

While the Twenty-Fourth Amendment banned poll taxes and other obstacles to voting in federal elections, obstacles to voting still occurred in State elections. In 1966, some voters in Virginia sued the State of Virginia for imposing a poll tax in a state election on the grounds that these obstacles violated the Fourteen Amendment. By a vote of 6 to 3, the US Supreme Court agreed with the voters.

Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections



Supreme Court of the United States

Argued January 25–26, 1966

Decided March 24, 1966

In a landmark 1966 Voters Rights decision, Justice William O. Douglas, explained that voting rights were the foundation of democracy and needed to be protected in ALL elections. Here is a link where you can read the entire decision: <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/383/663/>

Here are some quotes from this historic decision:

“A State's conditioning of the right to vote on the payment of a fee or tax violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment... Fee payments or wealth, like race, creed, or color, are unrelated to the citizen's ability to participate intelligently in the electoral process.”

“The interest of the State, when it comes to voting registration, is limited to the fixing of standards related to the applicant's qualifications as a voter... Lines drawn on the basis of wealth or property, like those of race, are traditionally disfavored... Classifications which might impinge on fundamental rights and liberties -- such as the franchise -- must be closely scrutinized.”

“While the right to vote in federal elections is conferred by Art. I, § 2, of the Constitution, the right to vote in state elections is not expressly mentioned. It is argued that the right to vote in state elections is implicit, by reason of the First Amendment, and that it may not constitutionally be conditioned upon the payment of a tax or fee. *Cf. Murdock v. Pennsylvania*, [319 U. S. 105](#), [319 U. S. 113](#). [[Footnote 2](#)]

We conclude that **a State violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment whenever it makes the affluence of the voter or payment of any fee an electoral standard**. Voter qualifications have no relation to wealth nor to paying or not paying this or any other tax. [[Footnote 4](#)]

Long ago, in *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, [118 U. S. 356](#), [118 U. S. 370](#), the Court referred to “the political franchise of voting” as a “fundamental political right, because it is preservative of all rights.” Recently, in *Reynolds v. Sims*, [377 U. S. 533](#), [377 U. S. 561-562](#), we said,

“Undoubtedly, the right of suffrage is a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society. Especially since the right to exercise the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political rights, any alleged infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and meticulously scrutinized.”

“A citizen, a qualified voter, is no more nor no less so because he lives in the city or on the farm. This is the clear and strong command of our

Constitution's Equal Protection Clause. This is an essential part of the concept of a government of laws, and not men. “

“This is at the heart of Lincoln's vision of 'government of the people, by the people, [and] for the people.' The Equal Protection Clause demands no less than substantially equal state legislative representation for all citizens, of all places as well as of all races.”

“We say the same whether the citizen, otherwise qualified to vote, has \$1.50 in his pocket or nothing at all, pays the fee or fails to pay it. The principle that denies the State the right to dilute a citizen's vote on account of his economic status or other such factors, by analogy, bars a system which excludes those unable to pay a fee to vote or who fail to pay... the interest of the State, when it comes to voting, is limited to the power to fix qualifications. Wealth, like race, creed, or color, is not germane to one's ability to participate intelligently in the electoral process. “

“To introduce wealth or payment of a fee as a measure of a voter's qualifications is to introduce **a capricious or irrelevant factor**. The degree of the discrimination is irrelevant. In this context -- that is, as a condition of obtaining a ballot -- the requirement of fee paying causes an "invidious" discrimination (*Skinner v. Oklahoma*, [316 U. S. 535](#), [316 U. S. 541](#)) that runs afoul of the Equal Protection Clause.

“the Equal Protection Clause is not shackled to the political theory of a particular era. In determining what lines are unconstitutionally discriminatory, we have never been confined to historic notions of equality, any more than we have restricted due process to a fixed catalogue of what was at a given time deemed to be the limits of fundamental rights. See *Malloy v. Hogan*, [378 U. S. 1](#), [378 U. S. 5-6](#). Notions of what constitutes equal treatment for purposes of the Equal Protection Clause do change. “

“The right to vote is too precious, too fundamental to be so burdened or conditioned.”

Judge Thornberry, speaking for the three-judge court which recently declared the Texas poll tax unconstitutional, said: "If the State of Texas placed a tax on the right to speak at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five

cents per year, no court would hesitate to strike it down as a blatant infringement of the freedom of speech. Yet **the poll tax as enforced in Texas is a tax on the equally important right to vote.**" [252 F. Supp. 234, 254](#) (decided February 9, 1966).

My Notes: If States are not allowed to place obstacles to voting, then clearly political parties – which have fewer rights than States – are also prohibited from placing unreasonable obstacles to voting. Therefore many of the obstacles to Ballot Access imposed by the DNC in their State Plans are in violation of the Fourteenth amendment as well as the Voting Rights Act. As a further example of why this is true, we will next look at a 2020 decision dealing directly with ballot access.

3.3 2020 Yang v Kellner... Candidates have a right to ballot access

In April 2020, the New York Democratic Party attempted to cancel the 2020 Presidential Primary – which had already been moved to June 23 – despite the fact that State primaries were occurring that day, and that mail in ballots were allowed and that no other state had attempted to cancel the primary. The New York legislature passed a law allowing the state to take the names of all but one candidate (Biden) from the ballot. Then because there was only one candidate left, the Primary would simply be canceled.

Presidential candidate Andrew Yang along with his supporters and some Bernie Sanders supporters sued New York for taking their names off the ballot and then canceling the election.

On May 5, 2020 US District Court judge Analisa Torres issued a lengthy decision in which she summarized why candidates have a right to ballot access. Here is a link to this ruling:

<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.nysd.536316/gov.uscourts.nysd.536316.43.0.pdf>

Here are some quotes from this ruling:

“Removing Plaintiffs from the ballot and canceling the presidential primary denied them the chance to run, and denied voters the right to cast ballots for their candidate and their political beliefs.”

“Plaintiffs have shown irreparable injury because they face a violation of their constitutional rights. “All election laws necessarily implicate the First and Fourteenth Amendments.” And where a challenged regulation “governs the registration and qualification of voters, the selection and **eligibility of candidates**, or the voting process itself, [it] inevitably affects—at least to some degree—the individual’s right to vote and his right to associate with others for political ends.” Price v. New York State Bd. of Elections, 540 F.3d 101, 107–08 (2d Cir. 2008)”

“It is well-settled that an alleged constitutional violation constitutes irreparable harm. See, e.g., *Connecticut Dep’t of Env’tl. Prot. v. O.S.H.A.*, 356 F.3d 226, 231 (2d Cir. 2004) (“[W]e have held that the alleged violation of a constitutional right triggers a finding of irreparable injury... “it is the alleged violation of a constitutional right that triggers a finding of irreparable harm” and a substantial likelihood of success on the merits of a constitutional violation is not necessary.

Courts have consistently found irreparable injury in matters where voters have alleged constitutional violations of their right to vote. See, e.g., *Green Party of New York State*, 267 F. Supp. 2d at 351 (“The plaintiffs have satisfied the [irreparable harm] prong of the test by alleging” that certain aspects of New York’s voter enrollment scheme violated “their First and Fourteenth Amendment rights to express their political beliefs, to associate with one another as a political party, and to equal protection of the law.”); *Credico v. New York State Bd. Of Elections*, 751 F. Supp. 2d 417, 420 (E.D.N.Y. 2010) (finding irreparable injury where plaintiffs alleged that the [BOE’s] **refusal to place a candidate’s name on the ballot violated plaintiffs’ First and Fourteenth Amendment rights to “fully express their political association with the parties or candidates of their choice”**); *Dillon v. New York State Bd. of Elections*, No. 05 Civ. 4766, 2005 WL 2847465, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 31, 2005) (finding irreparable harm where “plaintiffs allege[d] violations of their First and Fourteenth Amendment rights of expression and association and equal protection of the law”).

Although “administration of the electoral process is a matter the Constitution largely entrusts to the States,” the Supreme Court has long recognized that “**unduly restrictive state election laws may so impinge upon freedom of association as to run afoul of the First and Fourteenth Amendments.**” *Kusper v. Pontikes*, 414 U.S. 51, 57 (1973). **That includes state laws governing which candidates may appear on the ballot.** “

“Ballot access rules implicate “two different, although overlapping, kinds of rights—the right of individuals to associate for the advancement of political beliefs, and the right of qualified voters, regardless of their political persuasion, to cast their votes effectively.” (“[T]he rights of voters and the

rights of candidates do not lend themselves to neat separation... [b]ut the First Amendment requires [courts] to be vigilant in making judgments, to guard against undue hindrances to political conversations and the exchange of ideas.”

That requirement extends to primary elections like the one here. See *New York State Bd. of Elections v. Lopez Torres*, 552 U.S. 196, 204 (2008) (“We have . . . acknowledged **an individual’s associational right to vote in a party primary without undue state-imposed impediment.**”). “When a state-mandated primary is used to select delegates to conventions or nominees for office, the State is bound not to design its ballot or election processes in ways that impose severe burdens on First Amendment rights of expression and political participation.” *Lopez Torres*, 552 U.S. at 210 (Kennedy, J., concurring in the judgment). The Second Circuit has repeatedly affirmed district court orders **striking down unduly burdensome ballot access requirements in primary elections, including presidential primaries.** See, e.g., *Lerman v. Bd. Of Elections in City of New York*, 232 F.3d 135, 153 (2d Cir. 2000) (invalidating requirement that witnesses for primary ballot access petitions reside in particular congressional district); *Rockefeller v. Powers (Rockefeller II)*, 78 F.3d 44, 45 (2d Cir. 1996) (**affirming district court order reducing number of signatures required to appear on presidential primary ballot**).

Voters “have an associational right to vote in political party elections, and that right is burdened when the state makes it more difficult for these voters to cast ballots.” *Price*, 540 F.3d at 108 (citations omitted).

Likewise, “candidates’ associational rights are affected, in at least some manner, when barriers are placed before the voters that would elect these candidates to party positions.”

the removal of presidential contenders from the primary ballot not only deprived those candidates of the chance to garner votes for the Democratic Party’s nomination, but also deprived their pledged delegates of the opportunity to run for a position where they could influence the party platform, vote on party governance issues, pressure the eventual nominee

on matters of personnel or policy, and react to unexpected developments at the Convention.

New York is the only one to have canceled its primary, casting further doubt on Defendants' contention that scrapping the primary is necessary to combat the risk posed by the virus.

There is also a strong public interest in permitting the presidential primary to proceed with the full roster of qualified candidates. "[S]ecuring First Amendment rights is in the public interest." New York Progress & Prot. PAC, 733 F.3d at 488. Specifically, **the public has an interest in being presented with several viable options in an election**. See *Hirschfeld v. Bd. Of Elections in N.Y.C.*, 984 F.2d 35, 39 (2d Cir. 1993) ("[T]he public's interest in having [plaintiff] as an additional choice on the ballot clearly outweighed any interest the [BOE] may have had in removing [plaintiff's] name two business days before the general election.").

The above ruling makes it clear that the state may not impose unreasonable obstacles on either voters or candidates. Surely, this also means that political parties may not impose unreasonable obstacles on either voters or candidate in the process of State primaries or Delegate Selection elections.

Now that we see there are important limits on restricting ballot access, let's look at various ways that the DNC is restricting ballot access to reform candidates like Robert Kennedy Jr.

3.4 DNC Ballot Access Obstacles by State

DNC ballot access restrictions for Presidential candidates vary from State to state. Some states impose a fee of thousands of dollars (a form of poll tax preventing lower income candidates from running). Other states impose petition requirements where a candidate must submit 1000 to 5000 petitions. These petitions are obtained by paying Petition companies tens of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of dollars. So the petitions are just another form of poll tax to keep lower income candidates off the Primary ballot. Some states impose both a fee and a pile of petitions. Meanwhile, other states do not impose either a fee or petitions. Below is a table comparing the requirements of various state plans:

State	Total Delegates	CD Pledged Delegates	Plan Posted	Fee to File and/or Minimum # of Petitions required (maximum actually needed)	Cost estimate at \$2 per petition
AL	59	34	yes	At least 500 plus \$2500	\$2500 \$1000 petitions
AR	36	20	2020	\$2500 or 5000 signatures No 2024 plan email sent	\$2500 fee 0 petitions
AK	19	9	yes	\$2500 fee	\$2500 fee 0 petitions
AZ	85	47	yes	At least 500 dems only OR evidence already qualified to appear on ballot in two other states.	\$0 fee \$1000 petitions
CA	496	277	yes	evidence already qualified to appear on ballot in two other state or a campaign website and statement to CA SOS	\$0 fee 0 petitions
CO	86	47	yes	\$500 or 5000 dem signatures	\$500
CT	63	32	yes	See note 1	0 fee 0 petitions

DE	34	11	yes	500 dems only	\$1000
FL	250	146	yes	Florida Democratic Party will prepare and approve a list of recognized Democratic presidential candidates	0 fee 0 petitions
GA	124	71	yes	No petitions or filing fees. January 8, 2024 Dem Party will select names to be placed on the ballot and intends to include all widely recognized, legitimate candidates that meet the requirements of Rule 13.K see note 2	0 fee 0 petitions but 13.k
HI	31	14	yes	\$2500 plus letter	\$2500 fee 0 petitions
ID	24	13	yes	Reg with FEC Multi state campaign Plus \$2500 fee	\$2500 fee 0 petitions
IL			yes	No fee 3000 to 5000 signatures	0 fee \$10,000 petitions
IN	76	44	yes	No fee 500 signed petitions from each of 9 CDs = 4500 petitions	\$10,000 petitions
IA	47	26	yes	There is no specific filing requirement whereby a presidential candidate gains access to the Iowa delegate selection process	0 fee 0 petitions
KS	39	22	yes	File with FEC and \$10,000 OR 5,000 dems only petitions	\$10,000 fee
KY			no	?	? \$5,000
LA	56	32	yes	\$1,125 OR 1,000 Dem voters from each of 6 CD = 6000 Dem voters	\$1125
ME	32	16	yes	MDP must certify to the Maine Sec. of State whether to hold a presidential primary election by Oct. 1, 2023. If primary, no filing fee but 4000 to 5000 Dem voters See Note 3	0 fee \$10,000 petitions

MD	104	53	yes	two ways – by direction of the Secretary of State of Maryland, or by filing petitions with the State Board of Elections: See Note 4	0 fee 0 petitions
MA	116	60	yes	3 ways: 2500 signatures OR SOS determines if national candidate or by request of State Chair Nov 9	\$5000 petitions
MI	139	77	yes	SOS issues list of national candidates OR Nov 14 State chair submits list of legitimate candidates Rule 13K applies see note 5	0 fee 0 petitions
MO	80	44	no	\$1000 fee	\$1000 fee 0 petitions
MN	93	49	yes	No fee. No petitions. Just a letter A plus	0 fee 0 petitions
MS	40	23	yes	Online only SOS determination see note 6	0 fee 0 petitions
MT	22	10	yes	500 petitions	\$0 fee \$1000
NE	34	20	yes	SOS determination or 300 petitions	0 fee
NV	48	23	yes	No fee. No petitions	0 fee 0 petitions
NH	33	15	yes	\$1000 fee to SOS plus rep letter to State chair	\$1000 fee 0 petitions
NJ	127	70	yes	rep letter to State chair plus 1000 petitions by April 1	0 fee \$2000 petitions
NM	42	19	yes	Notify State chair to submit to committee	0 fee 0 petitions
NC	130	76	yes	Nomination by State Board of Elections Notify State chair to submit to Board (or 10,000 petitions)	0 fee 0 petitions
ND	17	8	yes	2500 fee	\$2500 fee
NY			no	?	? \$5000
OH			no	?	? \$5000

OK	40	24	yes	\$5000 or 1000 voters in each CD	\$5000 fee
OR	68	37	yes	SOS determination or 6000 reg dems	0 fee 0 petitions
PA	127	95	yes	\$200 plus 2000 signatures see note 7	\$200 fee plus \$4000 petitions
RI	35	18	no	?	? \$5000
SC	?	63	yes	\$20,000 fee File forms with state party See Note 8 on DNC Loyalty test	\$20,000 fee 0 petitions
SD	19	9	yes	Letter of intent to SOS and copy to Dem State Chair... See note 9	0 fee 0 petitions
TN	70	41	yes	Either State chair approval or 2500 Dem voters	\$5000 petitions
TX	273	159	yes	\$2,500 fee or 5000 petitions	\$2500 fee
UT	34	20	yes	\$500 plus Requires letter from State party chair see note 10	\$500 fee
VT			yes	1,000 petitions plus \$2000 fee	\$2000 fee \$2000 petitions
VA	121	65	yes	5,000 petitions	0 fee \$10,000 petitions
WA	110	60	yes	\$2500 plus 1000 signatures to chair of WA Dems See note 11	\$2500 fee \$2000 petitions
WV	25	13	yes	\$2500 OR 10,000 signatures	\$2500 fee
WI			yes	1000 signatures per each of 8 CD by Jan 30 (about 10,000 petitions See note 12	No fee \$20,000 petitions
WY	12	10	yes	\$2500 fee and letter to chair	\$2500 fee

Notes

1 Connecticut SOS determination: “nationally recognized candidates for the Democratic nomination for President will be placed on the presidential preference primary ballot by the Secretary of State at 10:00 am on January 19, 2024. Presidential candidate petition forms will be made available at 12:00 pm on January 19, 2024, to be picked up from the Office of the Secretary of the State, 165 Capitol Ave., Hartford, CT. Other prospective candidates for the presidential nomination may qualify for a place on the primary ballot by filing said petitions on or before 4:00pm on February 9, 2024, The Secretary shall place on the ballot of each party at the primary the name of each candidate whose petition has been signed by a number of enrolled members of such party equal to **at least one percent of the total number of enrolled members of such party in the state**, according to the most recent enrollment records on file in the office of the Secretary. **One percent of one million = 10,000 petitions.**

2 Georgia Candidates for Georgia's presidential primaries do not file directly for ballot access. Instead, the parties themselves provide the names of their candidates for placement on the primary ballot according to Rule 13.K which is a rule whereby the DNC chair determines whether the candidate is a Democrat and is in compliance with all DNC Rules. (the Georgia Plan refers to Rule 12.K – but there is no Rule 12.K. It is just a typo and they mean Rule 13.K).

3 Maine (and many other states): The campaign will need to contact the Party chair to determine the decision making process for holding a primary and or for deciding who they will be placing on the primary ballot.

4 Maryland: Two ways, SOS way: The Secretary shall place the name of a presidential candidate on the ballot when she has determined in her sole discretion that the candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in the news media throughout the United States or Maryland, in accordance with national party rules

Second Way: 400 registered voters from each of 8 congressional district (3200 total). This petition must be filed on the Wednesday that is 83 days before the day of the election. (about Feb 1)

Note 5 Several Plans refer to Rule 13.K which is described on Page 15 of the National Delegate Selection Plan. Here are some quotes:

Based on the right of the Democratic Party to freely assemble and to determine the criteria for its candidates, it is determined that all candidates for the Democratic nomination for President or Vice President shall... **as determined by the National Chairperson of the Democratic National Committee, be a bona fide Democrat** whose record of public service, accomplishment, public writings, and/or public statements affirmatively demonstrates that the candidate is faithful to the interests, welfare, and success of the Democratic Party of the United States at heart, who subscribes to the substance, intent, and principles of the Charter and the Bylaws of the Democratic Party of the United States, and who will participate in the Convention in good faith.

Candidates who put their name on the ballot in unsanctioned primary or caucus contests cannot win nominating delegates from those states and could face additional sanctions.

6 Mississippi: the determination of the Mississippi Secretary of State that the candidate is generally recognized as a candidate for the presidential nomination as of January 15, 2024.

7 Pennsylvania ... the Party encourages all potential candidates to communicate as soon as possible to the leadership and leadership staff of the Party to **ensure compliance with the rules of the DNC**, this Plan, the Affirmative Action Plan, and local custom.

8 South Carolina Loyalty Test Page 15 states: Pursuant to Section 7-11-20 (8) (2) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, a candidate seeking the nomination of the Democratic Party will be certified by the S.C. Democratic Party to the State Election Commission as a candidate for the Democratic presidential primary.

A vote of the State Party Executive Council will determine which candidates will be certified. The Executive Council will only vote to certify those candidates who are bona fide Democrats, whose record demonstrates their faithfulness to the Democratic Party, who are

generally acknowledged or recognized in news media throughout the United States as viable candidates for that office, who are actively campaigning for the South Carolina Democratic presidential primary, who voted in their own states' most recent Democratic primary, and who are taking demonstrable steps to qualify for the delegate selection process in more than 6 states. The burden of proof is upon the candidate to provide said information by 5:00 PM on Friday, November 10, 2023.

9 South Dakota... Dem State Chair review: the State Democratic Chair will submit a letter of certification for **all candidates who have met the requirements set out by this plan.**

10 Utah letter from State chair... shall Provide a letter from the Utah Democratic Party **certifying that the candidate may participate as a candidate for that party in that party's presidential primary election;**

11 Washington State eligible by DNC rules: Presidential candidates, who are eligible by DNC rules to obtain delegates and who seek to participate in Washington's presidential primary will be required to submit a petition for candidacy to the Chair of the Washington State Democratic Party

12 Wisconsin: The Wisconsin state plan was just released on September 7 2023, According to the Wisconsin State plan, page 13, Historically, Wisconsin has not had a Presidential primary for the party with an Incumbent President. It appears that they intend the same this year – in which case their may not be a Democratic Party primary. Even if there is, Kennedy would need to obtain 1000 signatures in 8 Congressional Districts in only 4 weeks during January 2024.

3.5 Why DNC Candidate Ballot Access Obstacles are Unconstitutional

From the States Table in the previous section, we see that state fees range from \$0 in 20 states to \$20,000 in one state and \$10,000 in 5 more states. Meanwhile petitions range from 0 in 22 states to 5000 petitions (\$10,000) in three states. The total cost for filing in all 50 states is about \$156,000. Given the need to obtain 50% more signatures than the minimum, the cost to get ballot access is well over \$200,000. Even if one has \$200,000, at least 10 states also require the approval of the Party chair.

In addition, some states impose unreasonable requirements for Delegate Candidates to run including gathering a large number of signatures before getting your name placed on the ballot.

As we explained earlier, the Voting Rights Act does not apply merely to Poll Taxes. It **outlaws the use of any “tests or devices”** as a prerequisite to voting.

In *Harper v Virginia*, the Supreme Court found that even a poll tax as small as \$2 could not be charged as it prevented many poor people from voting. The Supreme Court concluded that imposing an arbitrary obstacle to voting was not permissible:

“To introduce wealth or payment of a fee as a measure of a voter's qualifications is to introduce **a capricious or irrelevant factor**.

Given that 20 states impose no fee to be put on the ballot and 22 more impose no petition requirement, it is clear that both of these obstacles are arbitrary factors intended to keep poor people from running for the Presidency. Filing fees and petition requirements are merely hidden tests of wealth. These obstacles lead directly to a government of the rich, by the rich and for the rich.

These obstacles make a mockery of Democracy if poor people are allowed to vote – but they are only allowed to vote for rich candidates.

Many states have enacted a fairer system that relies more on polling data and news coverage. However, these systems also suffer from severe problems as the determination is left in the hands of a possibly corrupt Secretary of State or a possibly corrupt Democratic State party chair or possibly National Party chair.

The American people currently believe that the Presidential Selection process is rigged in favor of the wealthy. In fact, in 2016 and again in 2020, the approval rating of the candidates for both parties during the national elections were both below 50% - strong evidence that both political parties care much more about the opinions of their wealthy donors than about the opinions of the poor or middle class.



3.6 Why someone must file a lawsuit to remove the Candidate Poll Tax

The only way to restore the faith of the American people in Presidential elections – or in any elections – is to remove the Poll Tax (aka filing fees and petition requirements) for all elections in all 50 states – not only for voters but also for all candidates who have the courage to run for public office. In addition, clarify that neither Party Leaders nor Secretaries of State have the right to arbitrarily and capriciously remove potential candidates from the ballot. Instead, a reliable and objective standard must be used. For example, establishing a threshold of 5% in state or national polls to be placed on all state ballots.

In addition, for candidates who wish to be on the ballot but may not be able to meet the 5% polling standard, provide more easily and reasonably obtainable standards such as 500 petitions as opposed to the current 5000 to 10,000 petitions.

Finally, DNC Rule 13K needs to be challenged. Candidates should not be punished for failing to comply with DNC rules that themselves are in violation of the State Laws of New Hampshire and Iowa.

Nor should the Delegate Selection process be rigged by placing obstacles in the way of those running to become National Delegates.

Getting rid of Precinct caucuses and adding unreasonable petitioning requirements merely to run to be a delegate need to be challenged.

In short, the entire process needs to be examined and every aspect that violates the First Amendment, the Fourteen Amendment and the Twenty Fourth Amendment needs to be struck down.

What's Next?

It has been noted that some of these DNC provisions such as Rule 13K have been in existence for 50 years or more. However, the fact that the DNC ignored State laws in February 2023 by altering the Primary calendar has created an unreasonable dilemma for candidates:

DO they violate the State laws of New Hampshire and Iowa? Or do they risk being targeted by the DNC through Rule 13K for following State laws?

It is the DNC election rigging of the Primary calendar that has made it clear that Rule 13K needs to go. In addition, the elimination of the Precinct Caucuses in Washington State have also made it clear that the DNC Rules committee can not be trusted to respect the voting rights of the American people.

In just the past year, the DNC has voted to disenfranchise millions of Democratic Party voters. Something needs to be done to protect the American people from a completely crazy DNC.

The underlying cause of all of these problems is the Super Delegate System which has been used by the DNC to allow corrupt corporate lobbyists to take over the DNC and its Rules committee.

In our next article, we will review this Super Delegate problem and explain why selling the control of Presidential elections to corporate lobbyists is itself a violation of the US Constitution.

4.1 DNC Super Delegate Bribery and Kickback Scheme

The first step in achieving justice is making injustice visible.
Mahatma Gandhi

In my three previous reports, I summarized how the DNC has rigged the Delegate Selection process, rigged the State Primary calendar and rigged the Ballot Access rules. I provided evidence that all of these DNC rule changes violate not only the ballot access rights of Presidential candidates but also the voting rights of millions of Democrats.

In this 4th report, we will look at the underlying cause of DNC election rigging – which is the corrupting influence of DNC Super Delegates. Super delegates are delegates who are not “pledged” to support a particular candidate. While they can support any candidate, in fact they typically rubber stamp the DNC Preferred candidate.

We will look at how 75 special “**At Large**” **Super Delegates** – corporate lobbyists - appointed by Joe Biden rather than elected by their state party - use **billions of dollars in bribes** to control hundreds of Party Leader and Elected Official Super Delegates (also known as PLEO Super delegates). We will then explain why DNC Super Delegates are a fundamental violation of the Equal Protection clause of the 14th Amendment and the Voting Rights Act also known as the 24th Amendment by violating the One Person One Vote rule.

We should begin with three important points. The first point is that the Republican Party does not use Super Delegates. **Only the Democratic Party uses Super Delegates.** While DNC Super Delegates have been a corrupting influence in the Democratic Party since they were invented in the 1980's, the 75 At Large corporate lobbyists Super Delegates have only recently completely taken over the DNC – thanks to the 2010 Citizens United Supreme Court Ruling - which opened up the flood gates of corporate bribery by declaring that corporations have the same right as people and money is the same as speech. Citizens United legalized corporate bribery.

The second point is that **it is irrelevant that “Super Delegates are not allowed to vote in the first round** of the National Convention Nomination process.” Because 75 At Large Super Delegates control the Democratic National Committee – and in particular the Rules Committee – they control how the other 4,000 delegates are selected. The rigged Delegate Selection process controls who the nominee will be months before the convention even occurs. The actual rigging occurs in how the 75 At Large Super Delegates use their billions of dollars in bribes to control the rules on who will become a National Delegate.

The third point is that under the current system, these **75 At Large Super Delegates are all appointed by a single person – the DNC Chair, who in turn is appointed by the President** (when there is a Democratic President) or elected by the existing DNC members (when there is not a Democratic President). In the present case, the person who appointed the DNC Chair, Jamie Harrison, was Joe Biden. Harrison then appointed a list of 75 special “At Large” Super Delegates who are in fact nothing more than rubber stamping corporate lobbyists who represent some of the world’s largest corporations such as Big Oil, Big Banks, Big Tech, Big Pharma, Big War Corporations – in short Big Everything.

These massive corporations control trillions of dollars in wealth. They funnel a tiny fraction of this wealth through their 75 At Large Super Delegates to control the leaders of the Democratic Party. In the case of the 2024 election, they have amassed more than two billion dollars to rig the 2024 election. While two billion dollars might seem like a lot of money to any normal person, these corporations can simply write it off as a “business expense” on their tax returns. The two billion dollars is therefore being robbed from US tax payers who are forced to pay billions of additional dollars in taxes to make up for this DNC Election Rigging money laundering operation.

4.2 How 75 Corporate Lobbyist Super Delegates control the other 700 Super Delegates of the DNC

The DNC consists of about 475 Super Delegates. But only 75 are corporate lobbyists appointed by President Biden through his corporate lobbyist DNC Chair Jaime Harrison. In addition, the DNC includes 50 State Party chairs, 50 State party chairs and hundreds of Party Leaders and Elected Officials – more commonly called PLEOs. Yet on nearly every vote, these 400 State Party members vote in lock step with the 75 At Large Delegates. The reason the 400 State Party members vote with the 75 Corporate Lobbyists is that their jobs depend on it. Funding for their State Party comes from the DNC.

Here is a table showing just a small Party of State Party funding dolled out to State Parties by the DNC:

Democratic National Committee top committee disbursements, 2024[hide]	
Recipient	Amount
Democratic Party of Wisconsin Federal	\$613,581.05
Kentucky State Democratic Central Executive Committee	\$266,832.68
Tennessee Democratic Party	\$113,547.03
Democratic Party of South Carolina	\$104,028.57
New Hampshire Democratic Party	\$101,842.67
Nebraska Democratic Party	\$99,656.45
Democratic Executive Committee of Florida	\$89,089.75
Arizona Democratic Party	\$82,799.78
Pennsylvania Democratic Party	\$80,321.95
North Carolina Democratic Party - Federal	\$78,666.97

This money is used to pay the salary of the State Party Chair and Vice Chair. This is why they vote to keep the Super Delegates.

According to the website, Open Secrets dot org, the total the DNC collected in 2020 was \$457 million. For 2024, thus far, the DNC has collected about \$2 billion.

In addition to the 400 State Members of the actual DNC and the 75 at large members of the DNC, there are about 300 additional Super Delegates who are not technically part of the DNC – but who likely owe their election and allegiance to the same corporations that control the DNC . These include 236 Democratic members of the US House, 48 Democratic members of the US Senate and 28 Democratic State Governors – for a grand total of 775 Super Delegates – all of whom get massive amounts of money from the DNC Gravy Train.

How the DNC gets billions of dollars in donations

While individual donors to individual campaigns are limited to a maximum of \$3,300 per election, there a person or corporation can give each State Committee and the National Party (DNC) \$5,000. So all 50 states is \$250,000 Check out the following table:

Federal contribution limits, 2023-2024				
	Candidate committees	Political action committees	State and district party committees	National party committees
Individual	\$3,300 per election	\$5,000 per year	\$10,000 per year (combined)	\$41,300 per year
Candidate committee	\$2,000 per election	\$5,000 per year	Unlimited transfers	Unlimited transfers
Multicandidate political action committee	\$5,000 per election	\$5,000 per year	\$5,000 per year (combined)	\$15,000 per year
Other political action committee	\$3,300 per election	\$5,000 per year	\$10,000 per year (combined)	\$41,300 per year
State and district party committee	\$5,000 per election	\$5,000 per year	Unlimited transfers	Unlimited transfers
National party committee	\$5,000 per election	\$5,000 per year	Unlimited transfers	Unlimited transfers

In addition to giving States and the DNC money, **billionaires and wealthy corporations can give the “Biden Victory Fund” about one million dollars each.** This is how Biden raised \$1.4 billion in bribes for the 2020 election and has raised \$2 billion in bribes so far for the 2024 election. .

On June 1, 2023, the Biden Victory Fund filed this document with the Federal Election Commission:

<https://docquery.fec.gov/cgi-bin/forms/C00744946/1706300/>

Note that in addition to collecting bribes for Biden and the DNC, the Biden Victory Fund collects bribes for all 50 States:

**This committee collects contributions, pays fundraising expenses and disburses to committees/organizations, at least one of which is an authorized committee of a f
Committees Participating in Joint Fundraiser**

1. Biden for President FEC ID number C00703975
2. DNC Services Corp/Democratic National Committee FEC ID number C00010603
3. State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama FEC ID number C00005173
4. Alaska Democratic Party FEC ID number C00191247
5. Arizona Democratic Party FEC ID number C00166710
6. Democratic Party of Arkansas FEC ID number C00024372
7. California Democratic Party FEC ID number C00105668
8. Federal: Colorado Democratic Party FEC ID number C00161786
9. Connecticut Democratic State Central Committee FEC ID number C00167320
10. Democratic State Committee (Delaware) FEC ID number C00211763
11. DC Democratic State Committee FEC ID number C00295964
12. Democratic Executive Committee of Florida FEC ID number C00005561

Here is the web page to donate to the Biden Victory Fund:

<https://secure.actblue.com/donate/biden-victory-fund-2>

Here is an explanation of where the money will go:

The first \$6,600/\$10,000 from a person/multi-candidate committee (“PAC”) will be allocated to Biden for President, with the first \$3,300/\$5,000 designated for the primary and the next \$3,300/\$5,000 for the general election. **The next \$41,300/\$15,000 from a person/PAC will be allocated to the DNC. The next \$510,000/\$255,000 from a person/PAC will be split equally among the Democratic state parties from these 50 states...** Any additional funds will be allocated to the DNC.

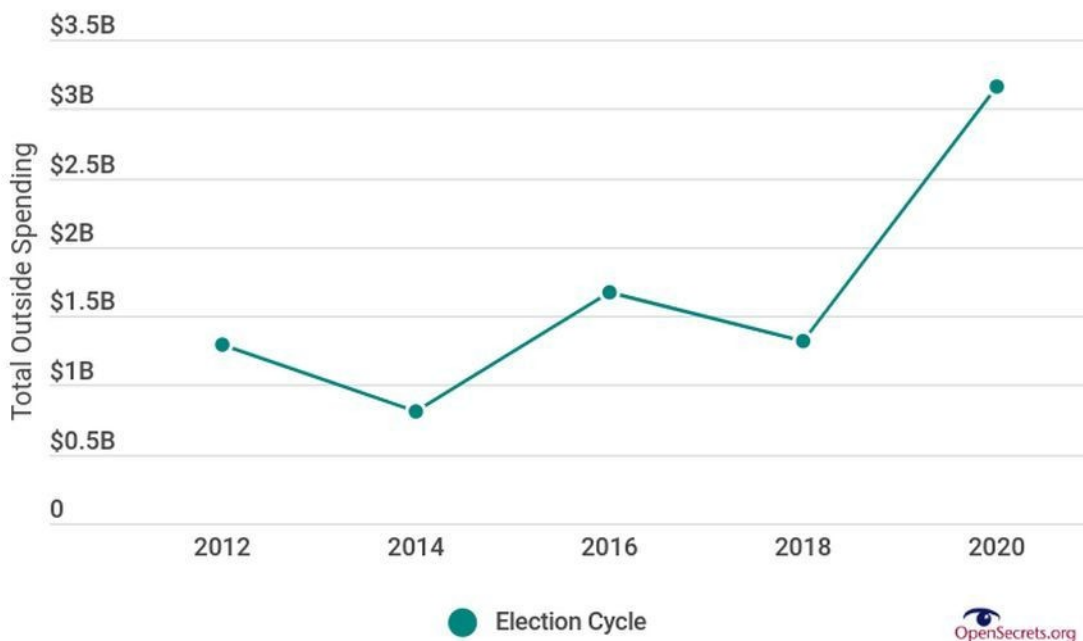
Put in plain English, the first \$48,000 goes to Biden and the DNC (which is Biden). The next \$510,000 goes to the Biden campaign in each of the 50 states. The rest of the \$400,000 goes to the DNC which then uses these funds to re-elect Biden.

The new FEC agreement allows the Biden Victory Fund to collect up to \$929,600 from an individual donor and \$415,000 from a multi-candidate committee (PAC).

<https://www.givegreen.com/candidate/biden-victory-fund>

The biggest donors to the Biden Victory Fund have been Alphabet (aka Google), Microsoft and a series of Hedge Fund billionaires – all of whom benefit from the greatest concentration of wealth and power in human history and want to keep this gravy train going.

Of course, mega corporations spend more than a million each electing Biden. In addition to giving a million to the Biden Victory Fund, Mega corporations and billionaires form Super Pacs which are a similar money laundering operation. According to Open Secrets, in the 2020 election, they spent a record \$3.2 billion – triple the one billion they spent in 2010 before the Supreme Court opened the Corporate Bribery Floodgates with Citizens United. Expect the amount for the 2024 election to go above 4 to even 5 billion:



4.3 Super Delegate Washington State Example

To understate how Super Delegates negate the voting power of ordinary citizens, we will look at Washington state - which has about 6 million voters which are evenly divided into **10 Congressional Districts each with about 600,000 voters**. Washington has been granted about 120 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. But thanks to nearly half of our delegates being Super Delegates and PLEO Delegates, **only 60 National Delegates will be chosen at our Congressional District (CD) Caucuses**. This is about 6 National Delegates per Congressional District. Thus, each CD Pledged National delegate will represent about 100,000 voters from their Congressional District. This is true of every Congressional District in the United States. Sadly, **each DNC Super Delegate will have MORE VOTING POWER than 100,000 normal voters**.

To make matters worse, there are a select group of 75 At Large Super Delegates appointed by President Biden who in fact are “Big Everything” corporate lobbyists who have donated millions of dollars to Biden and the DNC. This bribery and kickback money laundering operation gives these 75 At Large Super Delegates more power than the 700 other Super Delegates and much more power than the 4000 normal delegates as these 75 At Large Super Delegates control the DNC Rules committee. **It does not matter if Super Delegates are not allowed to vote in the first round. What matters is that these At Large Super Delegates have been allowed to rig all of the rules regarding how the other 4000 delegates are selected. In short, each DNC At Large Super Delegate has more power than a million normal voter.** This is a clear violation of the 14th “Equal Protection” amendment as well as the 24th “Voting Rights” amendment. Even worse, it is not currently known who these 75 At Large Super Delegates are because the DNC has refused to publish the list on the DNC website. However, we do know who some of these key At Large Super Delegates are. We will take a look at their corporate lobbyist backgrounds in the next section.

4.4 Meet the DNC Election Rigging Super Delegates

In this section, we will expose just a few of the DNC At Large Super Delegates. In 2021, Joe Biden chose a corrupt corporate lobbyist named **Jaime Harrison** to be the chair of the DNC. Jaime Harrison was the former chair of the South Carolina Democratic Party. He is therefore strongly in favor of moving South Carolina ahead of New Hampshire and Iowa. However, what Harrison is most noted for is that from 2008 to November 2016, he was a principal at the Podesta Group, which at the time was run by Hillary Clinton bundler Tony Podesta (related to Clinton's 2016 campaign manager).

While at the Podesta Group, Harrison lobbied for major corporations included Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Wells Fargo, BP America, Merck and Bank of America. So Harrison was a corporate lobbyist whose job was to help Wall Street Banks, War profiteers, Oil companies and drug companies buy off the US Congress. One of his clients, American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity, which represents coal companies like Murray Energy and Peabody Energy, fought against President Obama's Clean Power plan during the period in which Harrison was registered to lobby for them.

Harrison then appointed 75 At Large Super Delegates who were actually appointed by Joe Biden. One of these At Large Super Delegates is **Minyon Moore** who is now not only the Co-chair of the DNC Rules Committee but also has been designated as the Chair of the 2024 Democratic Party National Convention. Minyon Moore is a corporate lobbyist for the Dewey Square Group (DSG) where she has been paid millions of dollars by an anti-union group fighting state labor protections. DSG was retained by the health insurance industry during the Obamacare debate to oppose Medicare for All. The DNC has voted to oppose Health Care for All by a margin of 4 to 1. DSG was also retained by the big banks to roll back Dodd-Frank's financial reforms. According to their website, DSG has about 60 corporate lobbyists on their staff.

The DNC Resolutions Committee is co-chaired by **Lottie Shackelford**, an at-large DNC Super Delegate who is a corporate lobbyist for Global USA,

Shackelford's [past lobbying clients](#) include Allstate Insurance, Hyundai, and from 2000-2008, a coalition of Big Banks called FM Watch.

Charlie King, another at-large DNC Super Delegate, is a [partner](#) at lobbying firm Mercury Public Affairs. Mercury was hired by 68 clients to lobby the federal government in 2019, including the Government of Qatar and defense company United Technologies, according to the [Center for Responsive Politics](#), receiving a total of \$9.5 million in lobbying fees. In 2018, reporter Lachlan Markey [found](#) eight additional foreign-registered clients signed by Mercury after it succeeded in getting Russian aluminum parent company En+ removed from the Treasury Department's sanctions list.

Mercury has had several lobbying clients in the energy and natural resources sector and the oil and gas industry, including natural gas company PennEast Pipeline (\$120,000), methanol maker Yuhuang Chemical (\$420,000), and EnVen Energy Ventures (\$80,000), an oil and gas exploration and drilling [company](#) in the Gulf of Mexico. Other Mercury clients included the South Carolina Ports Authority (\$160,000), [Hyundai](#) motor company (\$240,000), and defense contractor General Dynamics (\$290,000).

Tony Coelho, another at-large DNC Super Delegate, [pioneered](#) aggressive party fundraising from corporate PACs that had business before Congress. In 1985, a profile in The New Republic reported that he fought to retain tax breaks enjoyed by independent oil and gas drillers, lining up their financial support for the Democratic Party. After resigning his House seat in 1989 due to a brewing loan scandal, Coelho later [lobbied](#) the federal government as a [founding partner](#) of Vectis Strategies in 2013 and 2014 for electric provider Edison Utilities.

Joanne Dowdell, another at-large DNC Super Delegate has been since April 1, 2016 a registered lobbyist for News Corp.

Craig Smith, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a corporate lobbyist for PSB. PSB's corporate clients listed on its website include the California Chamber of Commerce, Coca-Cola, Ford, pharmaceutical company

GlaxoSmithKline, McDonald's, and Microsoft, American Express, BP, and Novartis.

Marcus Mason, another at-large DNC Super Delegate, is a lobbyist for clients including Fox Corporation, private equity firms Cerberus and Carlyle Group, and student loan company Navient.

Nicole Isaac, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is director of international strategic response at Facebook.

Kenny Thompson, another at-large DNC Super Delegate, is vice president of external affairs, North America at PepsiCo.

Tonya Williams, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is head of external engagement & corporate responsibility at SoftBank Group.

Tonio Burgos, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a registered lobbyist for New York Presbyterian Hospital and others, whose firm's [lobbying clients](#) included Greater New York Hospital Association and insurance company AmeriFlex. Burgos is also a former [fossil fuel industry lobbyist](#).

Harold Ickes, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is co-founder of the Ickes and Enright Group, whose lobbying clients include New York's largest healthcare provider Northwell Health and the Greater New York Hospital Association.

James Roosevelt, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is the [chair](#) of the Policy and Regulatory Committee for powerful industry group America's Health Insurance Plans (AHIP).

Maria Cardona, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is another corporate lobbyist for Dewey Square Group, whose corporate clients include AT&T, several medical companies, and Countrywide financial corporation, the implosion of which triggered the subprime mortgage crisis. In 2016, The Intercept [reported](#) that consultants with Dewey Square Group lobbied against Obamacare and the Dodd-Frank financial reform package.

Bel Leong-Hong, another at-large DNC Super Delegate whose corporate [clients](#) have included GE Capital Financial and Lockheed Martin.

Bill Owen, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a health care industry lobbyist who donated [nearly \\$32,000](#) to federal Republican candidates and committees from 2018 to May 2020, including to the campaign of Sen. Ted Cruz.

Barney Frank, another at-large DNC Super Delegate, received over [\\$1 million in payments](#) from Signature Bank as of May 2018 when he [agreed](#) that the Trump administration's deregulation of banks did not pose a major threat.

Harold Ickes, another at-large DNC Super Delegate, is a powerful lobbyist whose [past clients](#) have included Deloitte Consulting, Verizon, Northwell Health, JP Morgan Chase, Mastercard, and United Airlines.

Joe Donnelly, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a partner at prominent lobbying firm Akin Gump, to "advise clients in the financial services, defense and health care industries, among others, on a host of policy matters."

Mark Siegel another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a partner at lobbying firm Locke Lord Strategies, where he has [represented](#) Pakistan in the United States. Siegel's previous lobbying clients with the firm include America's Mutual Banks ([2014](#) and before), America's Mutual Holding Companies ([2014](#) and before), the Financial Planning Coalition ([2013](#) and before), and the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Charlie Baker, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is [president](#) and co-founder of lobbying firm Dewey Square Group. In 2015, Baker was [named](#) chief administrative officer of Hillary for America. In 2016, journalist Lee Fang [reported in The Intercept](#) that Baker had been registered in 2009 to lobby for the Medicines Company, a drug firm, and for Citizen Financial Group to help the bank lobby against Dodd-Frank regulations in 2010.

John Podesta, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a former chief of staff to President Bill Clinton, founded the Podesta Group lobbying firm,

which through 2017 lobbied for hundreds of major corporations, including a [coalition](#) of major American coal companies that from 2009 to 2012 fought against President Obama's Clean Power plan. Podesta founded the Center for American Progress (CAP) in October 2003, a think tank whose [corporate donors](#) have included Comcast, Walmart, General Motors, Pacific Gas and Electric, General Electric, Boeing and Lockheed. Over the past several years, CAP has advanced increasingly neoliberal policies and [rejected](#) a single-payer health care system, with senior staffers leading [attacks](#) on Bernie Sanders' Medicare for All plan during last year's Democratic presidential primary.

Leticia Van de Putte, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a lobbyist who co-founded the bipartisan external relations firm Andrade-Van de Putte & Associates, which a San Antonio Express News [column](#) last year described as "connecting business clients with government officials."

Michael Stratton another at-large DNC Super Delegate is the senior policy director at Denver, Colorado-based law firm Brownstein Hyatt Farber and Schreck, whose [hundreds](#) of corporate lobbying clients include [dozens](#) of oil, gas, and natural resources companies. Brownstein Hyatt Farber and Schreck is the [second largest](#) lobbying firm at the federal level.

Marcel Groen, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a [partner](#) at Fox Rothschild LLP, a [politically-connected](#) Philadelphia law firm whose [corporate clients](#) include Oaktree Capital, Biomed America, life sciences company Novasep Holding SAS, and PuraCap Pharmaceutical, LLC.

Joseph Smallhoover, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is "Counsel to a major US based pharmaceutical company in connection with its acquisition of rights to various molecules and their marketing in Europe."

Daniel Halpern, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a past chairman of the Georgia Restaurant Association, a business group that in 2014 [opposed](#) a minimum wage increase to \$10.10 in Georgia.

Erskine Bowles, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a former chief of staff to President Bill Clinton from 1996-1998 and a co-chair with Alan

Simpson of President Obama's deficit-reduction commission in 2010, co-founded the investment banking firm Bowles Hollowell Conner, which was active in private equity before its acquisition in 1998 by a bank holding company that later became part of Wachovia. A [board member](#) of the bipartisan policy organization Committee For a Responsible Federal Budget, Bowles went on to found Campaign to Fix the Debt, funded by Wall Street billionaire Pete Peterson, which has been [criticized](#) as an advocacy group that advances corporate tax cuts and for slashing spending on social services. Fix The Debt "are spending millions, but they are protecting billions in defense contracts and tax giveaways that would otherwise be on the chopping block," [said](#) Kevin Connor of the watchdog group [Public Accountability Initiative](#) in The New York Times.

Chris Tapio another at-large DNC Super Delegate is the [president](#) of Townsend Calkin Tapio Public Affairs, whose corporate clients include ExxonMobil, California Association of Health Plans, Kaiser Permanente, California Hospital Association, Chevron, Visa, PG&E, and California Association of Health Facilities (CAHF).

Emmy Ruiz, another at-large DNC Super Delegate is a partner at NEWCO Strategies. In February 2019, Ruiz joined as senior adviser for Sen. Kamala Harris' 2020 presidential campaign. Previously, in 2016, Ruiz was Hillary Clinton's state director in Nevada and Colorado. NEWCO partner Jess O'Connell signed up in July 2019 to advise the Buttigieg campaign on early primary states.

4.5 Why Super Delegates are Unconstitutional

One might think that until we can get rid of Citizens United, there is nothing that can be done to keep corporate lobbyist super delegates from bribing and running the DNC. However, Citizens United never envisioned that giving corporations the same rights as people would become a blank check to destroy both the Democratic Party and Democracy.

In a previous report, we summarized the 1966 Supreme Court ruling called Harper v Virginia. This ruling clarified the meaning and purpose of the 14th and 24th Amendments. A fundamental right of any democracy is the civil right of each citizen to participate equally and fully in free and fair elections. The right to vote does not do much good if the DNC is allowed to set up Super Delegates as a means of rigging elections.

The Fourteen Amendment, commonly called the “Equal Protection” Amendment, was ratified on June 9, 1868. Section 2 states that **this right to equal treatment includes the right to vote** in certain elections including: “the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof.” This means that the Fourteenth Amendment applies equal treatment in voting specifically to all Presidential Elections which affect the choice of electors. **Clearly, State Primaries and Delegate Selection elections are elections that have a direct effect on the choice of Presidential electors. A fair vote requires One Person One Vote. It is not a fair election if 75 At Large Super Delegates have more power than a million Democratic Party voters.**

4.6 Why Kennedy running as an Independent would be political suicide

For Kennedy to run as an Independent or Third Party candidate would be political suicide – not only for Kennedy but for the American people. Many Independent commentators have correctly noted that the DNC has rigged elections for a long time. They therefore conclude that the DNC will never let Kennedy be the nominee and that Kennedy should therefore leave the Democratic Party and run as an Independent or Third Party candidate. What these well meaning commentators fail to realize is that **driving Kennedy out of the Democratic Party before the 2024 Primaries is exactly what the DNC wants!**

If Kennedy does not run as a Democrat, it will be much easier for the Democratic Party to avoid running State Primaries. Many States have laws and rules that if there is only one declared candidate, then there is no need for the Democratic Party to even hold a primary. There will be no need for Biden to even leave his basement and there will be no need to any debates.

Instead, Biden will automatically be given all of the National Pledged Delegates for all of the States. The DNC Super Delegates can then use these Robot National Delegates to hand the Democratic Party Nomination to whoever they want.

Ironically, the Democratic Nominee is not likely to be Joe Biden as Biden has extremely low poll numbers. His poll numbers will only continue to get worse as our Economy crashes and Inflation spirals in 2024 – and as it becomes apparent that Biden's War in Ukraine is a disaster – and as it becomes apparent that Biden has major corruption problems with his hidden deals to Ukrainian and Chinese energy companies.

What the DNC really wants is a last minute Bait and Switch operation where some other candidate will be selected at the National Convention. This could be Kamala Harris. But her poll numbers are even worse than Biden. More likely, the DNC nominee will be either Michelle Obama or Gavin Newsom.

But Biden can not drop out now because then the DNC would actually have to hold State Primaries. During these State primaries, Harris, Newsom and or Obama would have to debate Kennedy. Kennedy would likely defeat Harris, Newsom and Obama resulting in the kind of disaster the Democratic Party faced in Chicago back in 1968.

Back in 1968, the DNC made the mistake of holding primaries – where anti-war candidates the DNC did not want (namely Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy) wound up winning a bunch of delegates to the National Convention. The DNC was able to use the “Party Boss” system to nominate a candidate who did not run in any primary (Hubert Humphrey). But the outrage and riots caused the DNC to lose to Nixon a few months later.

The solution in the eyes of the DNC is to simply not have Democratic Party not run State Primaries in 2024. Kennedy running against Biden upsets the DNC 2024 Election Rigging Plot – but only if Kennedy continues to run as a Democrat.

There are at least three additional problems with the advice being given to Kennedy to run as an Independent or Third Party Candidate.

The first and most important problem is that allowing the DNC to drive Kennedy out of the Democratic Party increases the chances of the DNC rigging not only the 2024 election but also all future elections. If the new DNC election rigging rules are allowed to stand unchallenged, the corporate corruption behind these new rules will become even more entrenched in the 2028 election.

Sadly, naive political commentators simply do not understand the power of the Dark Side and their Dark Money. The DNC has already amassed a War Chest of more than \$2 billion for the 2024 election. No reasonable person would claim that any Independent campaign or Third Party could win against this level of corruption. The only way the DNC Election Rigging system will be exposed is if Kennedy continues to run as a Democrat.

The second problem is with Kennedy running as an Independent or Third Party is that **Kennedy might no longer have “legal standing”** to challenge the constitutionality of the DNC rules. Courts in the US have this

crazy rule that a person has to be directly harmed by the actions of another before they can bring a legal action. As long as Kennedy continues to run as a Democrat, he clearly is being directly harmed by the new DNC rules and therefore he has legal standing to challenge these DNC rules in state and federal courts.

Moreover, the **courts require what is called “actual harm”** rather than some sort of hypothetical harm. Kennedy must continue running in order to be actually harmed. Otherwise the DNC can claim that they were just kidding and that they would not have actually carried out their new unconstitutional rules.

It is common for courts to refuse to hear a case based on these procedural issues. This way, the courts do not have to address the real problem – which is the fact that the new DNC rules disenfranchising the voting rights of millions of Americans. But sadly, the only practical way to get rid of the DNC election rigging rules is for Kennedy to continue running as a Democrat so he will have legal standing and be actually harmed and therefore be able to challenge the rules in court.

The third problem with Kennedy running as an Independent or Third Party is that **no Independent or Third Party candidate has ever won the Presidency.**

Below is a Table of Third Party and Independent Presidential Campaigns during the past 130 years.

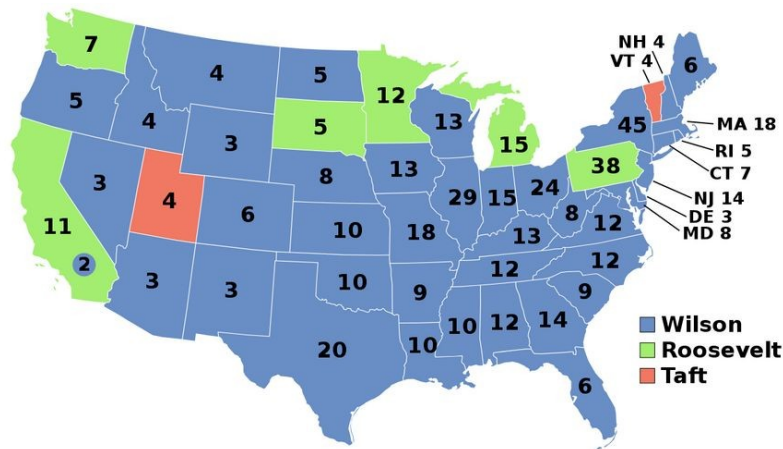
Year	Third Party	Candidate	National %
1896	Populist	James Weaver	9%
1912	Progressive	Former President Teddy Roosevelt	27%
1912	Socialist	Eugene Debs	6%
1924	Progressive	Wisconsin Governor Robert La Follette	17%
1948	Progressive	Former Vice President Henry	2%

		Wallace	
1968	American	George Wallace	13%
1972	Libertarian	John Hospers	1%
1980	Independent	John Anderson	7%
1992	Independent	Ross Perot	19%
1996	Reform	Ross Perot	9%
2000	Green	Ralph Nader	3%
2004	Green	Ralph Nader	1%
2008	Green	Ralph Nader	1%
2012	Green	Jill Stein	1%
2012	Libertarian	Gary Johnson	1%
2016	Libertarian	Gary Johnson	3%
2016	Green	Jill Stein	1%
2020	Libertarian	Jo Jorgensen	1%
2020	Green	Howie Hawkins	One quarter of one percent

Despite the fact that no Independent or Third Party run has ever come close to succeeding, many Independent Commentators are claiming that in a three way race between Kennedy, Trump and Biden, should no candidate get the majority of Electoral College votes, that the House of Representatives might choose Kennedy as the compromise candidate.

What this argument fails to understand is that it is major corporations who actually run both the Democrats and Republicans in the House of Representatives. They would chose Biden because they know that Trump is too much of a loose cannon and Kennedy has openly avoid to end corporate control of Congress. His real adversary is not the Democratic Party, it is the wealthy multinational corporations. If Kennedy runs as an Independent, these same corporations will kick in billions of dollars to make sure that Kennedy does not win a single state.

The closest any non-major party candidate has come to winning the Presidency was in the 1912 Election in which former President, Teddy Roosevelt, ran a third party campaign. Woodrow Wilson got 42% of the vote, Roosevelt got 27% of the vote and Taft got 23% of the vote. Roosevelt only carried 6 states and Wilson was elected. **Roosevelt's new Progressive Party folded after this election and it was essentially the end of Roosevelt's political career.** Below is the Electoral College vote with States that voted for Roosevelt in Green:



Henry Wallace and the Progressive Party

Before 1940, a populist called Henry Wallace was the Vice President under FDR. Unfortunately, the corporate wing of the party thought Wallace was too much on the side of the people. They therefore succeeded in replacing Wallace with Harry Truman during the 1944 election. After FDR passed away in 1945, Truman served the rest of the term and ran for re-election in 1948. Wallace opposed Truman's War policies. He therefore formed his own party, called the Progressive Party and ran for President against Truman on a campaign promising Universal Healthcare as a basic human right. His Progressive Party included Elliot Roosevelt, a war hero and the popular son of FDR. Sadly, Wallace only got 3% of the vote and did not win a single state. Truman got 50% of the vote and defeated Dewey. Wallace and his supporters were accusing of being Russian puppets. Running outside the Democratic Party was political suicide because he and his supporters failed to realize that millions of Americans simply vote for whoever the Democrat is on the ballot and are simply not as aware of the issues as Wallace and the members of his Progressive Party were.