

March 12, 2018

Dear General Administration & Election Committee, Connecticut General Assembly,

I'm writing in support of H.B. 5421. Unfortunately I will not be in Connecticut until early April so I will not be able to attend the Public Hearing and testify in Person on this critical issue as I would have liked. In lieu of my presence, I am submitting this written testimony for your consideration.

If I were able to testify in person, I would make all the standard points that make the enactment of H.B. 5421 and the NPVIC in Connecticut and across the nation SO IMPORTANT – ONE PERSON/ONE VOTE, etc. I think most will agree that ONE PERSON/ONE VOTE is a very basic concept that reflects the way every election in America and around most of the world is conducted with one exception – THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This in and of itself is a compelling reason for Connecticut to pass H.B. 5421 (and a companion Senate Bill) so the NPVIC can be signed into law.

There is a SECOND IMPORTANT REASON to enact the NPVIC into law in Connecticut and every State...it makes it far more difficult to steal an election through VOTE TAMPERING. Below, you will find a Summary of some sophisticated analytical work that has been done on the results of the 2016 Presidential Election. That Summary also nets out some extensive work done by others on how easy it is to tamper with votes in our elections given the wide usage of easily hacked Electronic Voting Machines (EVM's).

It is because of the ease with which EVM's can be hacked that many European countries have already outlawed the use of EVM's. They want to be able to have confidence that reported election results reflect the will of the voters. Instead of using EVM's, these countries now use HAND-MARKED PAPER BALLOTS, HAND-COUNTED IN PUBLIC.

The SUMMARY DOCUMENT below that I prepared is 7 pages long – a 2-page narrative with five 1-page attachments that amplify the points in the narrative. I would be happy to make far more information available to you on this subject and/or go to any level of detail you need, if you so desire. Suffice it to say at this point that it is HIGHLY LIKELY based on the analytical work that has been done that the Democrats, after adjusting for the VOTE TAMERING that occurred in WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, PENNSYLVANIA and FLORIDA, won the Electoral College with 302 Electoral Votes instead of losing with only 227.

How does vote tampering tie to the importance of passing H.B. 5421? If the NPVIC were in place and actively used in future Presidential Elections, if someone wanted to steal a Presidential Election, the magnitude of the vote tampering effort that would have had to occur to offset a NATIONAL popular vote win as occurred in 2016 would have been immense if not impossible.

THE BOTTOM LINE: Besides the normal benefits associated with the enactment of the NPVIC in Connecticut and the hopeful passage of the NPVIC in other States to achieve the required 270 Electoral Vote Count for activation of the NPVIC, the activation or the NPVIC would essentially eliminate the risks of vote tampering problems at the Presidential Election level. The risk of vote tampering due to the extensive use of EVM's at the State and Local levels still need to be resolved to ensure the integrity of reported election results for those elections, but the big one, the Presidential Election, would essentially become "unhackable".

So, I RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT THIS WRITTEN TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF THE PASSAGE OF H.B. 5421.

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Summary: 2016 Presidential Election Analysis

It Seems We Have a Problem

As Stalin said, “The people who cast the votes don’t decide an election, the people that count the votes do.”

OVERVIEW

An analysis of reported vote totals for 2016 found that a “counting” problem occurred. This problem surfaced in prior years as well, but not to this degree.

- People voted one way in 2016, but their votes were counted another way in key races.
- Serious hacking occurred in the Swing States, costing Clinton the Electoral College.
- Actions need to be taken now to protect the integrity of future election results.

Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) at polling stations did most of the “counting” in 2016. The counts were aggregated by systems at “totaling locations”. A detailed analysis of election data shows that those machines and/or systems were hacked, causing votes to be flipped from one candidate to another. Whether this was done by domestic hackers or by a foreign entity is unknown, but there are numerous examples of how easy it is to hack voting machines. **(See Attachment #5 – References #5 and #1)**

www.votesleuth.org in partnership with www.unhackthevote.com performed a detailed analysis of the 2016 election results in WI, MI, PA and FL as well as other States. Based on a Precinct level analysis of reported votes, aggregated to County and State levels, the Democrats should have had at least 302 Electoral Votes, not 227, having, as the analysis indicates, won WI, MI, PA and FL. **(See Attachment #1)** The continuing analysis of other States may add to this 302 EV total.

To be clear, this analysis was not undertaken to contest the 2016 election results. Its goal is to raise awareness relative to what happened in 2016 and to generate a level of urgency that will enable the election process to be fixed. Our hope is that the reported election results in 2018 and beyond will more accurately reflect the will of the voters, not the will of the “counters” and/or the hackers as they did in 2016.

A detailed PowerPoint presentation is available relative to the analytical results from a number of perspectives. **(See Attachments #2 & #3 for other added perspective)**

WHY DO THESE COUNTING/HACKING PROBLEMS EXIST?

The short answer is that easily hacked EVM’s and “totaling systems” are used in the election process with little or no auditing being performed. In addition, 25-30% of the votes cast are cast on DRE (Direct Recording Electronic) machines (touch screens) that cannot be audited since there is no auditable paper ballot/paper trail. Other than that, the US has a fine election process.

The fact is that the EVM’s used in the US have few if any security features. In addition, they use proprietary software which means that the vote-counting processes in the machines cannot even be inspected. Many European countries including Germany, Netherlands and England have already outlawed EVM’s because they can be hacked so easily. They countries have now gone back to paper ballots, hand counted **(See Attachment #5 – Reference #10)**...the US still uses easily hacked EVM’s. With the current US election procedures, which vary widely but State, there is no reason to believe that the reported results of US elections are valid.

AUDITING OF ELECTIONS

What auditing? It rarely happens and when a recount is required, that does not mean running the paper ballots, if they exist; a second time through an optical scanner that may have been hacked will produce the same hacked answer as before. More sophisticated auditing techniques exist and should be required by law in all Precincts. WORSE...since recounts are required in most States only when the vote margin is closer than a small percentage, all a hacker needs to do is make sure the vote margin exceeds that small percentage to avoid a recount under the election rules.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE ELECTION PROCESS, GIVEN WHERE WE ARE?

The ideal nationwide election system would require that all votes be cast on hand marked paper ballots, which are then hand counted in public at every polling station. (See Attachment #4) Videotaping the counting for future reference would be an added safeguard. Requiring all Precincts to independently post their election results prior to forwarding them to a totaling location would be yet an added safeguard against any hacking that is more likely to occur at “totaling locations”.

Precautions should also be taken relative to totaling locations where vote totals are accumulated at the County and State levels. A single hacked voting machine in a Precinct can transfer software onto a memory stick that ultimately gets uploaded into a “totaling system” where it can alter all the election results for a County or State before erasing itself.

Short of the full implementation of hand counted paper ballots everywhere, four important steps need to be taken:

1. Outlaw DRE machines NATIONWIDE, as was recently done in Virginia. With DRE machines, machines that (don't use hand marked paper ballots), the voter can touch the screen for one candidate and have no idea whether that vote was added to the total for that candidate or to the total of another candidate. If that EVM was hacked, which is very easy to do, there is no way to audit those results afterward to verify whether the totals were altered by hackers or not.
2. Require “risk-limiting audits” for all optical scanners at all Precincts nationwide. There are prescribed formulas on what percentage of the paper ballots need to be counted based on the vote margin between the candidates. The process outlined in Attachment #4 for hand counting hand marked paper ballots can also be used for managing the aggregation of audited optically scanned vote totals at totaling locations to better ensure that reported election results reflect the wishes of the voters.
3. Require all Precincts to independently post their individual election results before those results are sent to a totaling location. This would enable any hacking that might have occurred at totaling locations to be detected by an independent analysis of Precinct level results, thereby enabling independent verification of reported State-level results to ensure those results are valid.
4. Require that Open Source Software be used on any new voting machine designs and that those designs meet stringent security requirements, all of which need to be thoroughly tested and certified as secure before they are marketed and used in polling stations. Many EVM's currently in use still run on MS-DOS systems which do not have any effective security measures in them.

Whether voting is done using hand marked hand counted paper ballots or the four interim steps outlined above are taken, action is required now to improve the integrity of our election process.

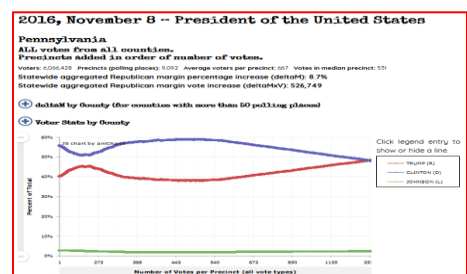
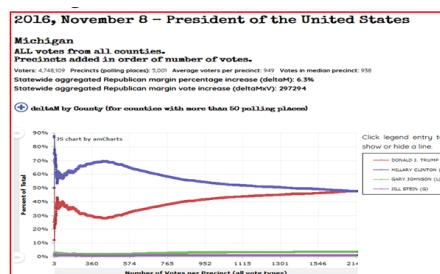
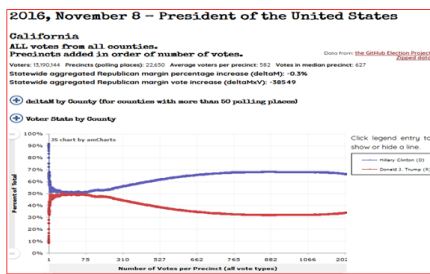
For more information, thoroughly review the References in Attachment #5 and/or E-mail me, Calvin Cordulack, at 20161108Election@gmail.com

Attachment #1 – Analytical Results

The analysis done by www.VoteSleuth.org utilizes a statistical technique called “Cumulative Vote Tally” or CVT, to detect election results that may have been hacked. The results can then be reverse engineered to identify the more likely vote count for each candidate. **(See Attachment #5 – References #8, #6 & #7)** Detailed voting data at the Precinct level is used to analyze election results in each County within each State that is analyzed. www.VoteSleuth.org uses graphs, tables and commentary to communicate the findings.

This analysis done to date focuses on Counties with more than 50 Precincts in a State. The reported votes cast for each candidate are accumulated and plotted as a percentage of the total votes cast up to the posting of the results for each Precinct, Precinct by Precinct, starting with the smallest Precinct on the left of the graph to the largest Precinct on the right. The change in the percentage of total votes earned by each candidate between the median sized Precinct and the largest Precinct is used to calculate of how the vote margins changed in each County. The aggregation of those changes in the vote totals by County due to these vote margin changes is called the “Shift” at the State level as shown in the table at the bottom of this page.

As an example, the graph on the left for California doesn’t show any signs of hacking. The lines on a CVT graph should be more or less “parallel” on the right half of the graph, as in the case of California, because the share of the vote going to each candidate should more or less stabilize to the right of the median sized Precinct in a County or State. The lines on a CVT graph should not converge or diverge significantly unless hacking occurred.



The middle graph shows that the lines converge significantly in Michigan with the vote margin changing by 6.3% as measured between the median Precinct and the largest Precinct. When you adjust for this vote margin shift of 297.3K votes related to that convergence, Clinton should have won Michigan by 286.6K votes instead of Trump winning by a 10.7K vote margin as reported. In California, on the other hand, the lines were stable with only a -0.3% divergence in Clinton’s favor...no hacking. The graph on the right shows the vote margin in Pennsylvania where the lines converged by 8.7% to give Trump a reported win of 44.3K votes...after adjusting for the margin shift of 526.7K votes, Clinton should have won Pennsylvania by 482.4K votes.

Overall, the analysis done on Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Florida yielded the results shown in the table below, bringing the adjusted Electoral Vote Total for Clinton to 302 versus the 227 Electoral Votes awarded to her based on reported election results in these four States.

STATE	Reported Rep Votes	Reported Dem Votes	Reported Vote Margin	Calculated Vote Margin “Shift” If “+” to R’s; if “-” to D’s	Adjusted Vote Margin	Dem EV Effect
MI	2,279.5K	2,268.8K	+10.7K Rep	297.3K	+286.6K Dem	+16
WI	1,405.3K	1,382.5K	+20.8K Rep	150.1K	+129.3K Dem	+10
PA	2,970.7K	2,926.4K	+44.3K Rep	526.7K	+482.4K Dem	+20
FL	4,617.9K	4,505.0K	+112.9K Rep	221.2K	+108.3K Dem	+29

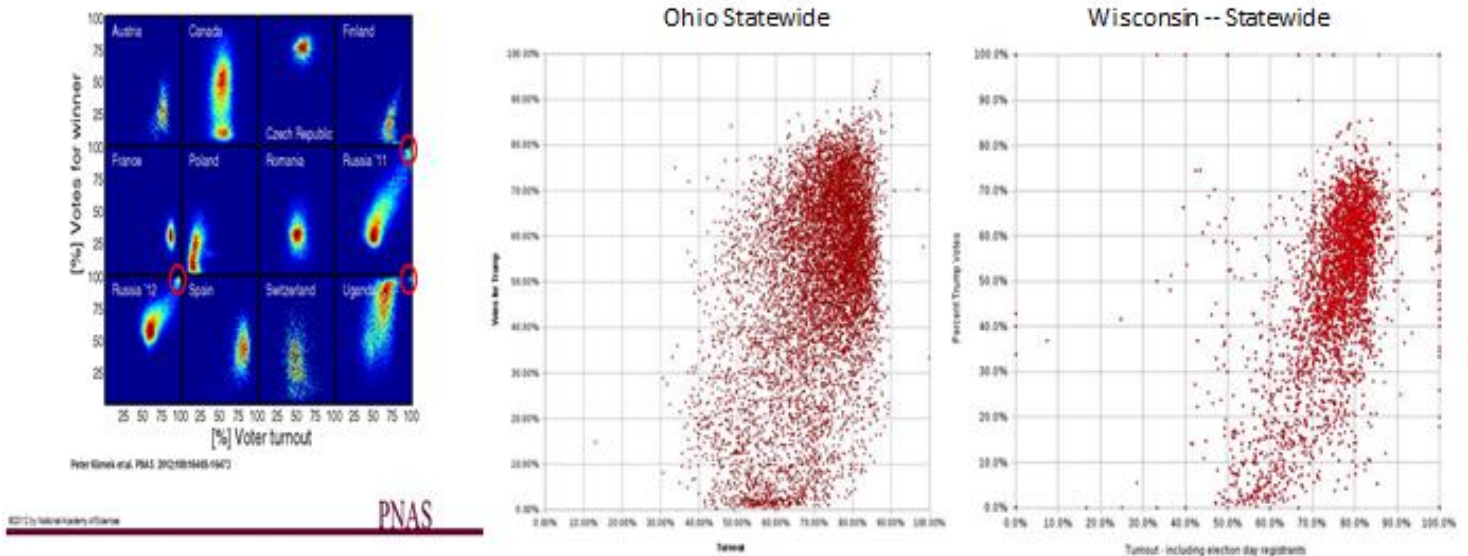
Attachment #2 – Scatter Diagrams

In 2012, the National Academy of Science published a paper in its Proceedings that used scatter diagrams to assess the validity of election results in various countries. ([See Attachment #5 – Reference #9](#)) They published the multiple graphs on the left as shown below. The X-Axis in each country's graph plots the % of voter turnout at a polling site while the Y-Axis plots the % of votes that were cast in that polling site for the winner.

The paper explains its reasoning and concludes that Canada and Switzerland looked legitimate, in that the reported election results from the various polling sites were within a reasonable range for voter turnout on the X-Axis with voting results scattered more or less vertically, that is to say, parallel to the Y-Axis.

On the other hand, in Russia and Uganda you see the extreme of hacked elections. To have the % of votes cast for the winner increase as the percentage of voter turnout increases, is not reasonable. That can only be accomplished by stuffing the ballot boxes OR flipping votes from one candidate to another in higher turnout and larger precincts, producing invalid, hacked election results.

Note that for Russia and Uganda, the plots go all the way to the upper right corner of each graph...100% turnout with 100% of the vote cast for the winner...clearly fraudulent election results. The bottom line: A scatter diagram with the “% of votes for the winner plotted as a function of the % of voter turnout, plotted by precinct” should not slope up to the right; it should be vertical. The scatter diagrams for Ohio and Wisconsin, plotted below by www.VoteSleuth.org, is based on data provided by the States of OH and WI. They slope upward to the right.



Ohio and Wisconsin, based on the findings of the National Academy of Science, must have been hacked. Votes were either added for Trump (stuffing the ballot boxes) or flipped from Clinton to Trump in large, high turnout Precincts through hacked systems, probably at totaling locations,. This analysis corroborates the CVT analysis of both Wisconsin, where there was a 150K vote Red Shift giving the election to Trump, and Ohio, which produced a 389K vote Red Shift in the vote margin in Ohio to help ensure Trump's victory.

Voter turnout data by Precinct is not available in all States. As the analysis of reported election results becomes available in other States and is published by www.votesleuth.org, scatter diagrams will be generated where the turnout data is available. If a State was hacked, one would likely find scatter diagrams that look like those for Ohio and Wisconsin.

Attachment #3 – Over-voting in WI

The table below lists 36 voting districts in Wisconsin where there were more votes cast than there were registered voters. 13,198 registered voters cast 22,524 in the 2016 Presidential Election. It is particularly interesting to note the over-votes in the bottom half of the table where the over-votes cast in each voting district were truly incredible. Janesville, Speaker Ryan’s home town, and Rib Mountain take the cake with the number of votes cast exceeding the number of registered voters by more than 7 and 8 times, respectively.

This data is from the official election records of the State of Wisconsin. Wisconsin says these were errors. However, Wisconsin has not corrected these errors and these votes are counted in the reported vote totals for the 2016 election in Wisconsin. The reality is that these “errors”:

- Call into question the entire reported vote for Wisconsin, a vote where the recount was stopped!
- Highlight the importance of auditing elections if the results are to be relied on...there is little if any auditing in Wisconsin (or any State for that matter). Auditing election results should be mandatory.

The over-vote in these Wisconsin districts generated about 14,000 extra votes for Trump if you assume that the actual voter turnout was consistent with 71% state average turnout and the split between the candidates. Trump won Wisconsin by 20,800 votes based on reported election results. However, as the table in Attachment #1 shows, there was a 150K vote Red Shift in Wisconsin based on the CVT analysis by VoteSleuth, so in fact Clinton won Wisconsin by approximately 143K votes after accounting for both of these factors.

County	Municipality	Reporting Unit	Votes per Registrant	Votes per Existing Registrant	Registrants	Late Registrants	Election Day Registrants	Total Registrants	Total Ballots	Total Voters
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 36	100.0%	100.0%	2	0	0	2	2	2
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 35	100.0%	100.0%	5	0	0	5	5	5
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 34	100.0%	100.0%	2	0	0	2	2	2
WOOD COUNTY	TOWN OF HANSEN	Ward 1	100.0%	108.4%	430	3	33	466	466	409
TAYLOR COUNTY	TOWN OF MOUTON	Ward 1	100.0%	109.6%	157	1	14	172	172	172
DODGE COUNTY	TOWN OF FOX LAKE	Wards 1-4	100.0%	111.1%	641	0	71	712	712	712
DANE COUNTY	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 124	100.0%	112.5%	8	0	1	9	9	9
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	TOWN OF WINNECONNE	Ward 5	100.0%	116.7%	6	0	1	7	7	6
CHIPPewa COUNTY	TOWN OF CLEVELAND	Ward 1	100.0%	117.2%	389	8	59	456	456	456
JUNEAU COUNTY	TOWN OF LISBON	Ward 3	100.0%	120.0%	5	0	1	6	6	6
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 57	100.0%	125.0%	4	1	0	5	5	5
WAUKESHA COUNTY	TOWN OF OCONOMOWOC	Ward 10	100.0%	126.3%	19	0	5	24	24	24
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 5	100.0%	133.3%	3	0	1	4	4	4
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 59	100.0%	200.0%	1	0	1	2	2	2
DANE COUNTY	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 121	100.0%	350.0%	2	0	5	7	7	7
WAUKESHA COUNTY	VILLAGE OF SUSSEX	Ward 9	100.0%	600.0%	2	6	4	12	12	12
PIERCE COUNTY	CITY OF PRESCOTT	Wards 1-6	100.2%	114.5%	1911	0	272	2183	2188	2188
WAUKESHA COUNTY	TOWN OF BROOKFIELD	Wards 2,5-8	100.2%	111.3%	1863	58	147	2068	2073	2075
RICHLAND COUNTY	TOWN OF ROCKBRIDGE	Ward 1-3	100.3%	109.1%	342	0	30	372	373	373
JEFFERSON COUNTY	TOWN OF COLD SPRING	Ward 1	104.8%	117.2%	407	0	48	455	477	477
ROCK COUNTY	TOWN OF MILTON	Wards 2-4	107.2%	118.9%	1432	52	104	1588	1702	1701
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 65	109.1%	0.0%	0	5	6	11	12	12
DANE COUNTY	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 101	120.8%	132.4%	626	0	60	686	829	829
KENOSHA COUNTY	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 57	124.8%	149.5%	515	17	85	617	770	770
RICHLAND COUNTY	TOWN OF BUENA VISTA	Ward 4	125.0%	250.0%	2	0	2	4	5	5
DOUGLAS COUNTY	VILLAGE OF SUPERIOR	Ward 1	130.9%	148.3%	271	3	33	307	402	402
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY	TOWN OF CENTER	Wards 1-7	153.6%	178.7%	1204	44	153	1401	2152	2152
ROCK COUNTY	TOWN OF JANESVILLE	Wards 7-9	154.2%	371.2%	59	57	26	142	219	219
ST. CROIX COUNTY	VILLAGE OF SOMERSET	Ward 1-4	320.1%	2647.7%	44	41	279	364	1165	1166
BUFFALO COUNTY	TOWN OF MONDOVI	Ward 1	406.5%	812.9%	31	0	31	62	252	252
TAYLOR COUNTY	TOWN OF LITTLE BLACK	Ward 1-2	505.5%	1323.8%	42	0	68	110	556	558
BURNETT COUNTY	TOWN OF WEBB LAKE	Ward 1	544.2%	1886.7%	15	3	34	52	283	283
PORTAGE COUNTY	VILLAGE OF AMHERST JUNIOR	Ward 1	602.9%	0.0%	0	6	28	34	205	0
BARRON COUNTY	VILLAGE OF HAUJEN	Ward 1	611.5%	0.0%	0	0	26	26	159	159
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY	VILLAGE OF PIGEON FALLS	Ward 1	658.6%	2387.5%	8	3	18	29	191	191
ROCK COUNTY	TOWN OF JANESVILLE	Wards 1-6	731.8%	3435.6%	59	57	161	277	2027	2027
MARATHON COUNTY	TOWN OF RIB MOUNTAIN	Ward 1-10	844.1%	27643.8%	16	200	308	524	4423	4423

Since it is unlikely that these over-votes were done at the Precinct level by a conspiracy amongst all the Precinct Captains, the odds favor this and other hacking was done at the “totaling system” level.

Attachment #4 – Hand Counting Paper Ballots

There are several ways to design a vote counting process for hand counting paper ballots but any of these processes should include secure adaptations of the following:

1. After the polls close, **representatives from each Party in each polling station would count the hand marked paper ballots together in public view**, agreeing on each candidate's vote total in that Precinct.
2. **TWO identical "total slips" would be generated and signed** by the representatives of each Party that counted the ballots, certifying the vote in that Precinct.
3. These "total slips" would then go to **TWO separate "totaling locations"**. Using two "totaling locations" protects us from being hack at the "totaling location". Before the results go to the "totaling locations", however, they should be posted "on the door" of each individual Precinct to enable public review of the election results for that and all Precincts.
4. At each of the two "totaling locations", **a representative from each Party would oversee the totaling of all the incoming "total slips" and certification of their aggregate results**, preferably in public view.
5. If **the totals at the two "totaling locations" don't agree, the difference must be resolved**. They must match and be certified by the Party reps at each "totaling location".
6. Then **TWO "total slips" for each "totaling location" would then be forwarded to TWO additional "totaling locations" at the next level up to be counted and certified**.
7. **Steps 2 thru 6** would be repeated for all "totaling levels" up to the State level where, again, the two totals must match or the differences must be resolved.

The totals from "total slips" should not be transmitted to totaling locations via the internet to avoid the potential for "Man in the Middle" hacking of the transmissions. ***(See Attachment #5 – Reference #2)*** In this situation, the sending location would know they are sending one set of numbers, the right set of numbers, but the set of numbers received at the totaling location could be different if it had been altered by the "Man in the Middle" who could flip votes from one candidate to another maintaining the same total number of votes.

Attachment #5 – References

- ¹https://youtu.be/R_Bq9A1F3X8 An outstanding 80 minute HBO documentary produced in March 2017, documenting election hacking in the early 2000's...HBO must have had a sixth sense about 2016. **EXCELLENT.**
- ²<https://youtu.be/BRW3Bh8HQic> A very clear 50 minute video by a well-known cybersecurity expert, Stephen Spoonamore, produced in 2008, explaining of how easily vote tampering can be done. **EXCELLENT.**
- ³<https://medium.com/@jhalderm/want-to-know-if-the-election-was-hacked-look-at-the-ballots-c61a6113b0ba> A comprehensive article on hacking and auditing written by J. Alex Halderman, a Professor of Computer Science & Engineering at the University of Michigan and Director of Michigan's Center for Computer Security & Society. His course on election technology, [Securing Digital Democracy](#), is available on Coursera. He is considered a leading expert on voting and election verification. He was named by Popular Science as one of the "ten brightest minds reshaping science, engineering, and the world." He testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee on the subject of voting machines and vote tampering. **AN OUTSTANDING READ.**
- ⁴<https://tttthreads.com/t/903731946512977920> A comprehensive Mega Thread rollup of 160 tweets, 90+ sourced, produced by Jennifer Cohn on the history and problems associated with voting machines. **A MUST READ.**
- ⁵<https://harpers.org/archive/2012/11/how-to-rig-an-election/> The November, 2012 cover story from Harper's by Victoria Collier provides a brief history of voting in the US with a pre-election focus on how voting machines are putting our election process at risk. **THIS IS A GREAT ARTICLE...A MUST READ.**
- ⁶http://electiondefensealliance.org/files/PrimaryElectionResultsAmazingStatisticalAnomalies_V2.1.pdf provides a detailed 38 page statistical write up of the CVT analysis technique, applied to the 2012 GOP Primary. **AN EXCELLENT STATISTICAL WRITEUP.**
- ⁷<https://soapboxie.com/misc/Experts-Find-Evidence-of-Vote-Flipping-in-Tim-Canova-Loss-to-Wasserman-Schultz-Call-for-Inspection-of-Ballots> is an overview of a Florida Congressional Race with a link to a comprehensive CVT analysis at <http://www.hollerbackfilm.com/blog/wass-can> by [lulu Fries'dat](#) which quotes Prof. Fritz Scheuren, past President of the American Statistical Association. **GREAT.**
- ⁸www.votesleuth.org provides details on the analytical method employed and its findings. **EXCELLENT.**
 - The Analytical Technique is described on:
 - The "Home" Tab, and
 - The "Law of Large Numbers" Tab
 - The Findings in Each State are on each State's Overview Page under the State's name under the "Elections by State" Tab.
- ⁹<http://www.pnas.org/content/109/41/16469.full> This article from the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science explains how scatter diagrams can be used to detect systemic election irregularities. **EXCELLENT.**
- ¹⁰<https://medium.com/@jennycohn1/breaking-news-most-western-democracies-flee-voting-machines-america-clings-to-them-while-refusing-f1536645655d> This is another outstanding piece by Jenny Cohn. It provides a comprehensive assessment of what's happening relative to the election processes and the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVM's) in Europe and in the United States. **EXCELLENT.**