

"This is the most amazing proposition that has ever been brought forward by a non-lawyer , and if it is accurate, it could change the whole outcome of the voting process in the United States."

Rep. John Conyers (D-MI), Dec. 8th, 2004, Congressional Hearings on Ohio Voting.



"A Civil Action to Democratize the Electoral College"

Gordon vs Cheney/Biden. { <http://www.electors.us/> }.

Asa Gordon

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A civil action to protect the voting rights of presidential electors and the voters they represent. The Civil Action *Gordon vs Cheney* was filed on July 28th, 2008, to commemorate the Century and Two Score years anniversary of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to enforce the 'Mal-Apportionment Penalty' provided in Section 2 of the 14th Amendment to the US Constitution.

When we vote for the President of the United States, we are actually voting for a slate of our state's presidential electors that have pledged to cast their votes for a party Presidential Candidate. Each state's presidential electors are equal to the number of representatives it is entitled to in Congress. All but two states, award all of their presidential electors to the party candidate who receives a majority of the votes cast in the state on a "winner take all" basis. This means, unless a vote is for the candidate receiving the most votes within a state, that vote is effectively disregarded as null and void and does not help the candidate for whom it was cast in a national tally of the electoral votes. "Winner take All" is not required by the constitution, and in nearly half of the states where it is applied, it is not even based on state law. This lecture will provide a historical context and report on recent developments in a Civil Action to reform and *Democratize the Electoral College*. The Civil Action seeks a Federal court order for proportional allocation of a state's presidential electors to reflect the popular vote split for presidential candidates in states without a "Winner take all" provision in the state's election law.

"[T]abulation in the Hall of the House of Representatives of majority polled presidential electors from unbounded southern states ungrounded in either state or federal law, constitutes a discriminatory abridgment of the voting rights of minority polled presidential electors based on race and/or party affiliation in violation of the mal-apportionment penalty clause pursuant to the United States Constitution (Amend. XIV§2) and statutory Code (2U.S.C.§6)". _ Gordon vs Cheney/Biden.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) report: "The Voting Rights Act of 1965, As Amended: Its History and Current Issues" (Order Code 95-896 GOV); prepared for members and committees of Congress, highlights the arguments raised in the Electoral College Lawsuit by Washington's Douglass Institute of Government, (*Gordon_Jamison v Gore*) over all the Presidential Election civil actions filed by the NAACP_LDF, Lawyers Committee For Civil Rights Under Law and other civil rights organizations including the ACLU.

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