Др. Шива Айядурай
Анализ на системата
за гласуване в Мичиган

Кой е др. Шива Айядурай

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Shiva Ayyadurai

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V. A. Shiva Ayyadurai (born **Vellayappa Ayyadurai Shiva**,[2] December 2, 1963)[3] is an Indian-American scientist, engineer, politician, entrepreneur, and promoter of conspiracy theories and unfounded medical claims. He is notable for his widely disputed claim to be the "inventor of email",[4] based on the electronic mail software called "EMAIL" he wrote as a New Jersey high school student in the late 1970s.[5][6] Initial reports that repeated Ayyadurai's assertion—from organizations such as *The Washington Post* and the Smithsonian Institution—were followed by public retractions.[5][7] These corrections were triggered by objections from historians and ARPANET pioneers who pointed out that email was already actively used in the early 1970s.[3]

Ayyadurai also attracted attention for two reports: the first questioning the working conditions of India's largest scientific agency; the second questioning the safety of genetically modified soybeans. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Ayyadurai became known for a social media disinformation campaign about the coronavirus; spreading conspiracy theories about the cause of coronavirus; promoting unfounded COVID-19 treatments; and campaigning to fire Anthony Fauci for allegedly being a so-called "deep state" actor.

Ayyadurai holds four degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), including a Ph.D. in biological engineering, and is a Fulbright grant recipient.[8]

He garnered 3.39% of the vote as an independent candidate in the 2018 United States Senate election in Massachusetts, and ran as a Republican in the 2020 U.S. Senate election in Massachusetts, but lost to Kevin O'Connor in the primary.[9]

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  3.1 *Gawker*
  3.2 Techdirt
  3.3 Other actions

Shiva Ayyadurai

Ayyadurai in 2012

Born	Vellayappa Ayyadurai Shiva December 2, 1963 (age 56) Bombay (now Mumbai), India
Education	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (BS, MS, MEng, PhD)
Political party	Republican[1]
Partner(s)	Fran Drescher (2014–2016)
Scientific career	
Fields	Systems biology

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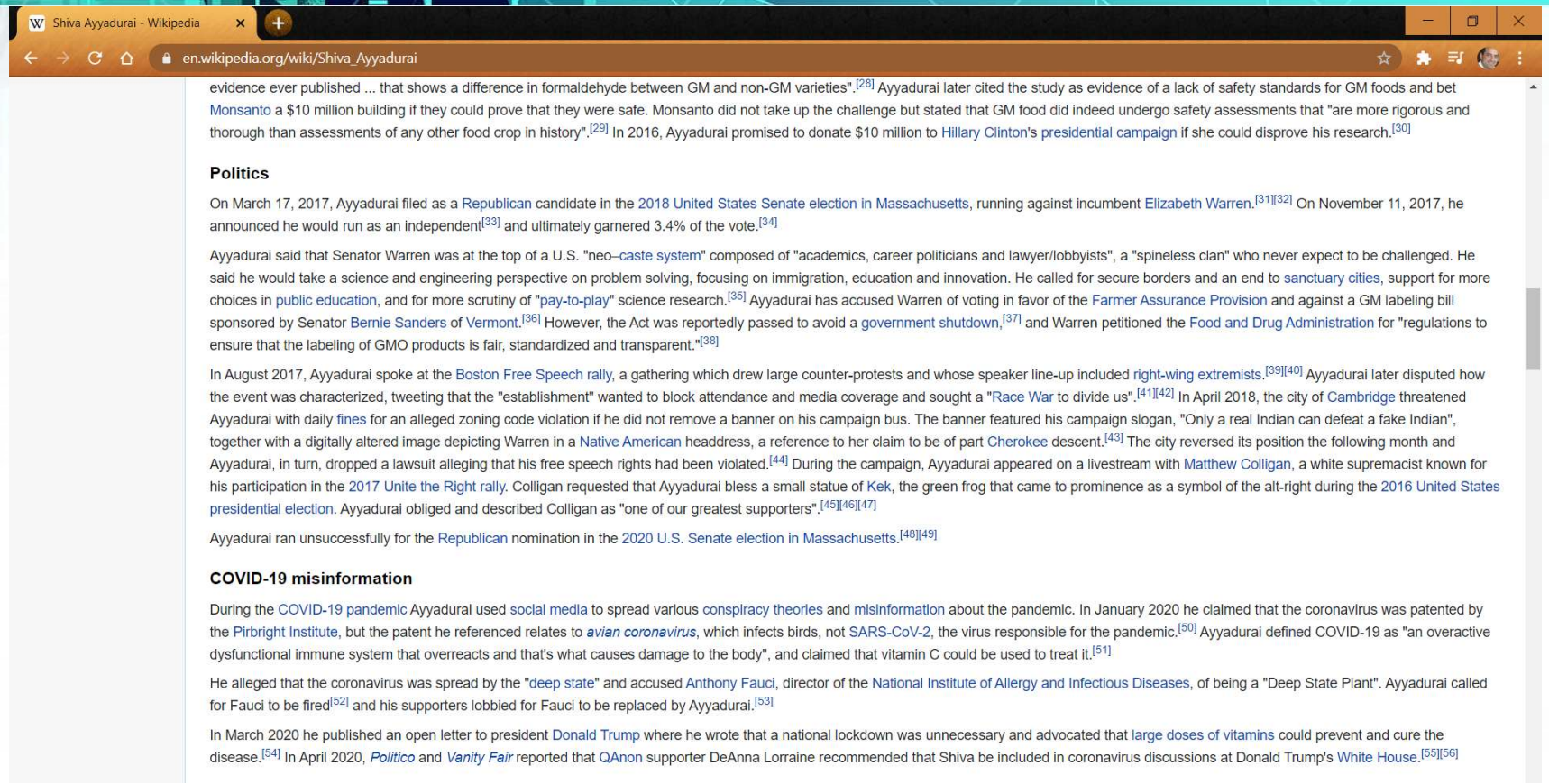

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en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiva_Ayyadurai

evidence ever published ... that shows a difference in formaldehyde between GM and non-GM varieties".[28] Ayyadurai later cited the study as evidence of a lack of safety standards for GM foods and bet Monsanto a $10 million building if they could prove that they were safe. Monsanto did not take up the challenge but stated that GM food did indeed undergo safety assessments that "are more rigorous and thorough than assessments of any other food crop in history".[29] In 2016, Ayyadurai promised to donate $10 million to Hillary Clinton's presidential campaign if she could disprove his research.[30]

Politics

On March 17, 2017, Ayyadurai filed as a Republican candidate in the 2018 United States Senate election in Massachusetts, running against incumbent Elizabeth Warren.[31][32] On November 11, 2017, he announced he would run as an independent[33] and ultimately garnered 3.4% of the vote.[34]

Ayyadurai said that Senator Warren was at the top of a U.S. "neo–caste system" composed of "academics, career politicians and lawyer/lobbyists", a "spineless clan" who never expect to be challenged. He said he would take a science and engineering perspective on problem solving, focusing on immigration, education and innovation. He called for secure borders and an end to sanctuary cities, support for more choices in public education, and for more scrutiny of "pay-to-play" science research.[35] Ayyadurai has accused Warren of voting in favor of the Farmer Assurance Provision and against a GM labeling bill sponsored by Senator Bernie Sanders of Vermont.[36] However, the Act was reportedly passed to avoid a government shutdown,[37] and Warren petitioned the Food and Drug Administration for "regulations to ensure that the labeling of GMO products is fair, standardized and transparent."[38]

In August 2017, Ayyadurai spoke at the Boston Free Speech rally, a gathering which drew large counter-protests and whose speaker line-up included right-wing extremists.[39][40] Ayyadurai later disputed how the event was characterized, tweeting that the "establishment" wanted to block attendance and media coverage and sought a "Race War to divide us".[41][42] In April 2018, the city of Cambridge threatened Ayyadurai with daily fines for an alleged zoning code violation if he did not remove a banner on his campaign bus. The banner featured his campaign slogan, "Only a real Indian can defeat a fake Indian", together with a digitally altered image depicting Warren in a Native American headdress, a reference to her claim to be of part Cherokee descent.[43] The city reversed its position the following month and Ayyadurai, in turn, dropped a lawsuit alleging that his free speech rights had been violated.[44] During the campaign, Ayyadurai appeared on a livestream with Matthew Colligan, a white supremacist known for his participation in the 2017 Unite the Right rally. Colligan requested that Ayyadurai bless a small statue of Kek, the green frog that came to prominence as a symbol of the alt-right during the 2016 United States presidential election. Ayyadurai obliged and described Colligan as "one of our greatest supporters".[45][46][47]

Ayyadurai ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination in the 2020 U.S. Senate election in Massachusetts.[48][49]

COVID-19 misinformation

During the COVID-19 pandemic Ayyadurai used social media to spread various conspiracy theories and misinformation about the pandemic. In January 2020 he claimed that the coronavirus was patented by the Pirbright Institute, but the patent he referenced relates to *avian coronavirus*, which infects birds, not SARS-CoV-2, the virus responsible for the pandemic.[50] Ayyadurai defined COVID-19 as "an overactive dysfunctional immune system that overreacts and that's what causes damage to the body", and claimed that vitamin C could be used to treat it.[51]

He alleged that the coronavirus was spread by the "deep state" and accused Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, of being a "Deep State Plant". Ayyadurai called for Fauci to be fired[52] and his supporters lobbied for Fauci to be replaced by Ayyadurai.[53]

In March 2020 he published an open letter to president Donald Trump where he wrote that a national lockdown was unnecessary and advocated that large doses of vitamins could prevent and cure the disease.[54] In April 2020, *Politico* and *Vanity Fair* reported that QAnon supporter DeAnna Lorraine recommended that Shiva be included in coronavirus discussions at Donald Trump's White House.[55][56]

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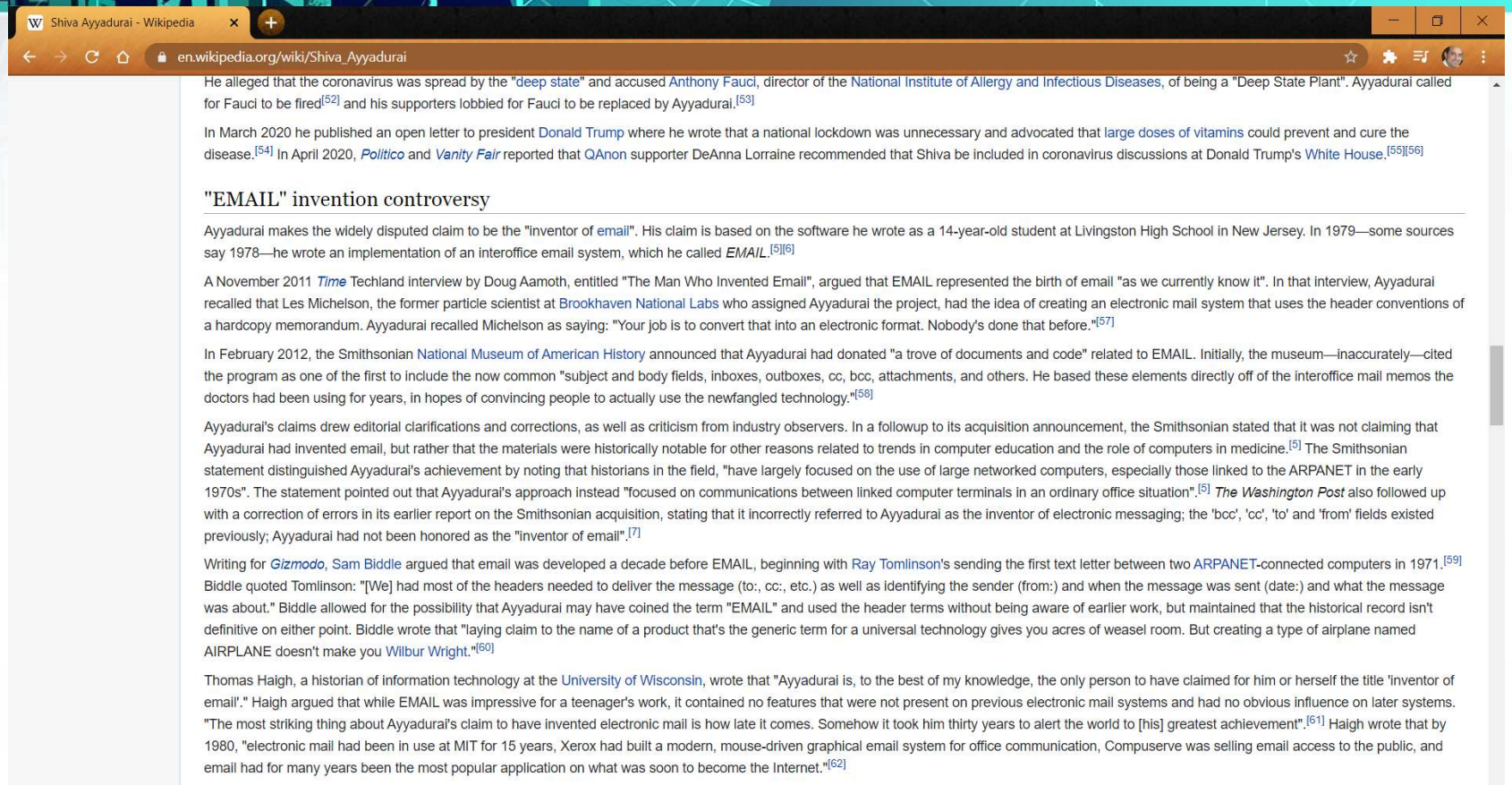

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"EMAIL" invention controversy

Ayyadurai makes the widely disputed claim to be the "inventor of email". His claim is based on the software he wrote as a 14-year-old student at Livingston High School in New Jersey. In 1979—some sources say 1978—he wrote an implementation of an interoffice email system, which he called *EMAIL*.[5][6]

A November 2011 *Time* Techland interview by Doug Aamoth, entitled "The Man Who Invented Email", argued that EMAIL represented the birth of email "as we currently know it". In that interview, Ayyadurai recalled that Les Michelson, the former particle scientist at Brookhaven National Labs who assigned Ayyadurai the project, had the idea of creating an electronic mail system that uses the header conventions of a hardcopy memorandum. Ayyadurai recalled Michelson as saying: "Your job is to convert that into an electronic format. Nobody's done that before."[57]

In February 2012, the Smithsonian National Museum of American History announced that Ayyadurai had donated "a trove of documents and code" related to EMAIL. Initially, the museum—inaccurately—cited the program as one of the first to include the now common "subject and body fields, inboxes, outboxes, cc, bcc, attachments, and others. He based these elements directly off of the interoffice mail memos the doctors had been using for years, in hopes of convincing people to actually use the newfangled technology."[58]

Ayyadurai's claims drew editorial clarifications and corrections, as well as criticism from industry observers. In a followup to its acquisition announcement, the Smithsonian stated that it was not claiming that Ayyadurai had invented email, but rather that the materials were historically notable for other reasons related to trends in computer education and the role of computers in medicine.[5] The Smithsonian statement distinguished Ayyadurai's achievement by noting that historians in the field, "have largely focused on the use of large networked computers, especially those linked to the ARPANET in the early 1970s". The statement pointed out that Ayyadurai's approach instead "focused on communications between linked computer terminals in an ordinary office situation".[5] *The Washington Post* also followed up with a correction of errors in its earlier report on the Smithsonian acquisition, stating that it incorrectly referred to Ayyadurai as the inventor of electronic messaging; the 'bcc', 'cc', 'to' and 'from' fields existed previously; Ayyadurai had not been honored as the "inventor of email".[7]

Writing for *Gizmodo*, Sam Biddle argued that email was developed a decade before EMAIL, beginning with Ray Tomlinson's sending the first text letter between two ARPANET-connected computers in 1971.[59] Biddle quoted Tomlinson: "[We] had most of the headers needed to deliver the message (to:, cc:, etc.) as well as identifying the sender (from:) and when the message was sent (date:) and what the message was about." Biddle allowed for the possibility that Ayyadurai may have coined the term "EMAIL" and used the header terms without being aware of earlier work, but maintained that the historical record isn't definitive on either point. Biddle wrote that "laying claim to the name of a product that's the generic term for a universal technology gives you acres of weasel room. But creating a type of airplane named AIRPLANE doesn't make you Wilbur Wright."[60]

Thomas Haigh, a historian of information technology at the University of Wisconsin, wrote that "Ayyadurai is, to the best of my knowledge, the only person to have claimed for him or herself the title 'inventor of email'." Haigh argued that while EMAIL was impressive for a teenager's work, it contained no features that were not present on previous electronic mail systems and had no obvious influence on later systems. "The most striking thing about Ayyadurai's claim to have invented electronic mail is how late it comes. Somehow it took him thirty years to alert the world to [his] greatest achievement".[61] Haigh wrote that by 1980, "electronic mail had been in use at MIT for 15 years, Xerox had built a modern, mouse-driven graphical email system for office communication, Compuserve was selling email access to the public, and email had for many years been the most popular application on what was soon to become the Internet."[62]

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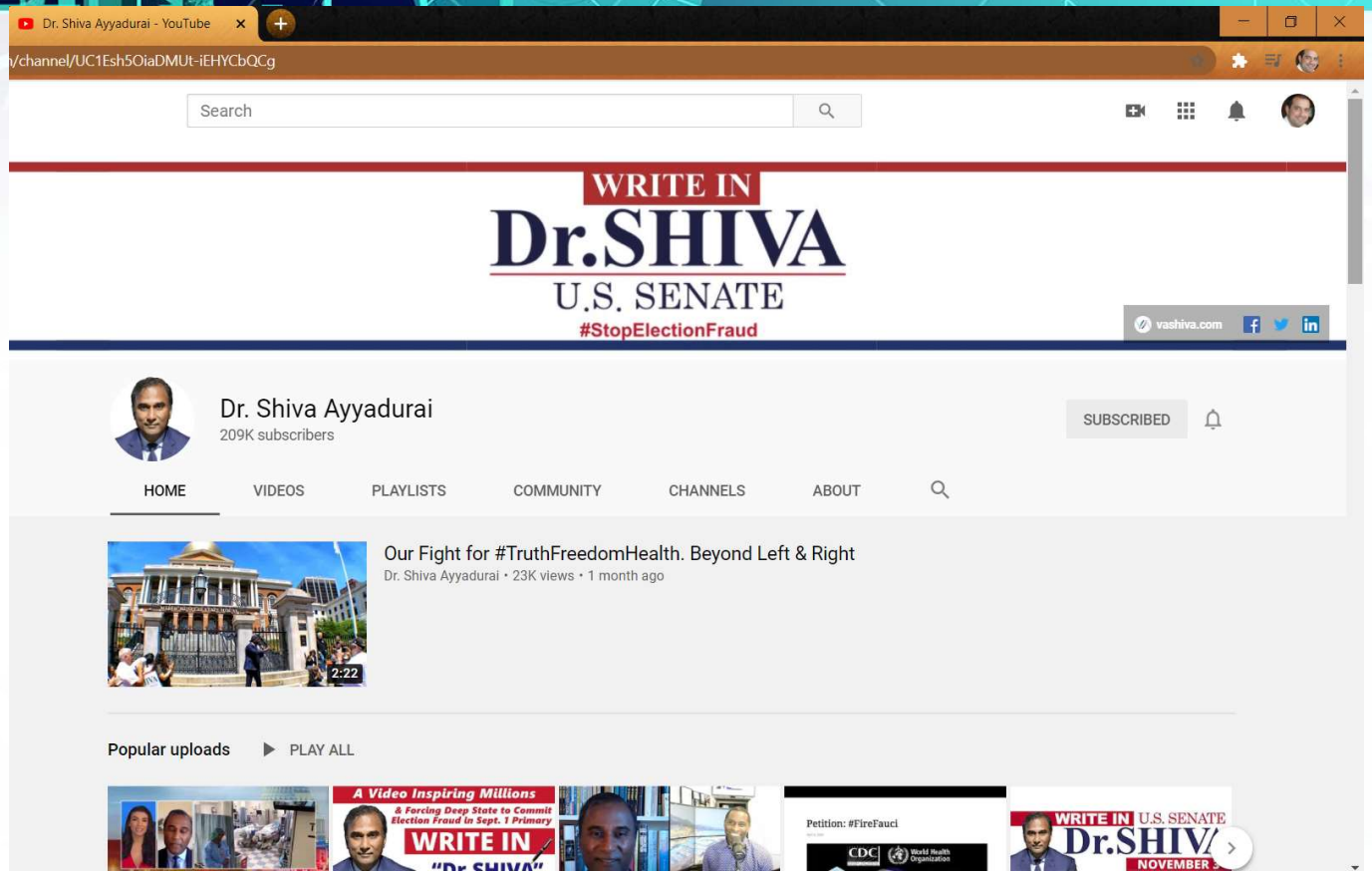
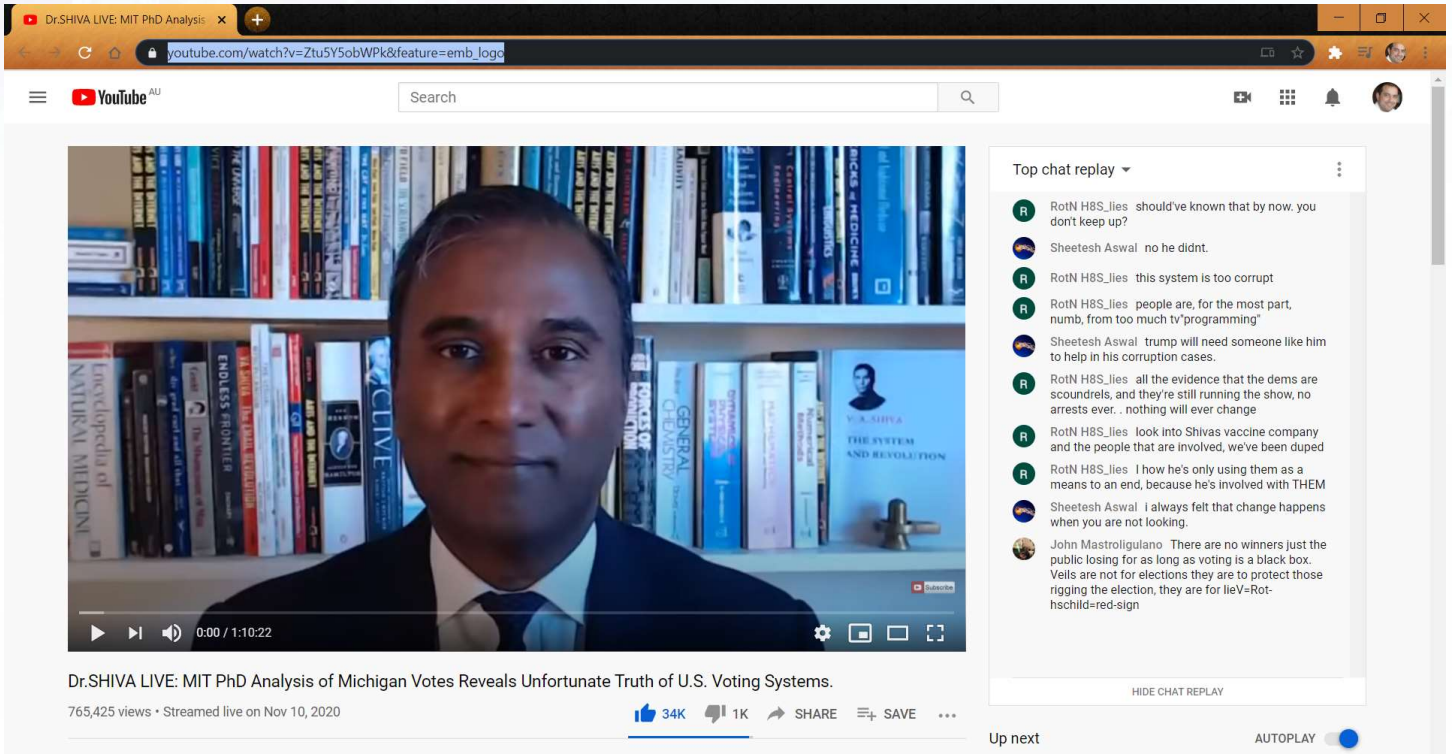
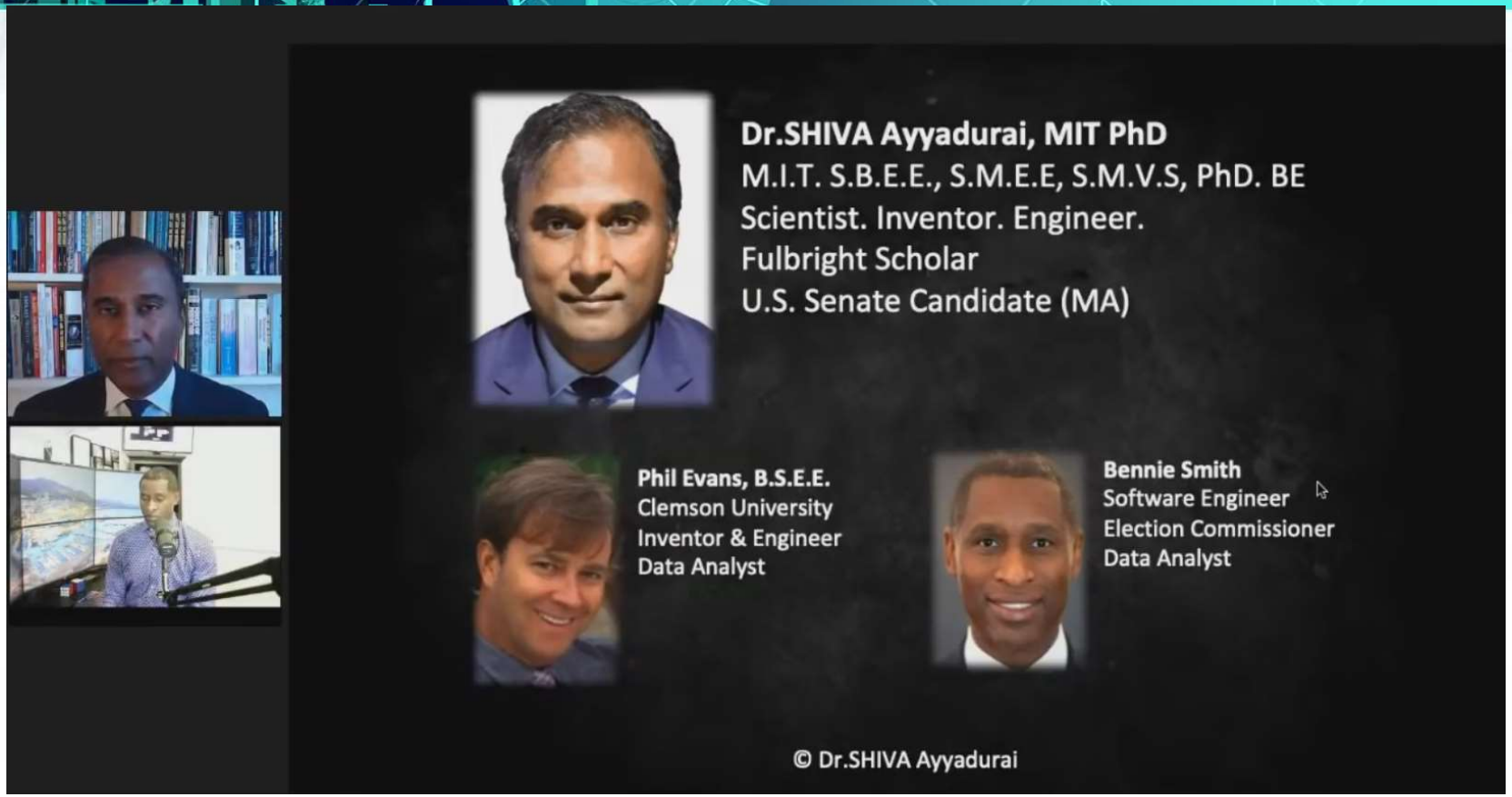


Анализ на следното видео:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ztu5Y5obWPk&feature=emb_logo



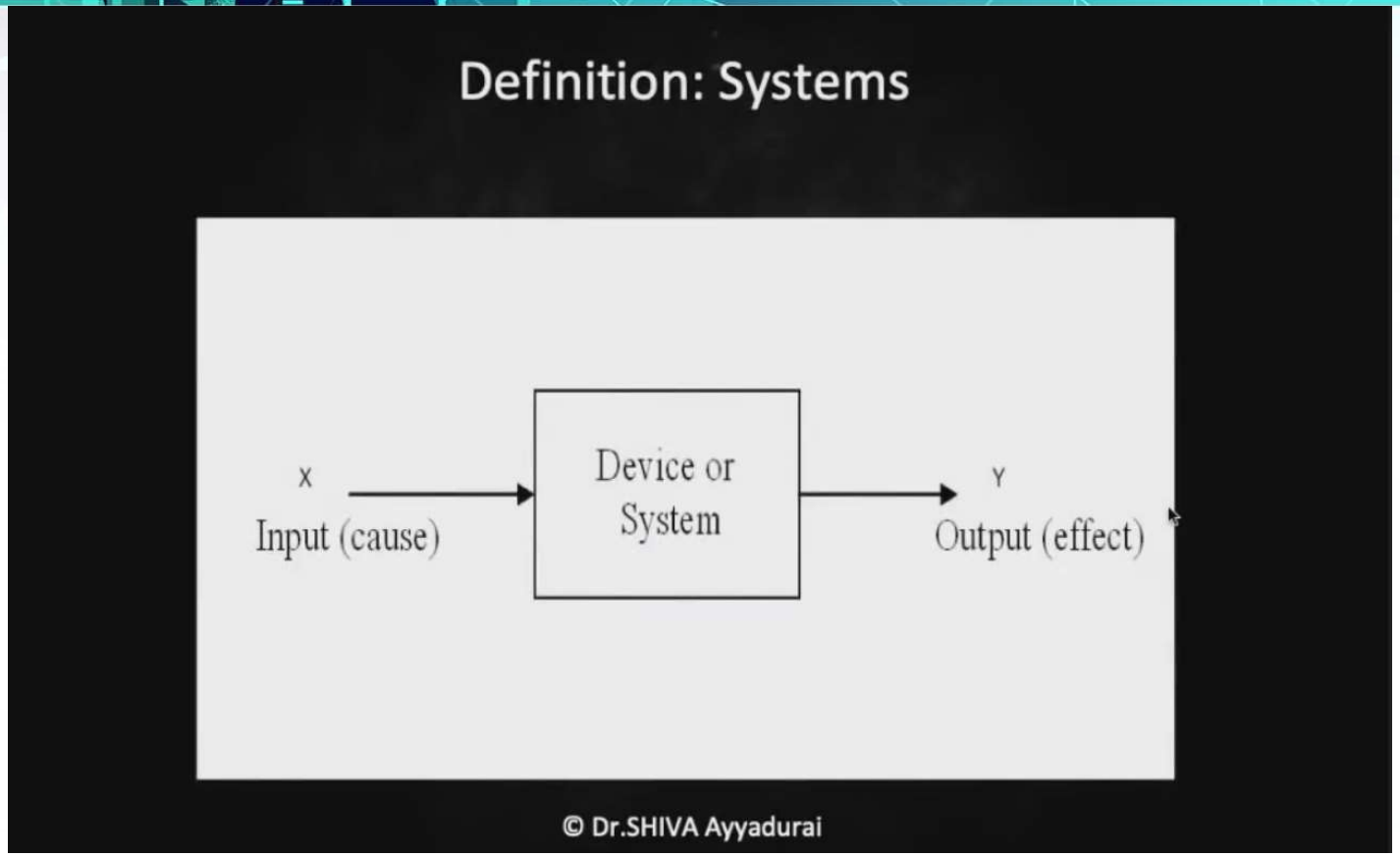
Участници в изследването:



Каква подготовка е нужна, за да се разбере приведената концепция?

- Базова математическа подготовка
- Стремеж към истината
- Отворено сърце и отворен ум

Базова система



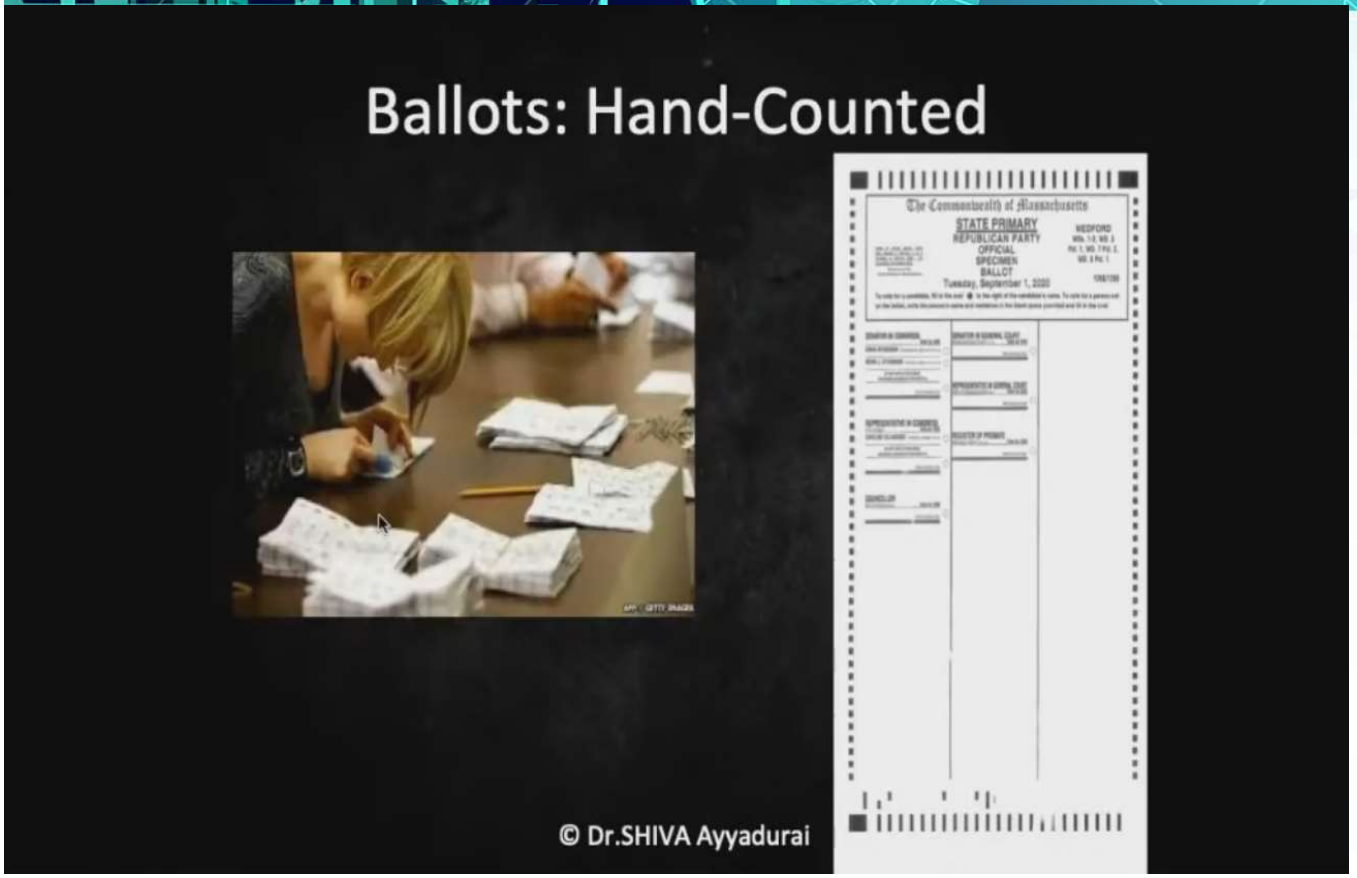
На входа на системата:

- Няма регистрационна карта за гласоподавателите
- Няма идентифициране
- Гласоподавателят не получава квитанция, че е гласувал
- Как можете да докажете, че сте гласували?
- Извод: няма доказателство, че вашият глас ще бъде отчетен

На изхода на системата:

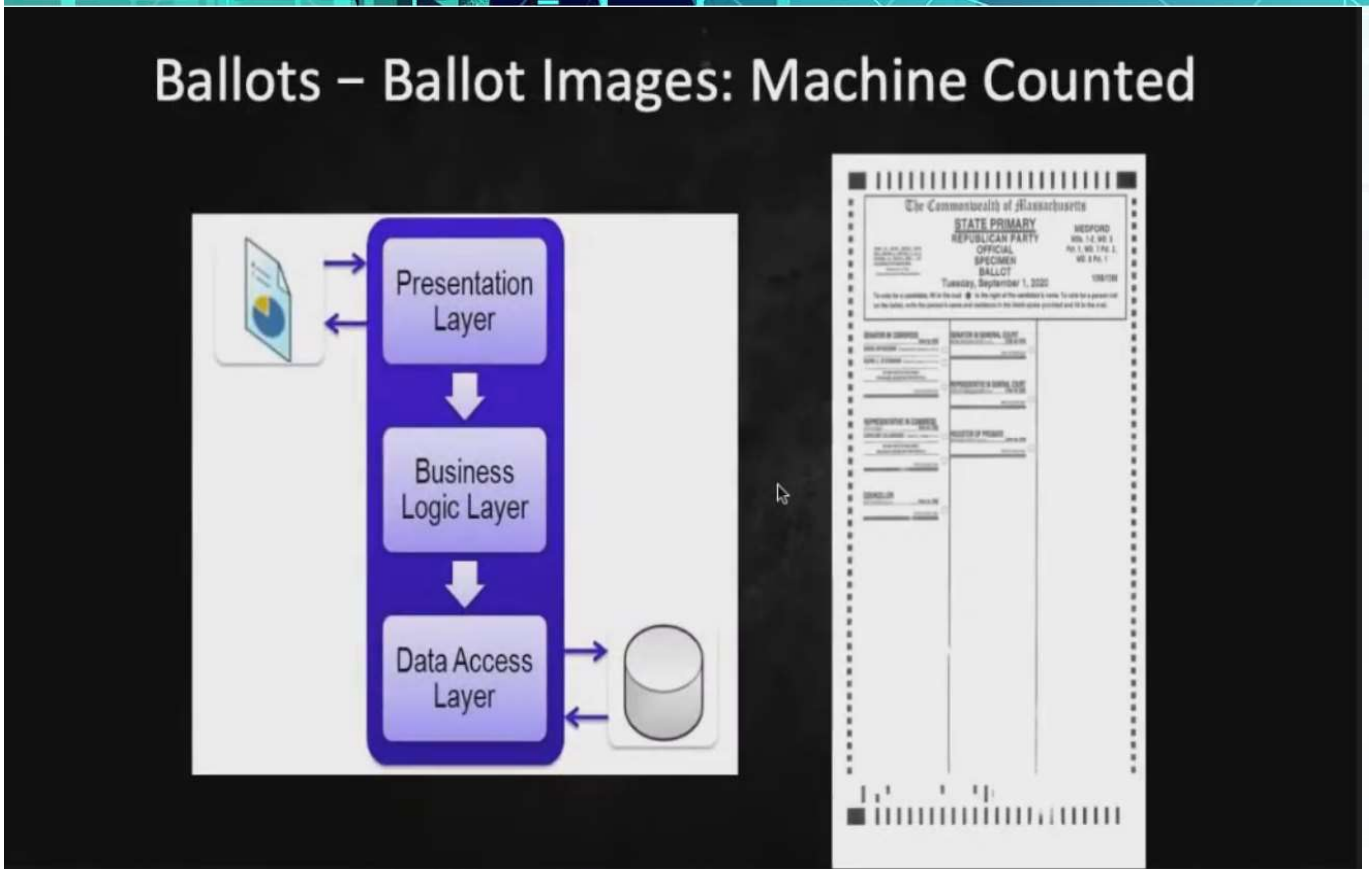
- По идея изходните данни трябва да представляват точно копие на входните данни
- Например гласували са общо 30 души
  - 10 гласа за А
  - 20 гласа за Б
- Но изходът може да бъде манипулиран
- И няма доказателства за това

Два начина за преброяване -



- Ръчно преброяване на гласовете
- Човек проверява валидността на бюлетините

Два начина за преброяване -

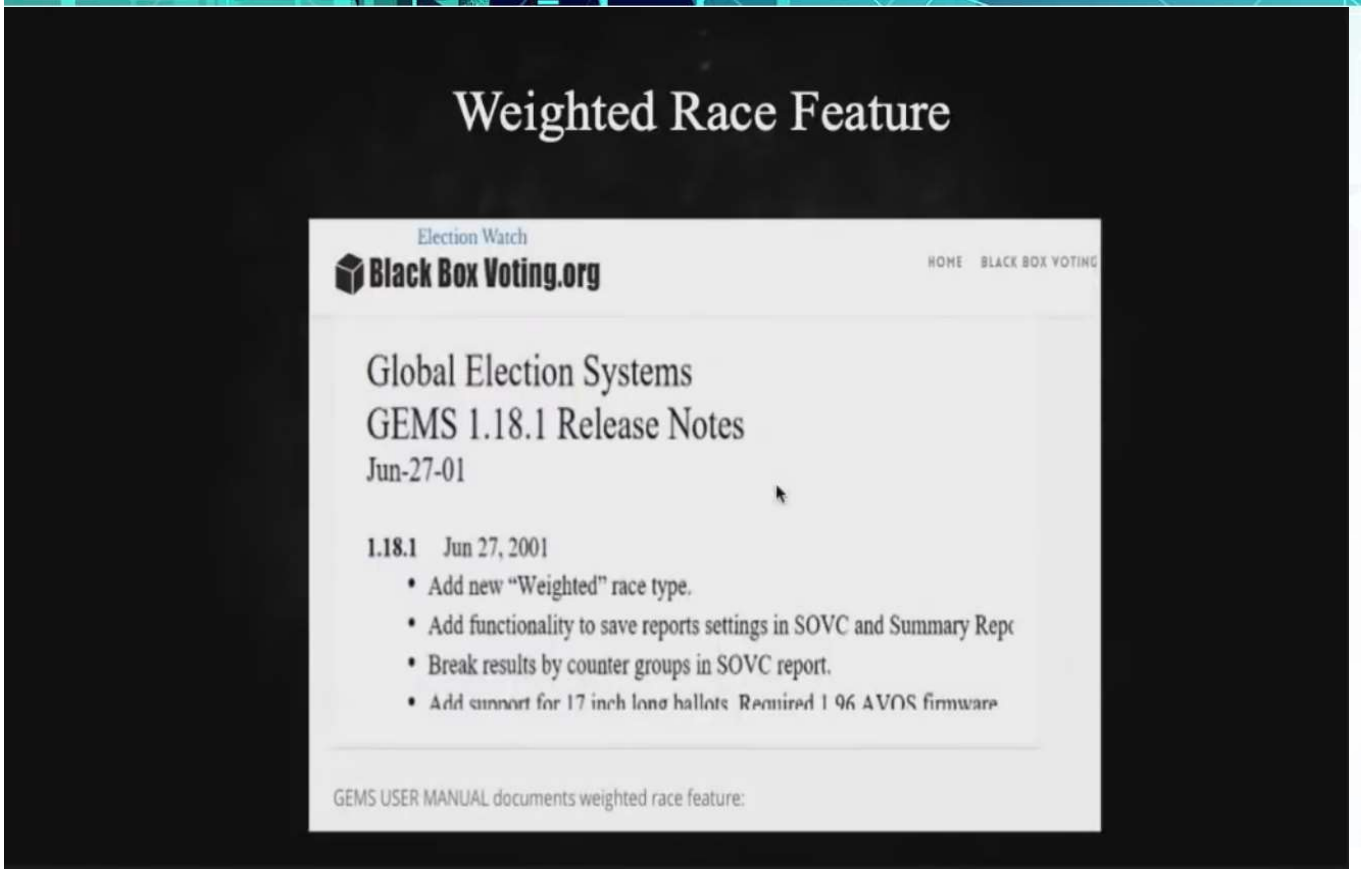


- Машинно преброяване на гласовете
- Машина сканира и определя валидността на бюлетините

Съхранение на цифровия имидж на бюлетините

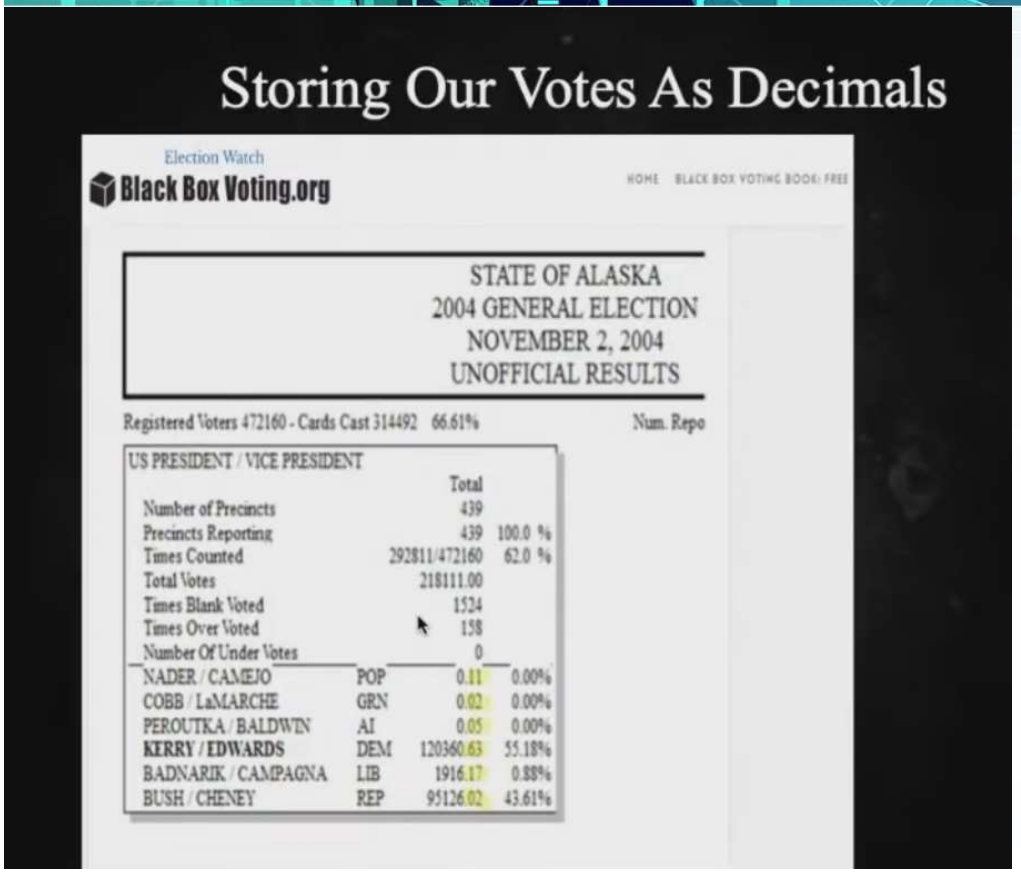
- По идея файловете със сканираните бюлетини трябва да бъдат съхранявани на хард-диска
- Федералният закон постановява те да бъдат съхранявани в срок от 22 месеца
- На практика обаче в много щати тази информация е просто изтривана

„Претеглена“ функция



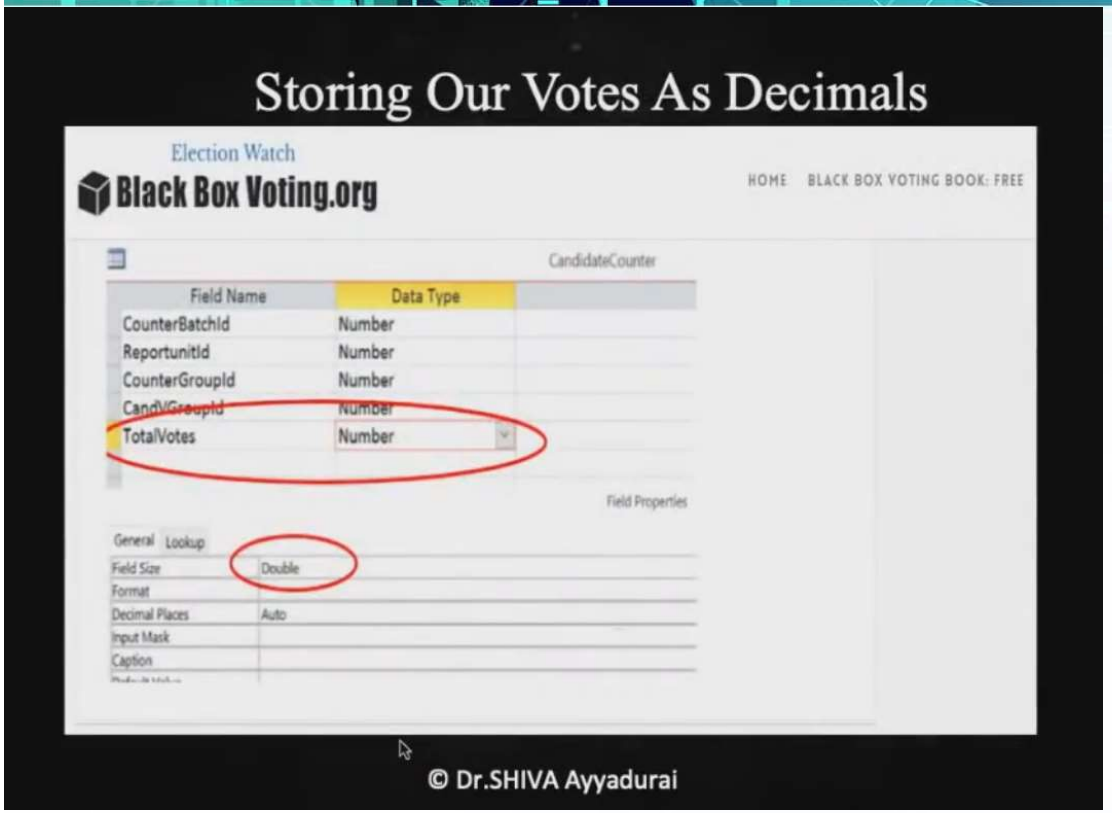
- Резултатите от изборите за всеки кандидат могат да бъдат умножавани на определен коефициент

Резултати в дробни числа



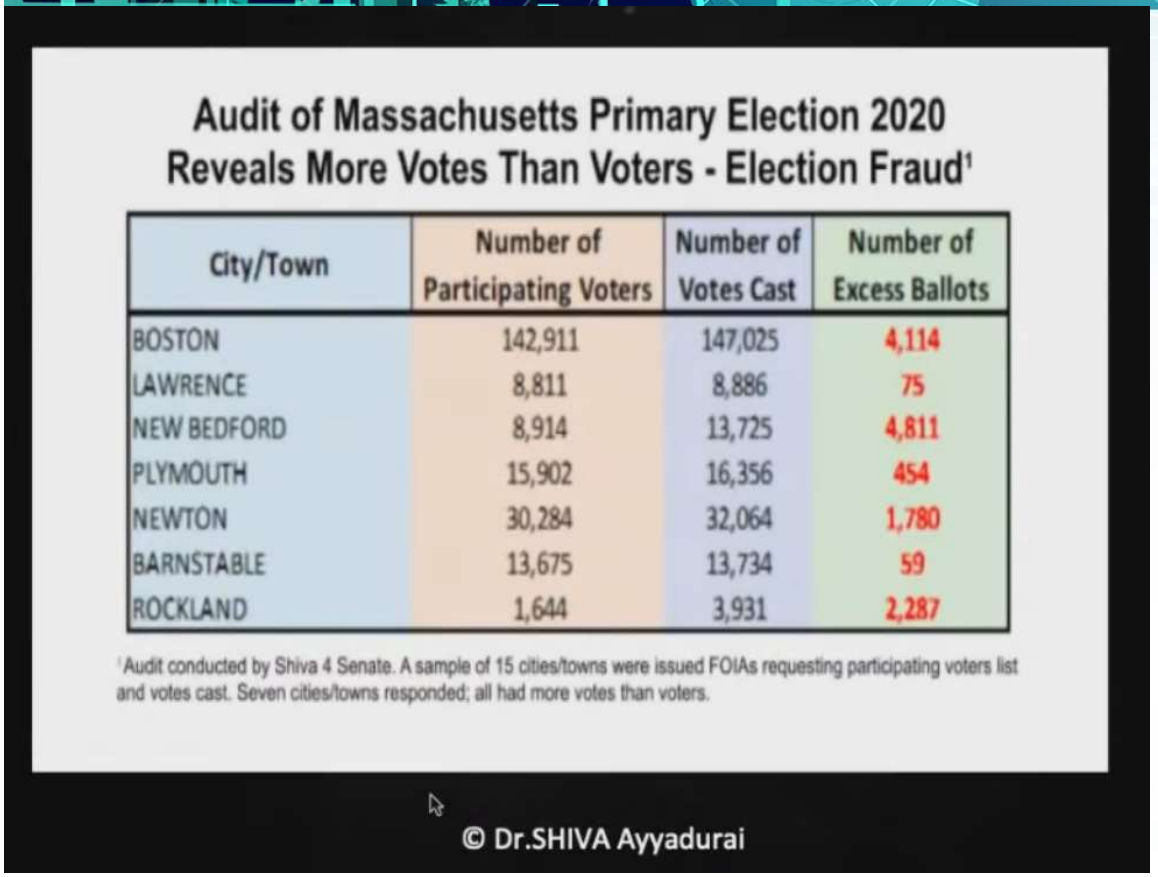
- Системата представя крайните резултати от гласуването като дробни числа
- Например кандидатът е получил 120360.63 гласа

Резултати в дробни числа



- „double“ означава, че резултатите се съхраняват като число, съставено от цяла и десетична част (до 16 цифри след запетайката)

Брой на гласовете над 100%



Audit of Massachusetts Primary Election 2020 Reveals More Votes Than Voters - Election Fraud[1]

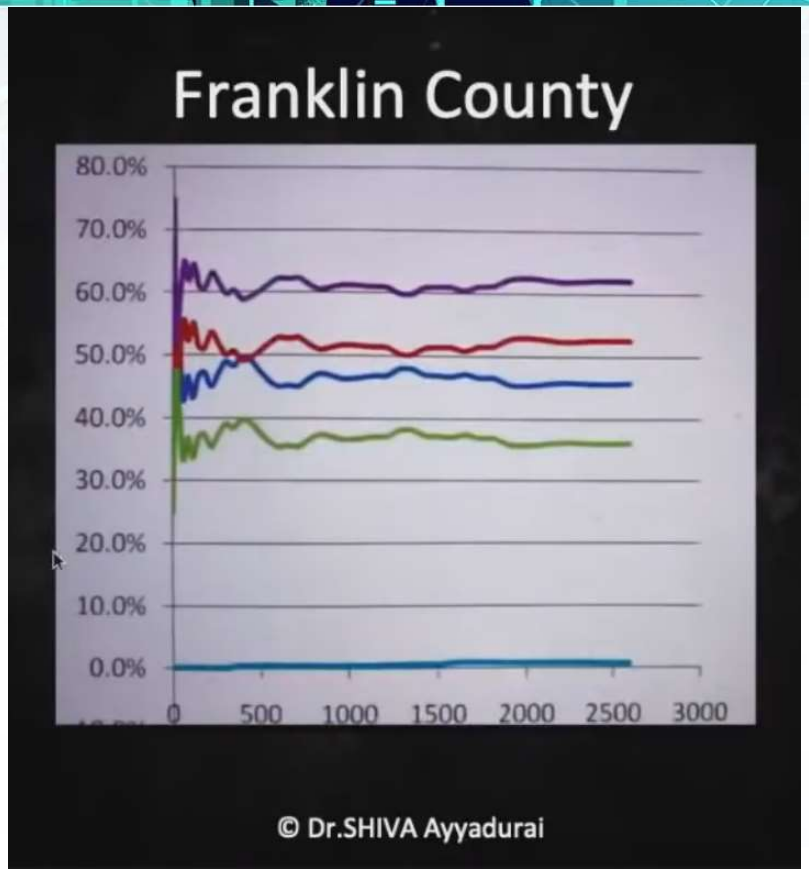
City/Town	Number of Participating Voters	Number of Votes Cast	Number of Excess Ballots
BOSTON	142,911	147,025	4,114
LAWRENCE	8,811	8,886	75
NEW BEDFORD	8,914	13,725	4,811
PLYMOUTH	15,902	16,356	454
NEWTON	30,284	32,064	1,780
BARNSTABLE	13,675	13,734	59
ROCKLAND	1,644	3,931	2,287

[1] Audit conducted by Shiva 4 Senate. A sample of 15 cities/towns were issued FOIAs requesting participating voters list and votes cast. Seven cities/towns responded; all had more votes than voters.

© Dr.SHIVA Ayyadurai

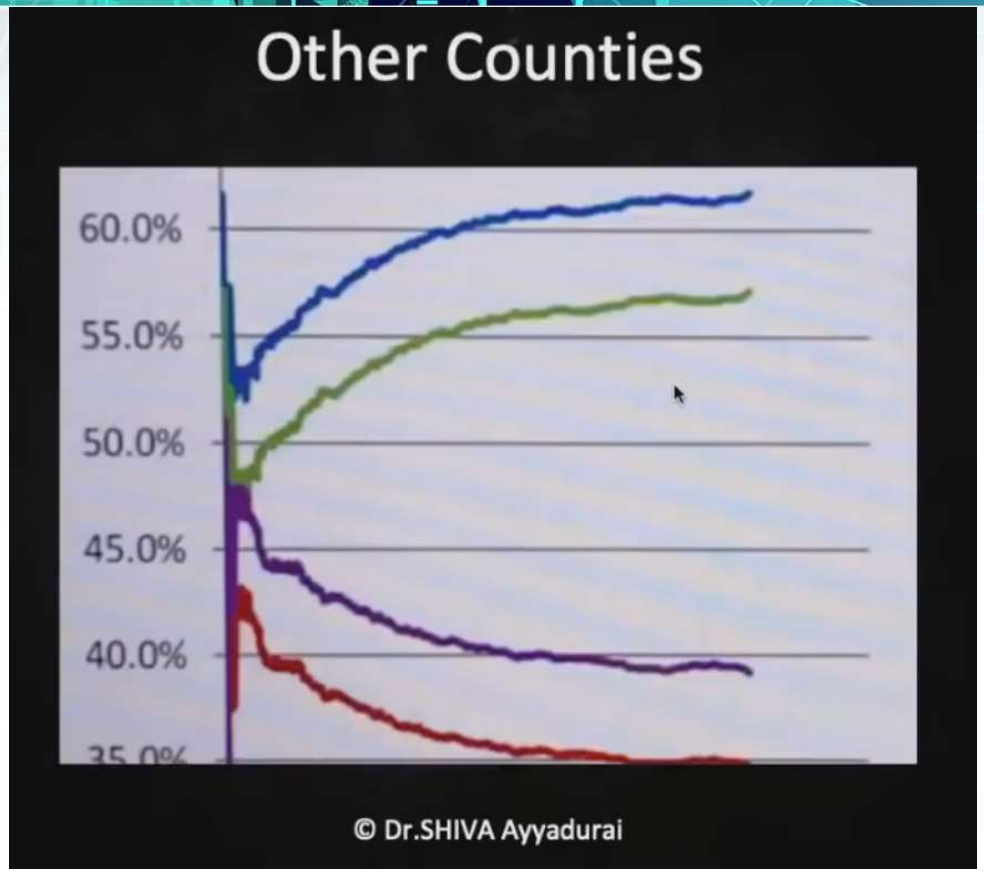
- Ревизия на първичните избори от 15 града от Масачузетс установява навсякъде повече гласове от броя на гласоподавателите

Нормална графика



- Ръчно преброяване
- Колкото повече гласове се броят, толкова повече графиките се уравняват
- Това е нормалното

Абнормална графика

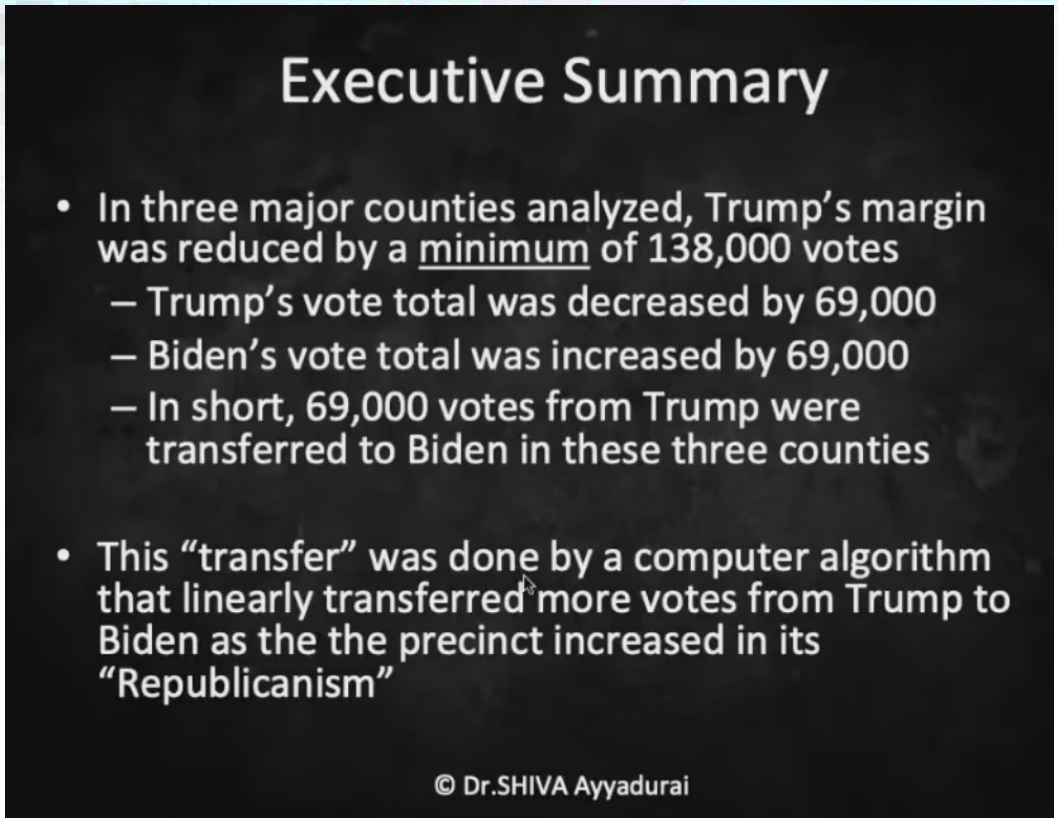


- Машинно преброяване
- Колкото повече гласове се броят, толкова повече графиките се отдалечават
- Това е ненормално

Изследвани щати

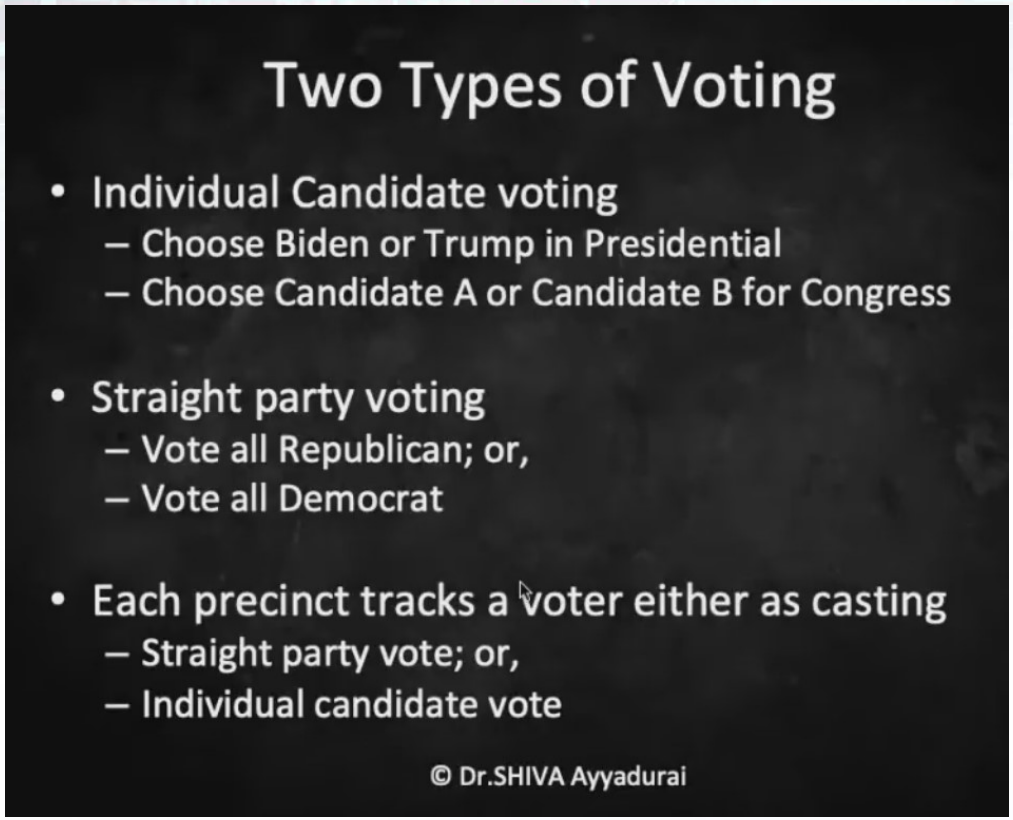
- Общо са изследвани 86 окръга

Заключение:



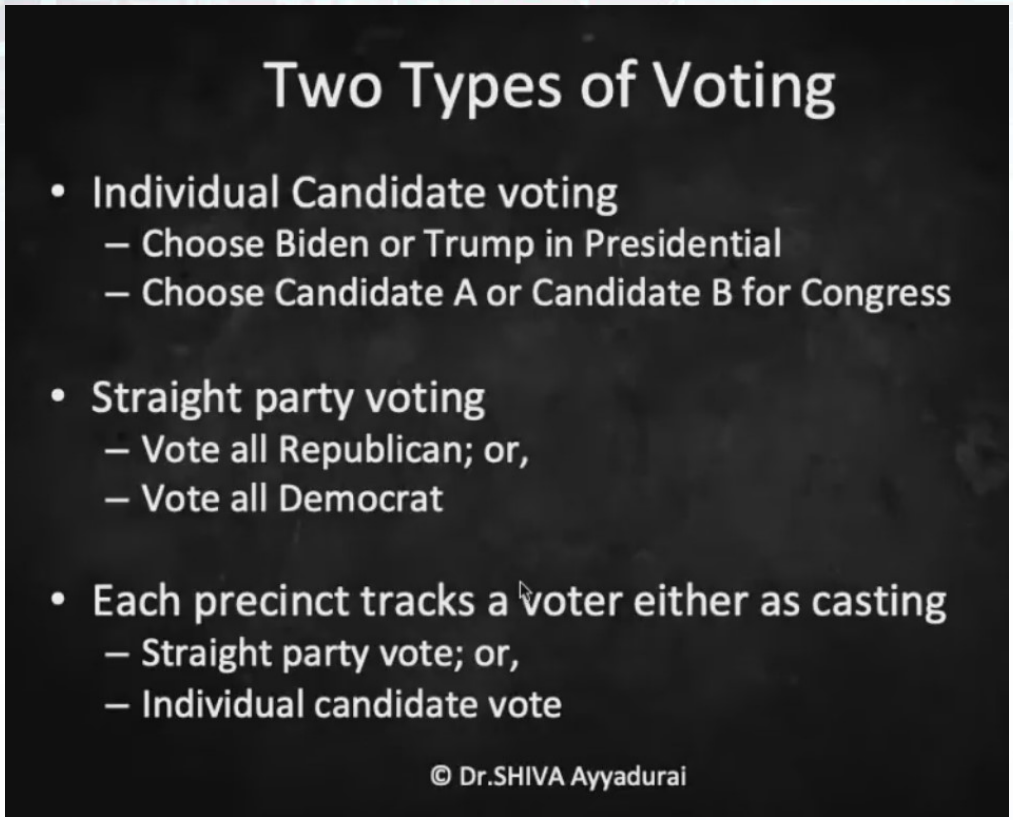
- В три от окръзите разликата между Тръмп и Байдън е била намалена минимум с 138,000 гласа
- 69,000 по-малко за Тръмп
- 69,000 повече за Байдън

Два типа гласуване:



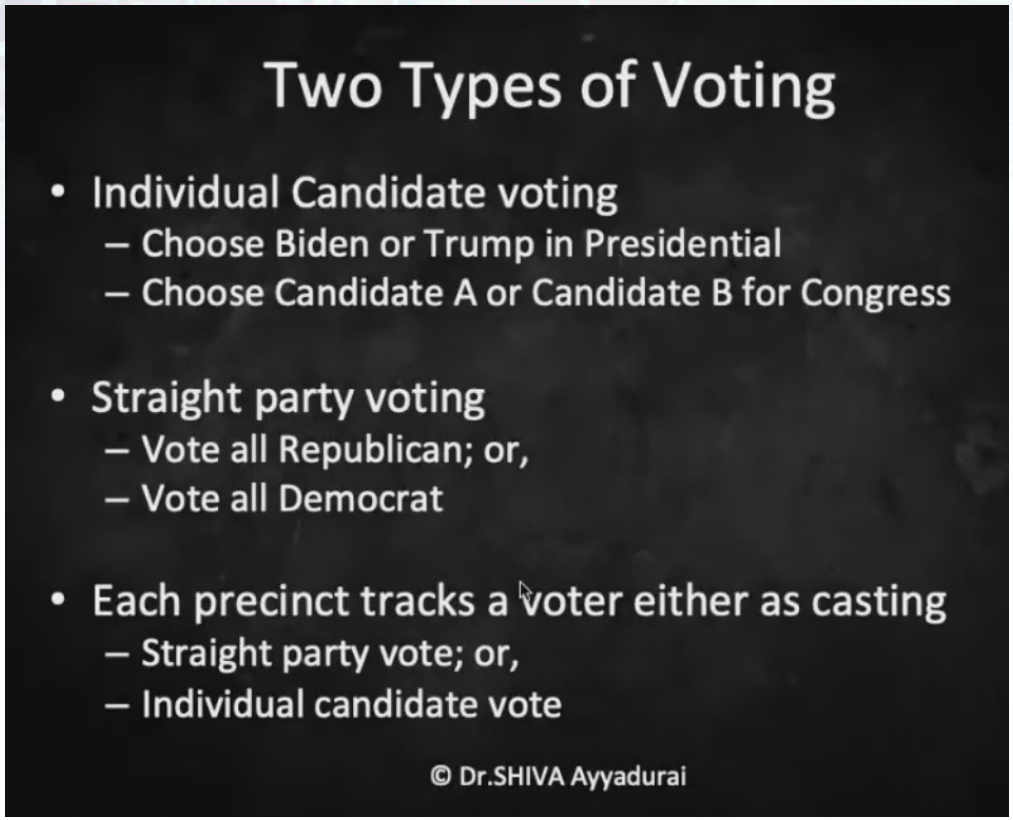
- Индивидуално:
- Гласува се отделно за Байдън или Тръмп като президент
- Гласува се отделно за кандидат А или кандидат Б за сената

Два типа гласуване:



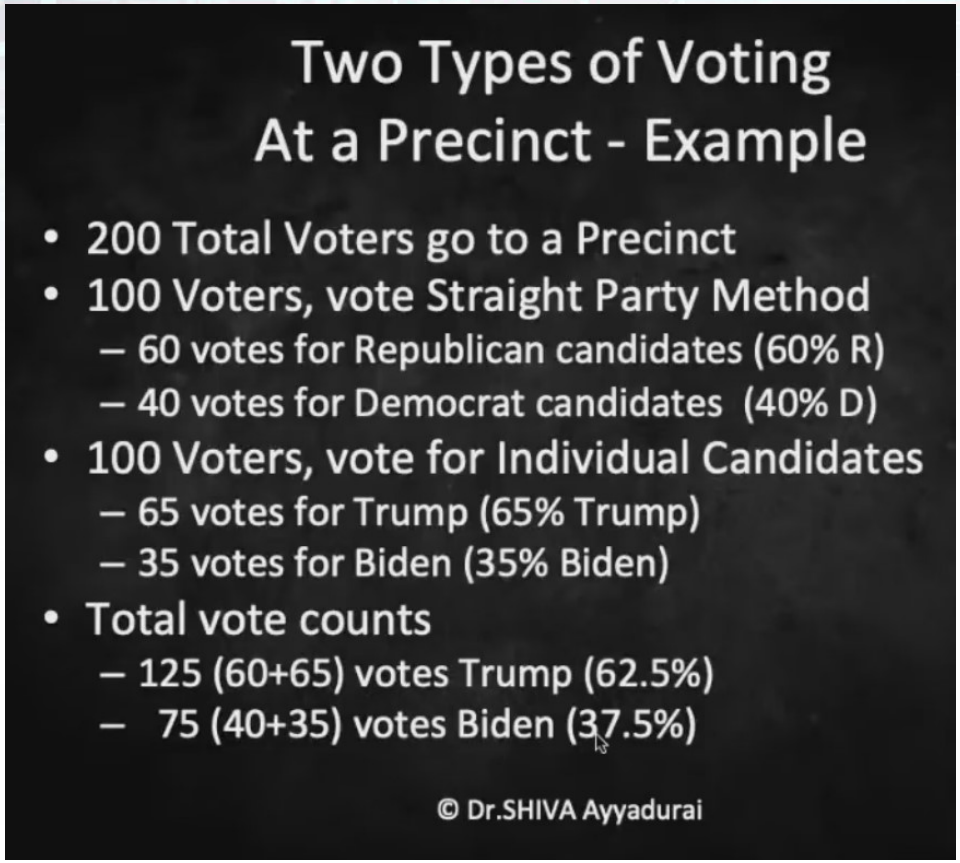
- Общо:
- Гласува се общо с републиканска бюлетина или
- Гласува се общо с демократическа бюлетина

Два типа гласуване:



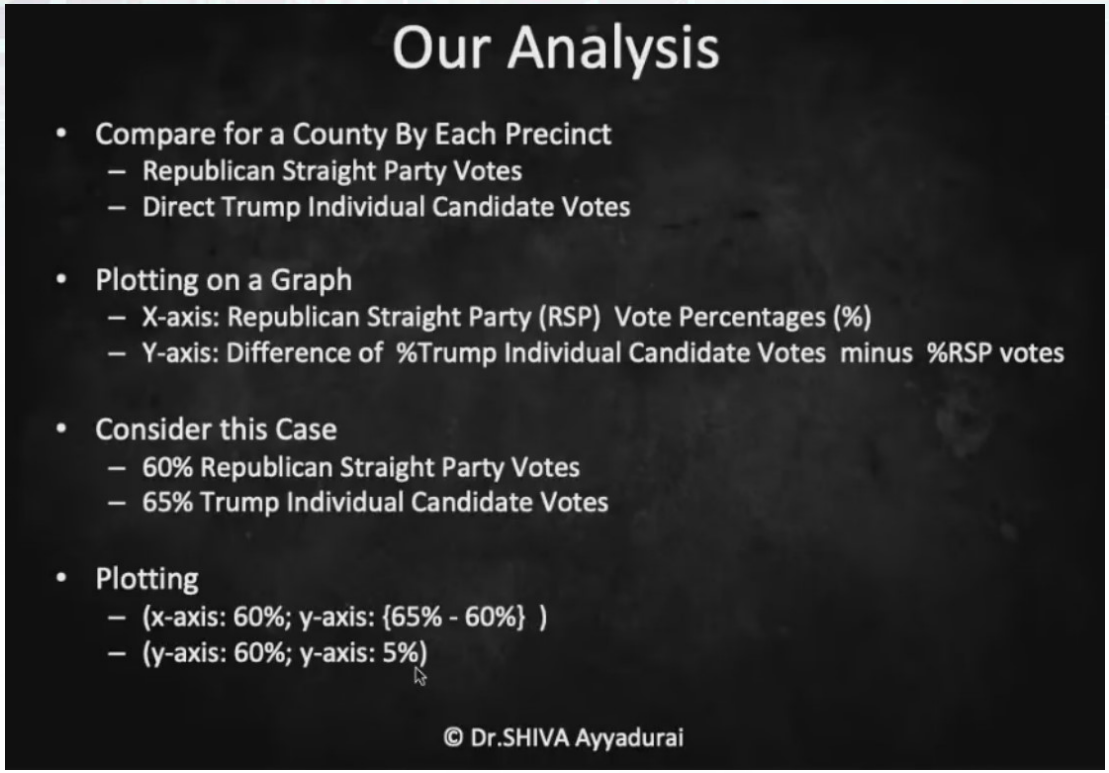
- За всеки гласоподавател се съхранява информацията дали е гласувал индивидуално или общо

Пример:



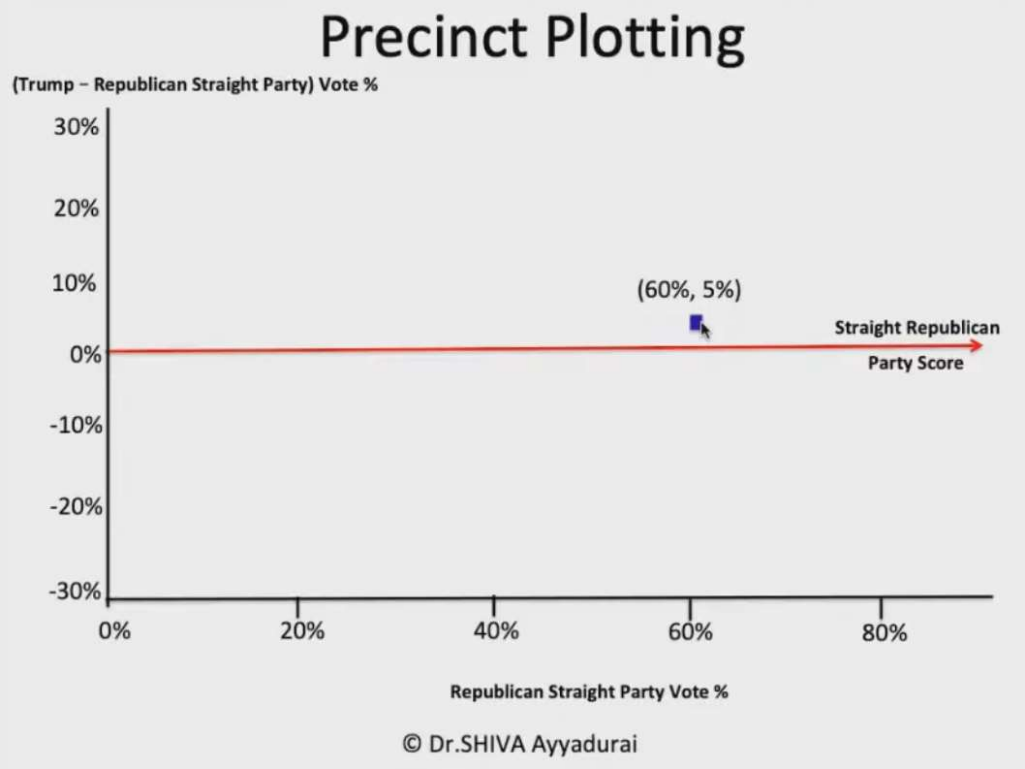
- Гласуват 200 души
- 100 от тях гласуват с обща бюлетина
  - 60 републиканци
  - 40 демократи
- 100 гласуват индивидуално
  - 65 за Тръмп
  - 35 за Байдън

Сравнителен анализ:



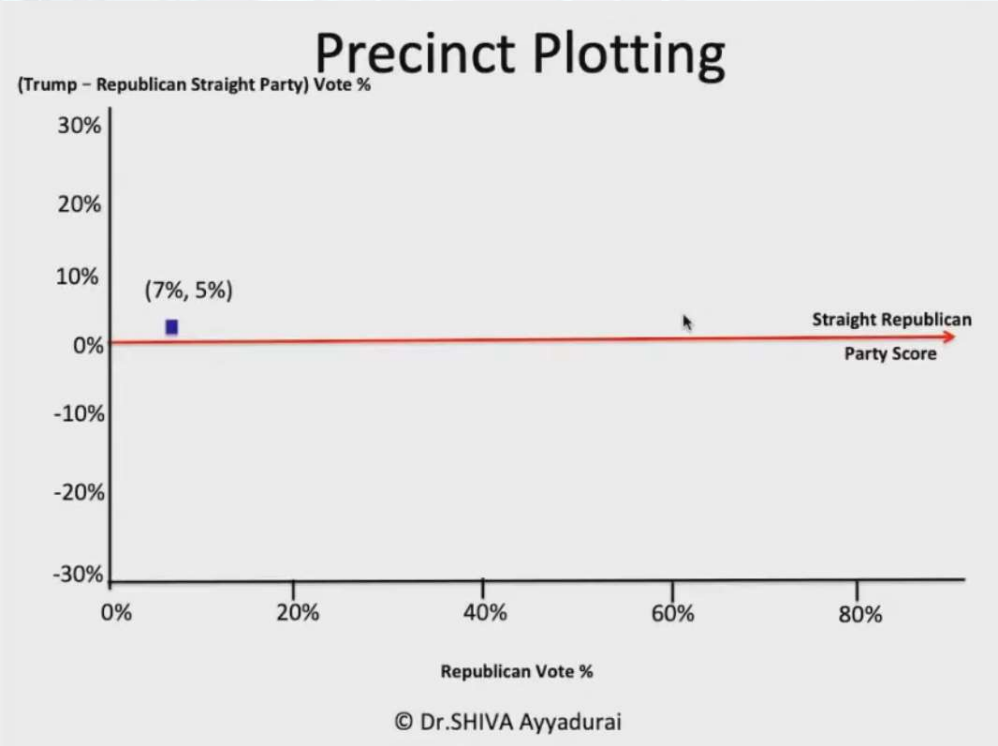
- Сравняваме:
  - По оста Х общ брой републикански бюлетини
  - По оста У разликата между % индивидуални гласове за Тръмп минус % общ брой републикански бюлетини

Сравнителен анализ:



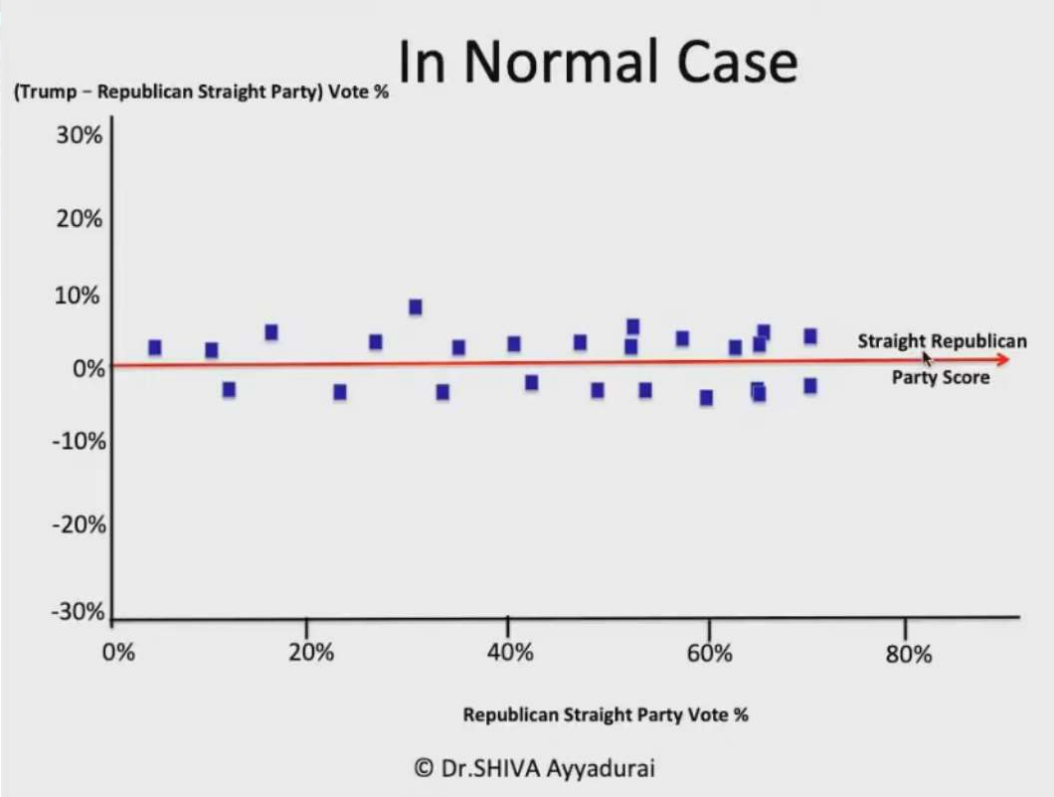
- В този пример районът е предимно републикански (60%R)
- За Тръмп са гласували 5% повече от общия брой републиканци (60% + 5%)
- Синята точка отива над червената черта

Сравнителен анализ:



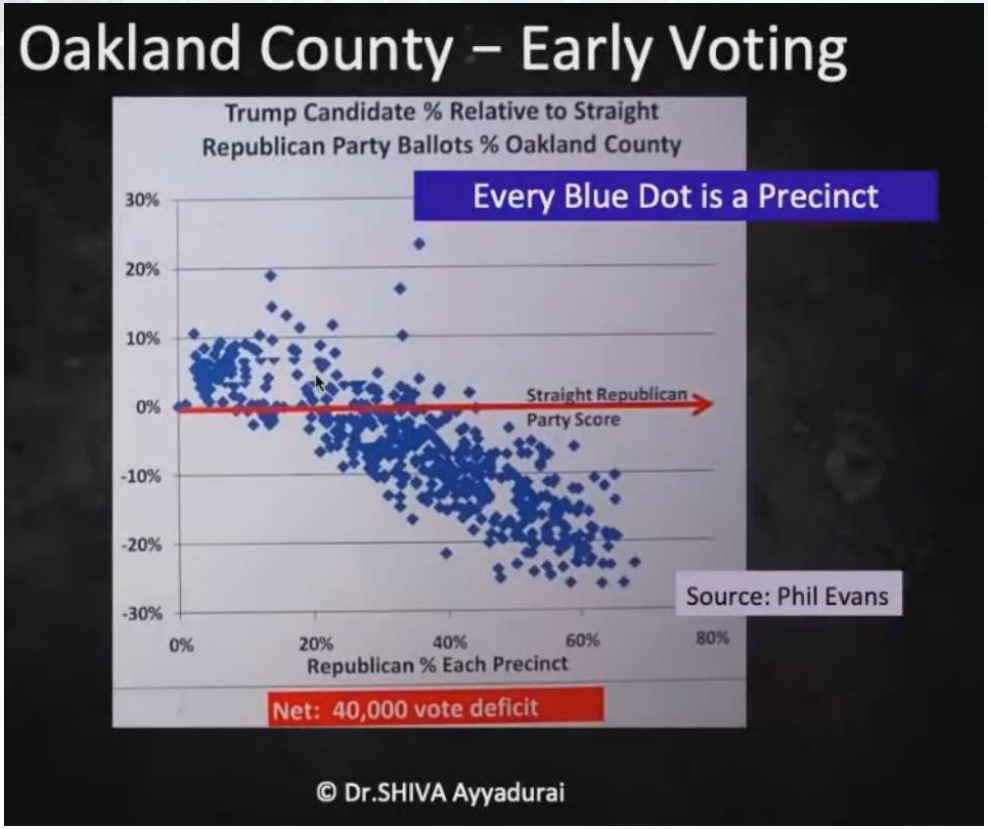
- В този пример районът е предимно демократически (7%R)
- Но за Тръмп са гласували пак 5% повече от общия брой републиканци (7% + 5%)
- Синята точка отива пак 5% над червената черта

Нормално разпределение:



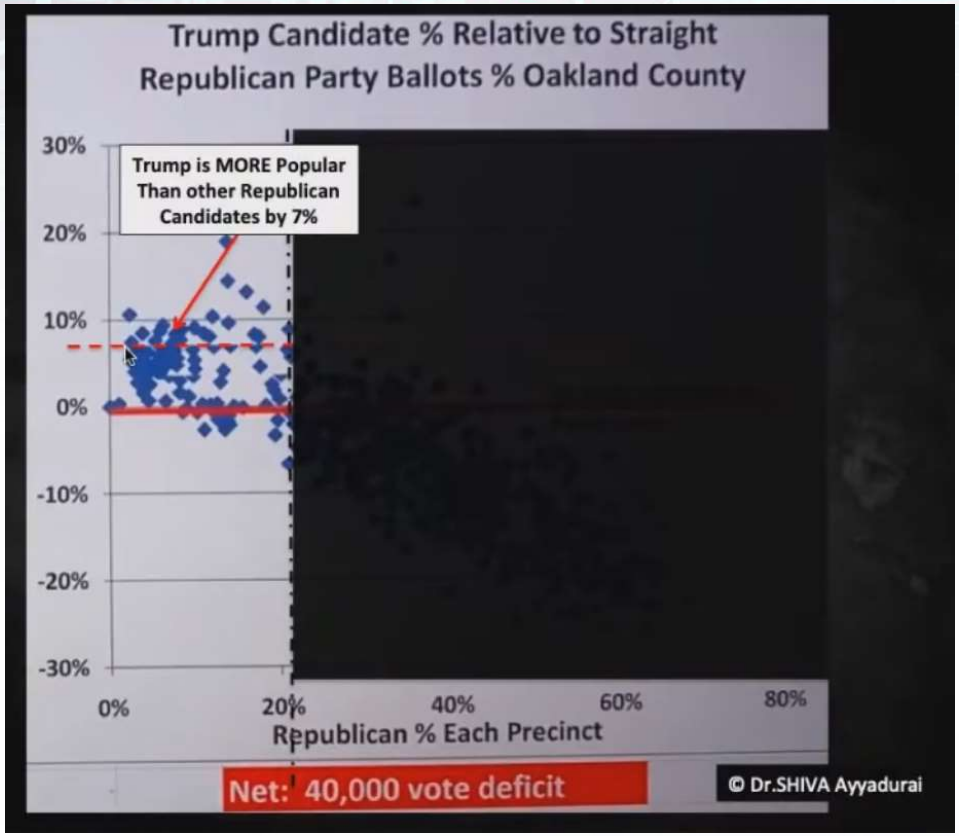
- Нормално разпределение по избирателни участъци
- Всяка една синя точка изобразява ситуацията в някакъв конкретен избирателен участък

Резултати в окръг Окланд:



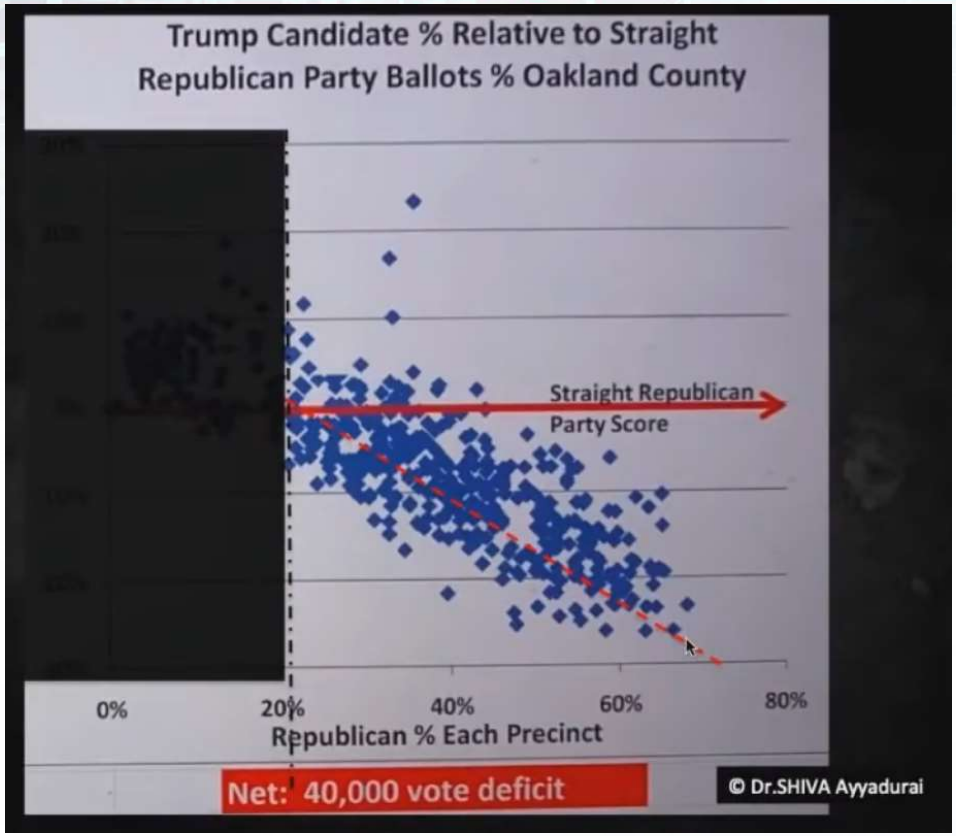
- Разпределението по избирателни участъци е идеална права черта???
- Колкото по-републикански е окръгът, толкова по-малко избиратели гласуват за Тръмп???

Резултати в окръг Окланд:



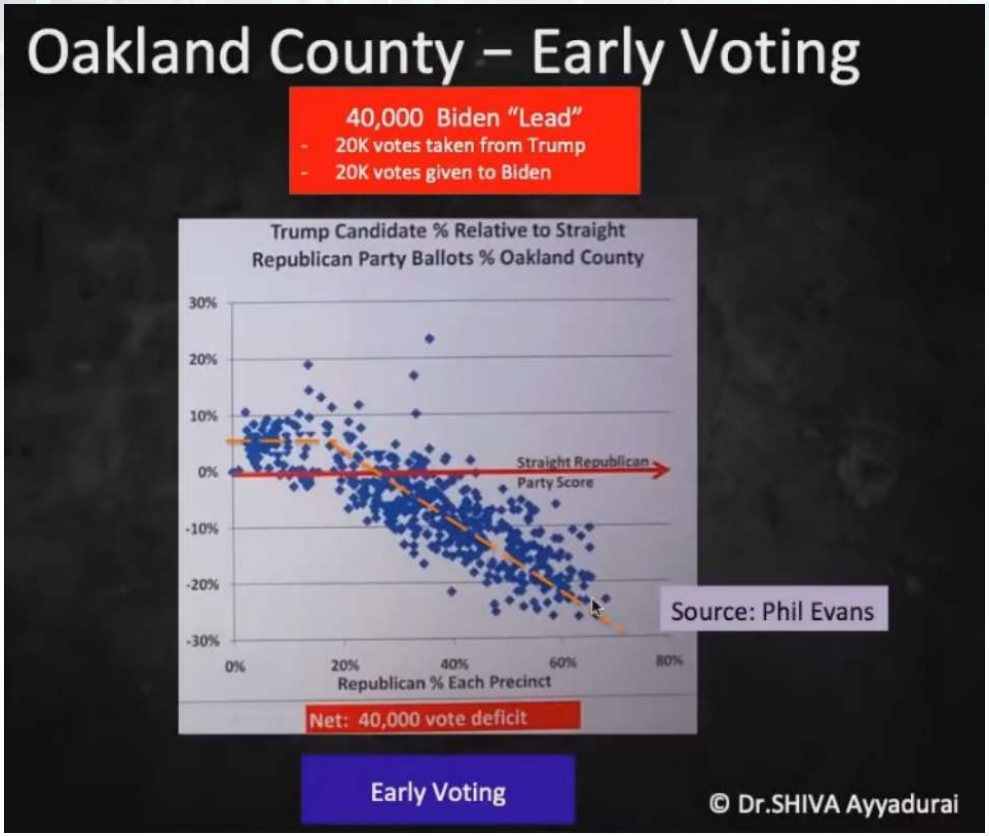
- В избирателните участъци, където като цяло водят демократите (т.е. републиканците имат не повече от 20%), Тръмп въпреки всичко води с около 7%.

Резултати в окръг Окланд:



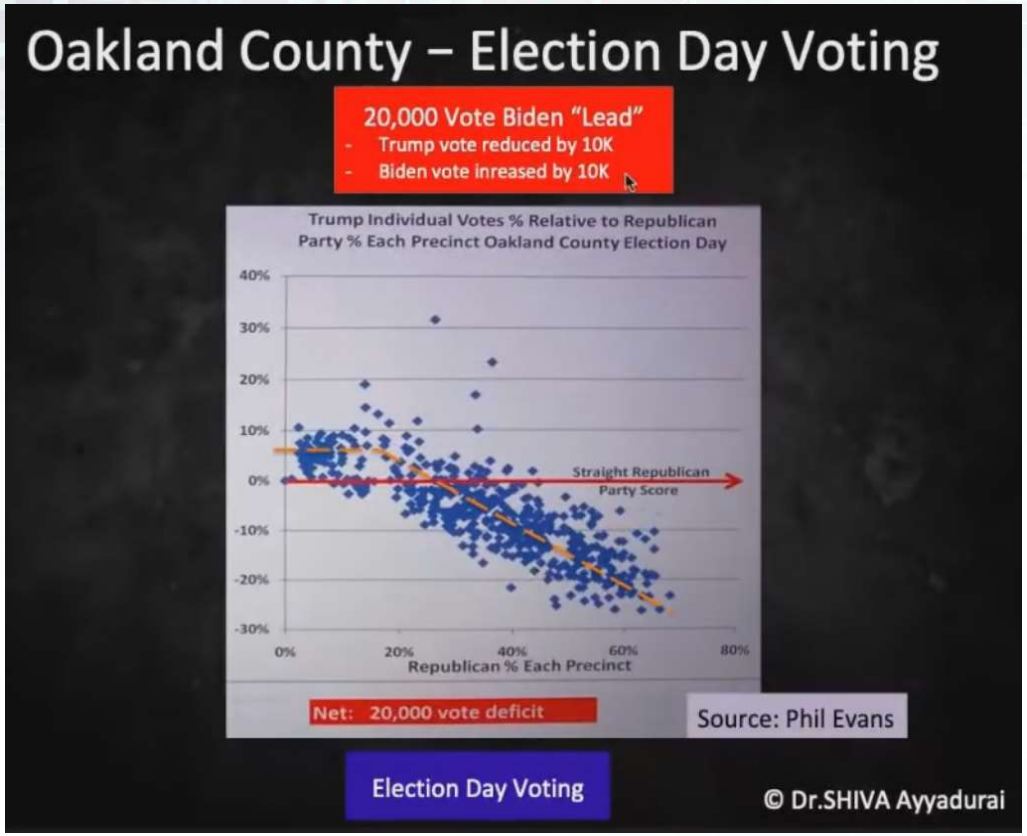
- Но странното е, че колкото повече районът е като цяло републикански, толкова по-малко гласове за Тръмп
- Намалението е линейно
- Достига 25% разлика

Резултати в окръг Окланд:



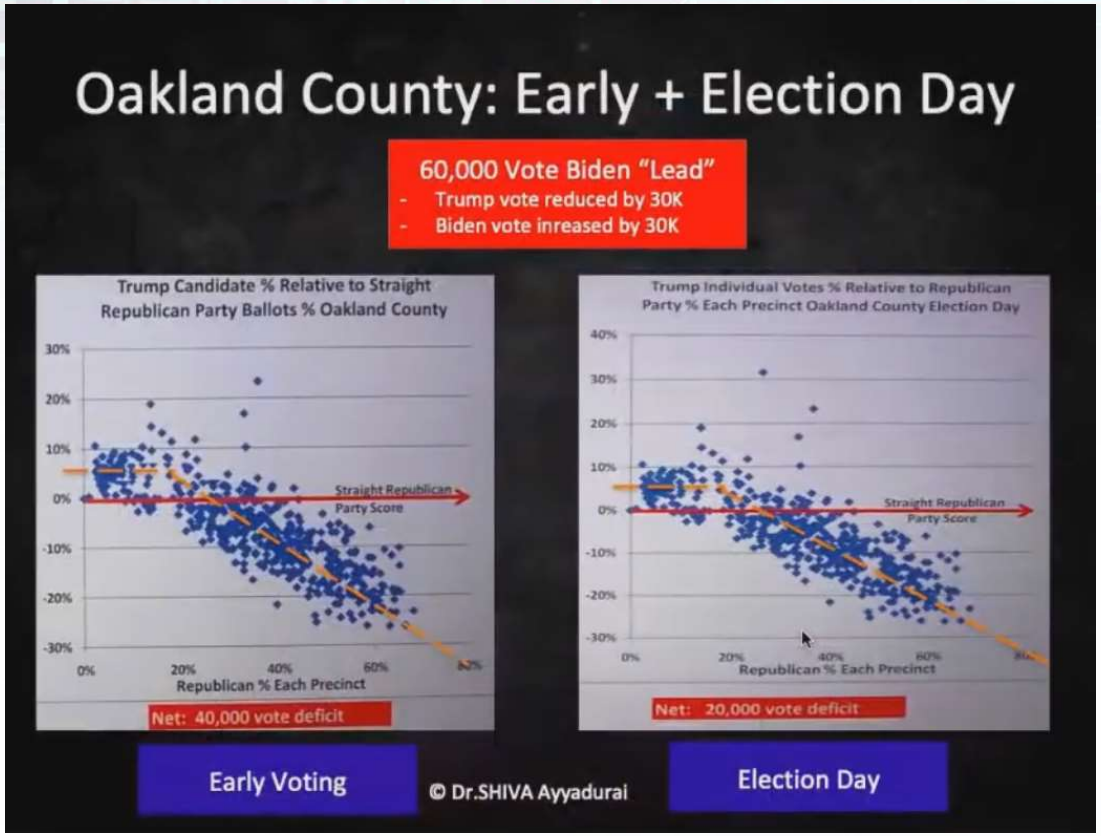
- Предсрочно гласуване
- Около 20,000 гласа са „взети“ от Тръмп и са „дадени“ на Байдън
- Манипулацията започва от 20% нагоре и е линейна

Резултати в окръг Окланд:



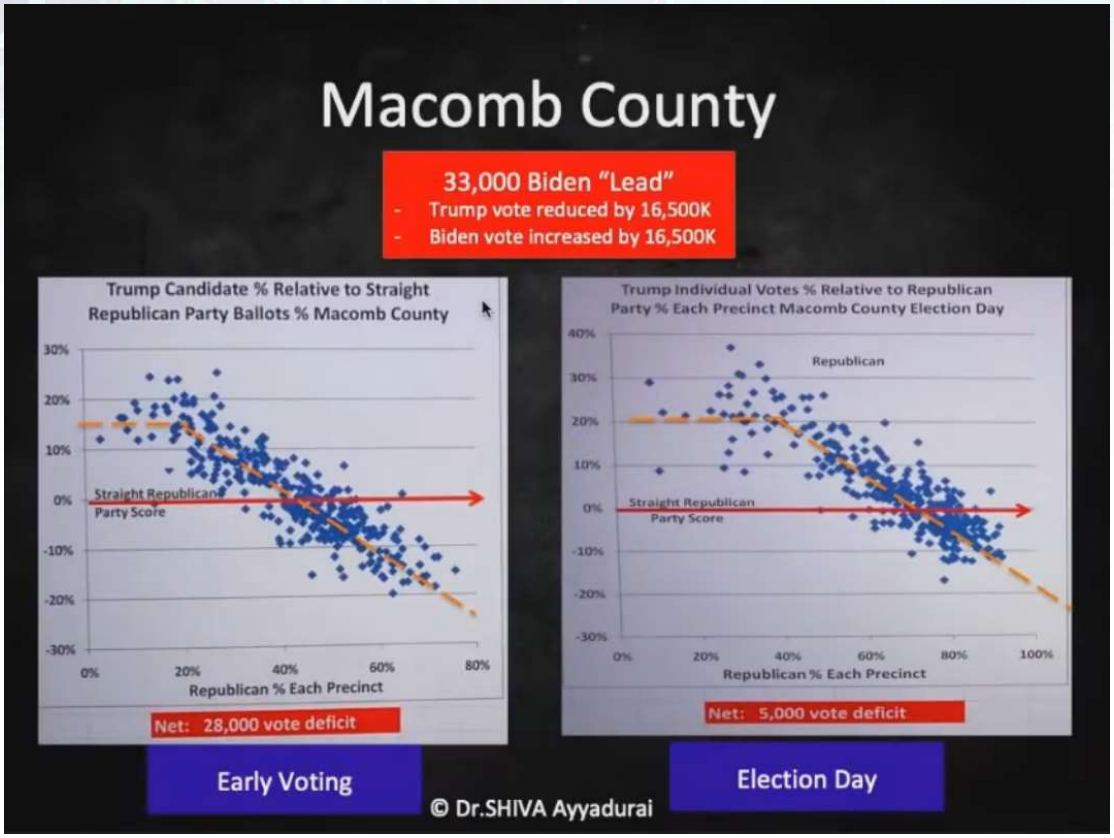
- Гласуване в изборния ден
- Този път около 10,000 гласа са „взети“ от Тръмп и са „дадени“ на Байдън
- Манипулацията пак започва от 20% нагоре и е линейна

Резултати в окръг Окланд:



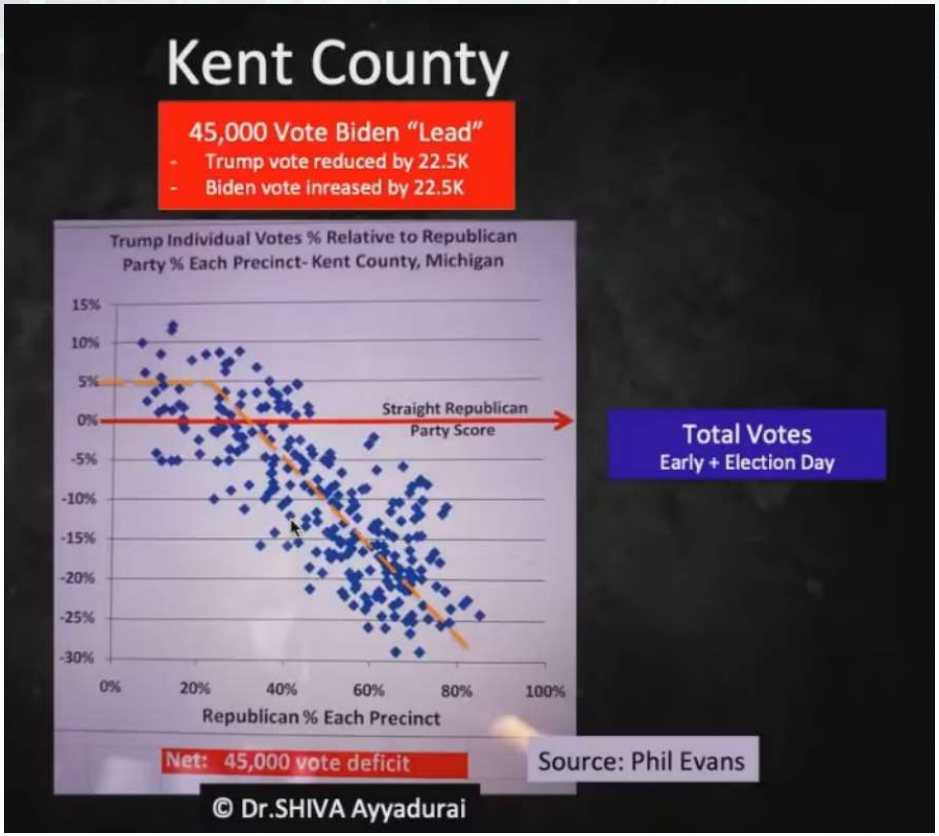
- Общо около 30,000 гласа са „откраднати“ от Тръмп и „прибавени“ към Байдън
- Байдън води с 60,000 гласа

Резултати в окръг Макомб:



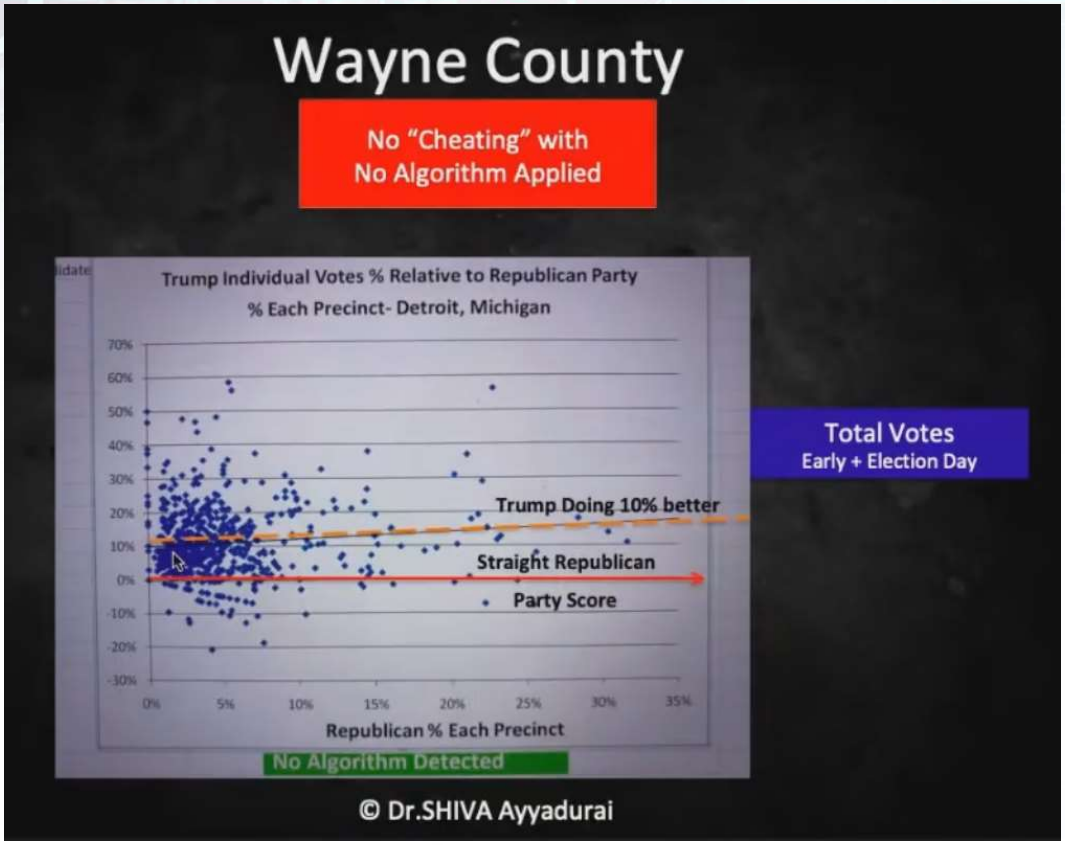
- Различен окръг, но е приложен същият алгоритъм
- Байдън води с 33,000 гласа

Резултати в окръг Кент:



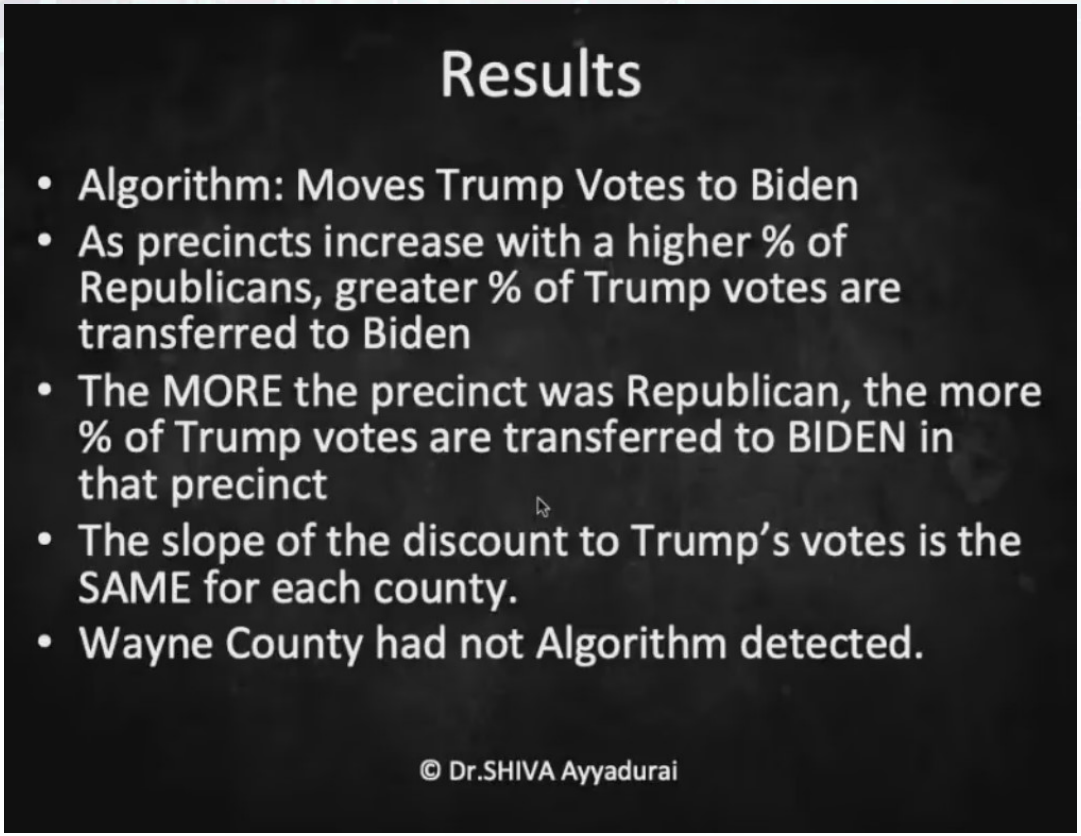
- Различен избирателен район, обаче пак е приложен същият алгоритъм
- Байдън води с 45,000 гласа

Резултати в окръг Уейн:



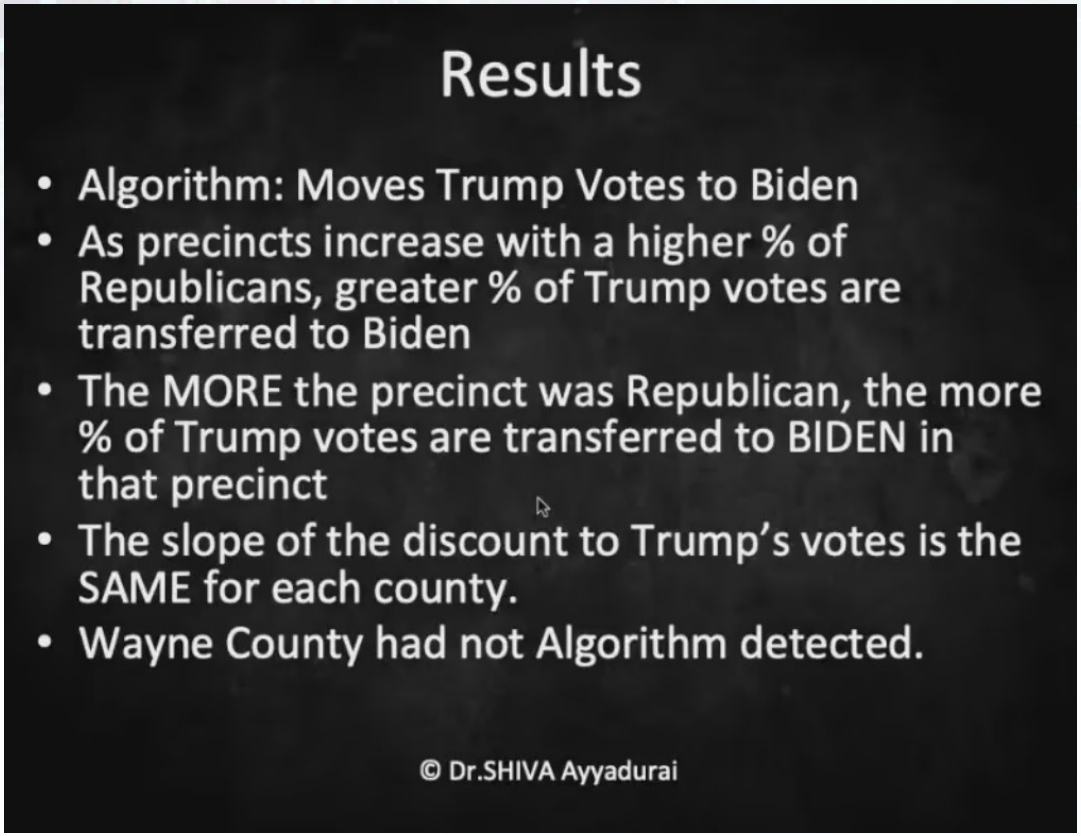
- В този окръг не е приложен алгоритъм
- Графиката изглежда съвсем различно
- Тръмп води с около 10%
- Окръг Уейн е с предимно чернокожо население

Резултати:



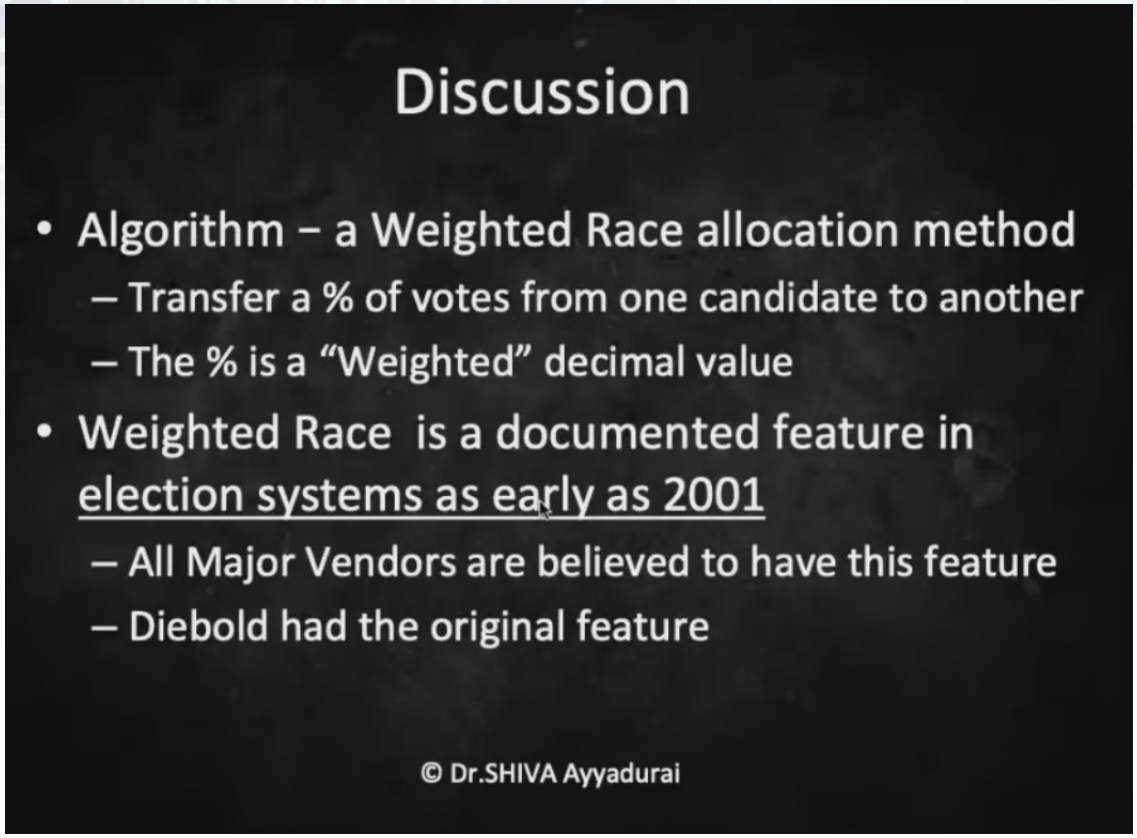
- Алгоритъм в полза на Байдън
- Колкото един участък е по-републикански, толкова повече гласове се „крадат“ от Тръмп и дават на Байдън

Резултати:



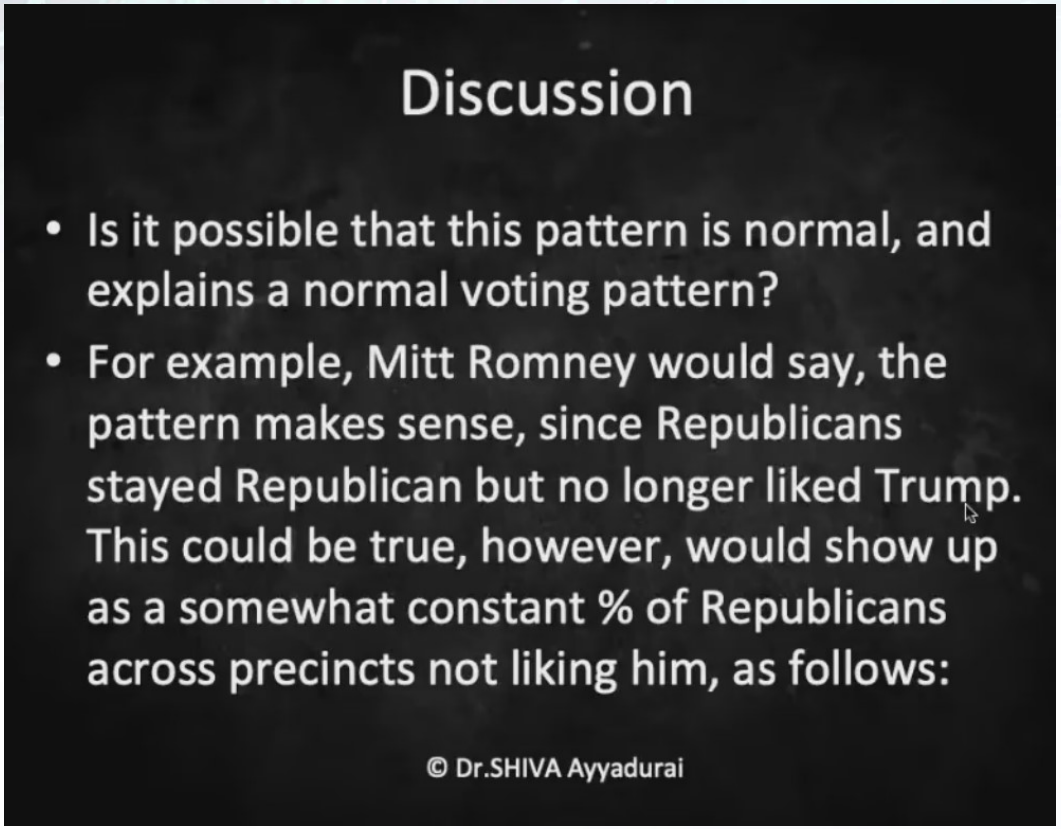
- Наклонът на правата черта е винаги един и същ във всеки избирателен окръг
- Само в окръг Уейн не е приложен алгоритъм

Обсъждане на резултатите:



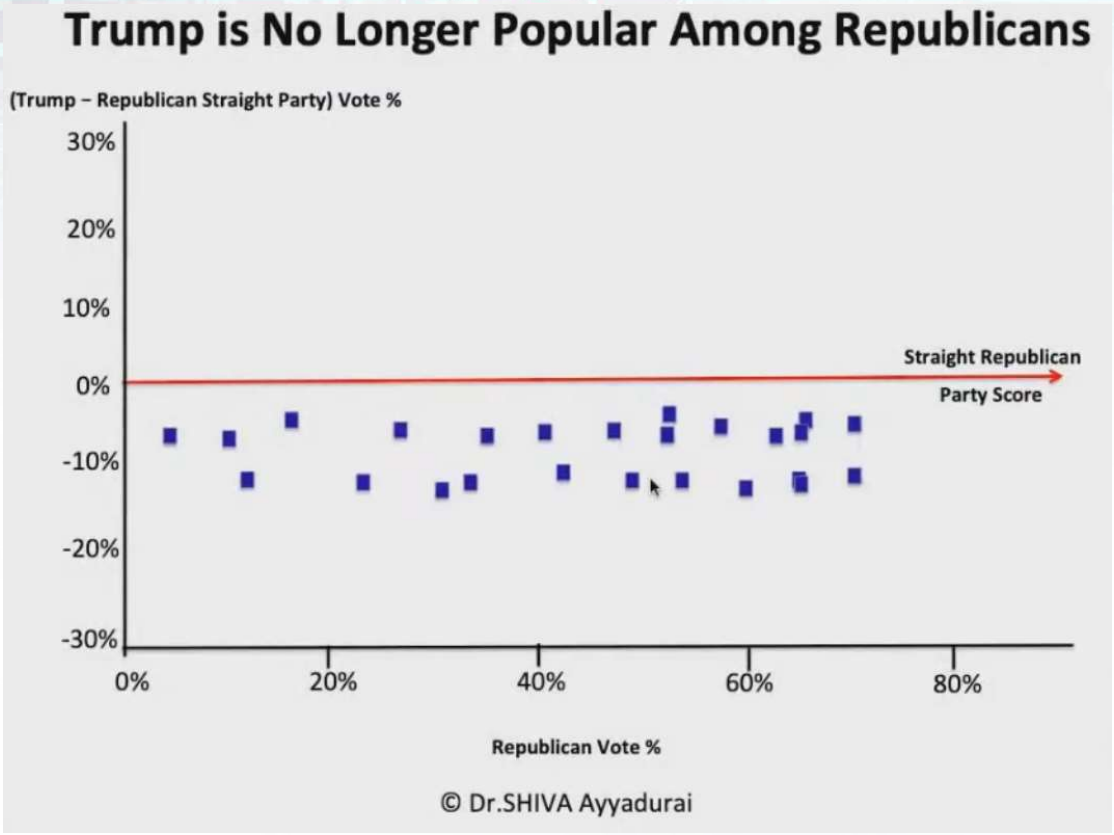
- Приложен е алгоритъм „претеглена функция“
- % гласове се прехвърлят от единия кандидат на другия

Обсъждане на резултатите:



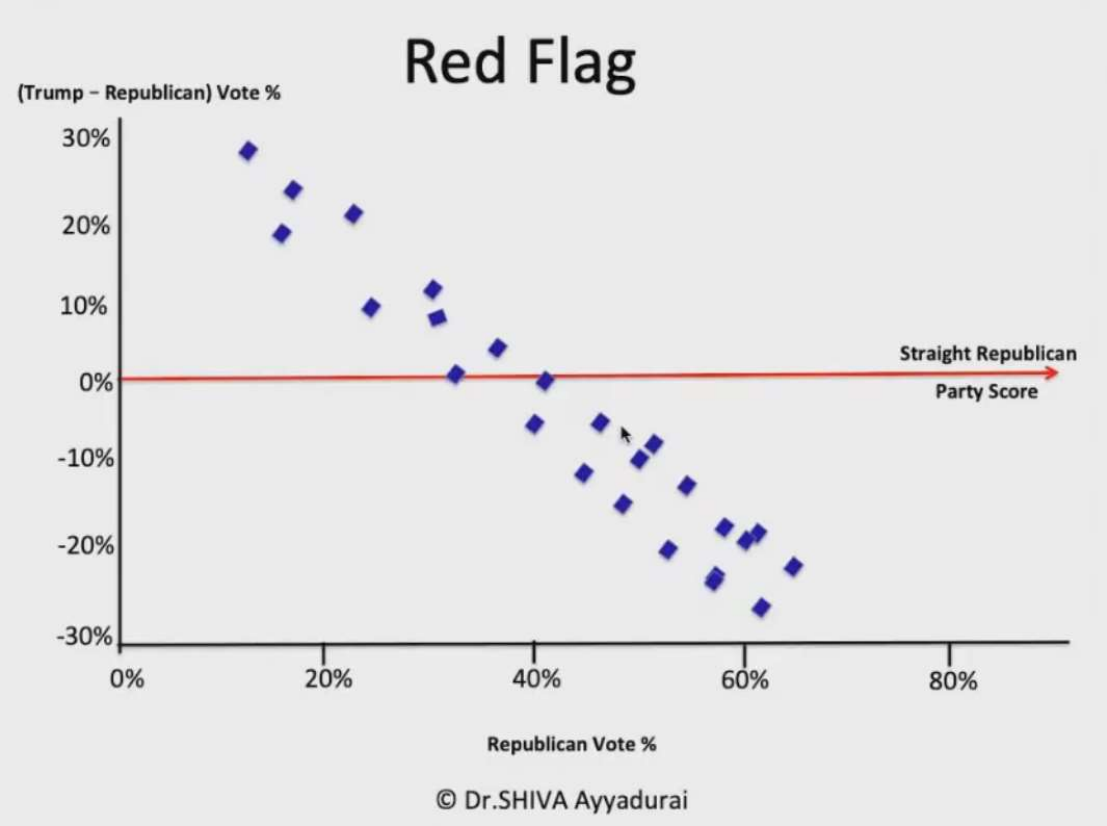
- Възможно ли е резултатите да са нормални?
- Тоест, хората да продължават да гласуват за републиканската партия, но не харесват Тръмп?

Обсъждане на резултатите:



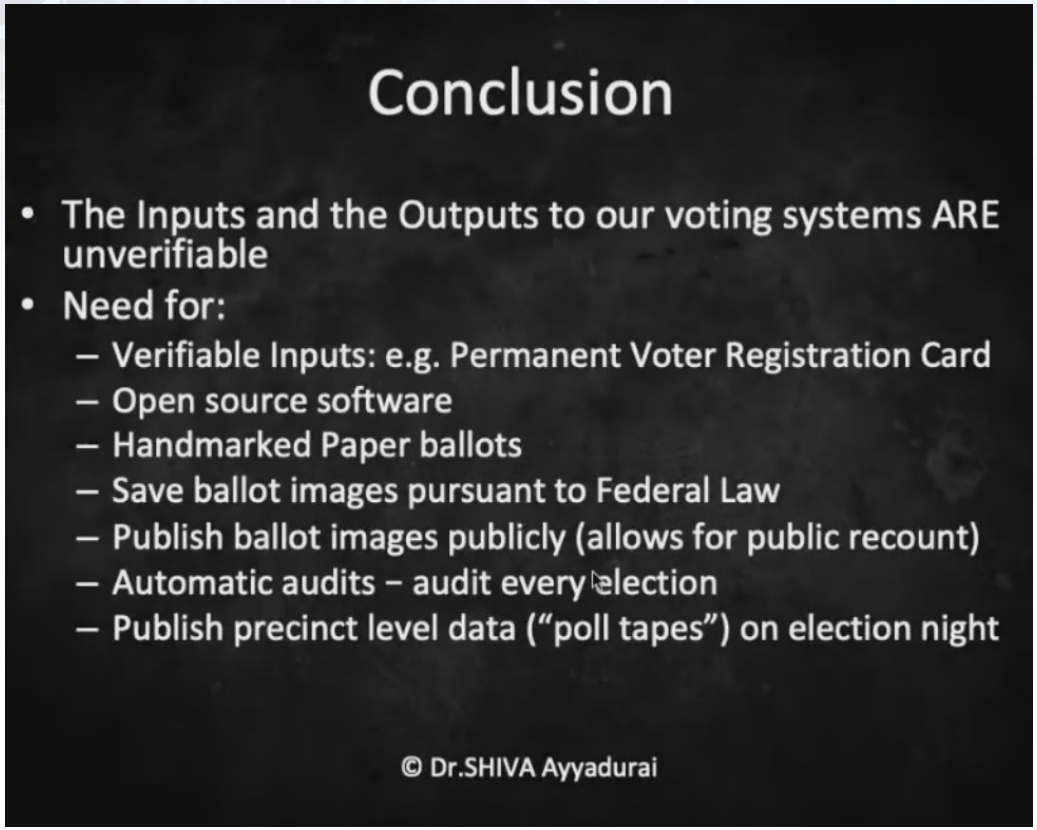
- Ако това беше вярно, тогава щяхме да имаме графика, която би изглеждала приблизително ето по този начин

Обсъждане на резултатите:



- Но такава функция издига голям червен флаг
- Тя извиква огромни съмнения за манипулация на машинното гласуване

Заключение:



- Данните от входа на системата не могат да бъдат потвърдени
- Данните от изхода на системата не могат да бъдат потвърдени

Препоръки:

- Входните и изходните данни трябва да могат да бъдат проверявани
  - Например лична карта за гласуване
- Програмно обезпечение с отворен код
- Хартиени бюлетини, маркирани на ръка

Препоръки:

- Запазване на сканираните бюлетини в база данни, както е по федерален закон
- Публикуване на сканираните бюлетини в Интернет (обществена проверка в реално време)
- Автоматичен одит по Интернет от обществени организации
- Публикуване на данните в деня на изборите

Препоръки:

- Машините не бива да са свързани в интернет до един централен сървър (в случая Торонто и Барселона), защото именно там се правят манипулациите
- Ако информацията ще се предава по Интернет, тогава тя трябва да е достъпна за проверка в реално време от всички

Препоръки:

- Защо да не може да се гласува по Интернет и да може да се прави проверка в реално време кой е гласувал и кой не е?
- Ние доверяваме парите си в банки и онлайн банкиране, обаче гласуваме с допотопни хартиени бюлетини???
- Технологията е налице, нужно е просто политическо желание

Препоръки:

- „Бъгове“ в системата не може да има при положение, че се ползва отворен код и при положение, че резултатите са достъпни за всички в реално време
- Нито един компютър не може по свое собствено желание да размени гласовете или да умножи резултатите по коефициент

Препоръки:

- Броенето на бюлетини е по-важно от броенето на пари
- Защото от избирането на този или онзи президент зависи разпределянето на трилиони долари
- За броенето на пари се носи отговорност, а за броенето на бюлетини – не???