

## [Scorn in the USA: Factcheck's photo forgery](#)

### **Born in the U.S.A.**

August 21, 2008

#### **The truth about Obama's birth certificate.**

### **Summary**

In June, the Obama campaign released a digitally scanned image of his birth certificate to quell speculative charges that he might not be a natural-born citizen. But the image prompted more blog-based skepticism about the document's authenticity. And recently, author Jerome Corsi, whose book attacks Obama, said in a TV interview that the birth certificate the campaign has is "fake." We beg to differ. FactCheck.org staffers have now seen, touched, examined and photographed the original birth certificate. We conclude that it meets all of the requirements from the State Department for proving U.S. citizenship. Claims that the document lacks a raised seal or a signature are false. We have posted high-resolution photographs of the document as "supporting documents" to this article. Our conclusion: Obama was born in the U.S.A. just as he has always said. *Update, Nov. 1: The director of Hawaii's Department of Health confirmed Oct. 31 that Obama was born in Honolulu.*

These are the words of Factcheck's junior staffer, Jess Henig, who wrote the story. Henig starts off with the Official Big Lie (actually Brooks Jackson said it – his words in italics):

*"In June, the Obama campaign released a digitally scanned image of his birth certificate to quell speculative charges that he might not be a natural-born citizen."* The Campaign never scanned any such document and never "released" any images made from it.

The *"truth about Obama's birth certificate"* is that Factcheck staffer, Jess Henig, who wrote the story, had never seen and analyzed a genuine Hawaiian COLB before. She lacked any of the skills required to authenticate an image or a document. Obama never released any documents to the public that would confirm his identity and his birth place.

*"Factcheck.org staffers have now seen touched, examined, and photographed the original birth certificate. We conclude that it meets all of the requirements from the State Department for proving U.S. citizenship."*

The COLB is not the *"original birth certificate,"* not when Obama claimed to be born in Queens Hospital, later changed to Kap'iolani Hospital, that would have issued a long-form birth certificate. The State Department requires people to show a physical document, not an online image, and a short-form may not be suitable.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest lie in Henig's story is equating native-born citizenship - being born on US soil - to natural-born citizenship, which also requires both parents to be US citizens. Even the Campaign refers to Obama as a "native-born citizen" and not a "natural born citizen."

Because Henig has no training in document or image analysis, and has never even seen a real Certification of Live Birth before, she would never know what she had "*touched, examined, and photographed.*" This also assumes that Henig, a self-proclaimed rank amateur photographer, had actually taken the photos she displayed on Factcheck.

Henig posted nine photos that she alleges were taken with her \$150 Canon A570IS, a point-and-shoot camera that was not used in any point-and-shoot manner. She claims to have taken all but one of these photos in Macro mode, on Full Auto, and in 7 minutes without having any previous preparation – something that a rank amateur could not do.

Israel Insider, which followed the birth certificate saga from the beginning, took Factcheck to task for inconsistencies in their "Born in the USA" tale.

Author Reuven Koret noted that Factcheck posted "*9 photographs of what it claimed were...aspects Obama's 'Certificate of Live Birth'...in less than optimal...lighting conditions...over a less than seven minute period*":

### Inconsistencies undermine FactCheck report on Obama "birth certificate"

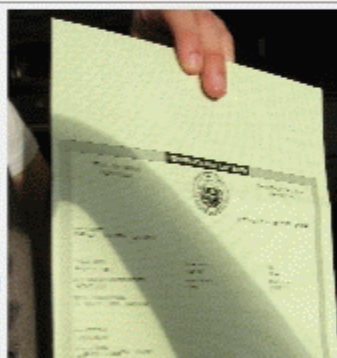
By Reuven Koret August 24, 2008

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#### Exif IFD0

Camera Make = Canon  
Camera Model = Canon PowerShot A570 IS  
X-Resolution = 180/1 = 180  
Y-Resolution = 180/1 = 180  
X/Y-Resolution Unit = inch (2)  
Last Modified Date/Time = 2008:03:12 22:41:37  
Y/Cb/Cr Positioning (Subsampling) = centered  
Related Image Width = 3072 pixels  
Related Image Length = 2304 pixels



The embedded EXIF file information dates the image file from March 12, 2008, while FactCheck claims vaguely that the shot was taken "recently"

Koret posted parts of the Exif data showing a "Last Modified Date/Time" of 03/12/2008 at 10:40 pm. This information is not consistent with Henig's story in which she said she visited the Headquarters "recently" and to have presumably taken all of the photos in the daytime (she wrote that in an email she sent me).

Posted on Factcheck's web site were nine digital photos taken with Henig's Canon A570. She had numbered them from birth\_certificate\_1.jpg through birth\_certificate\_9.jpg – giving the impression that only nine photos were taken. However Canon cameras record an internal file number in an area of the image metadata reserved for Maker Notes.

The internal numbers show that sixteen photos were taken in seven minutes, not nine, which translate into a photo being taken every 26 seconds. This was a rehearsed photo shoot taken with a camera on a tripod (except for Photo #3). The rest were taken too quickly and precisely to have been done by hand.

Photo #3 showing Joe Miller holding up the COLB looks like it was illuminated by a bright light (like a spotlight) positioned directly behind the photographer. The silhouette shown in Photo #3 is the left arm of the photographer. This light also caused the image to appear washed out and camera movement caused it to be out-of-focus. This was intentional.

This shot is a set-up whose purpose is to give the impression that all of the photos were taken by an inexperienced photographer using a hand-held point-and-shoot camera at the Obama Campaign headquarters. By increasing the gamma, the viewer can see the ugly Moiré-patterned carpet that appears in publicity photos taken at the headquarters.



The time in between photos is instructive here. Having used the same camera that Jess Henig used to photograph my real paper COLB, and in the same way (such as getting the lighting and the angles right), I have a pretty good idea of what is possible to do in the elapsed time recorded by her camera. I also have the exact time it took me to do it.

According to the camera's internal clock, it would have taken Jess Henig 12 seconds to go from Photo #4 to Photo #5, and 13 seconds to go from photo #5 to photo #6. These three photos were shot sequentially by precisely moving the camera twice from the top of the COLB to the bottom. Here is where the time between shots does not compute.

It is also virtually impossible to go from Photo #6 (a perfect shot) to Photo #7 (also a perfect shot) in only 15 seconds. Photo #7 required that the document be turned over, the light source to be moved away changing the illumination from direct to incidental.


Also, the scene had to be framed precisely so that the top part of the Seal and 80% of the remainder is kept out of the picture. I noted by the internal file numbers that there were three photos taken before Photo #8 and two after it. At first, I thought that these were failed attempts to crop off the top 1/3 of the Seal – something that was done to hide that the Seal, as seen from the back, lacked the fold line as seen from the front.

The image of Seal shown in Photo #1 could not have been made normally as every bit of it was in focus while everything around it was not. It also revealed every embossed feature of the entire Seal. It turns out that I was right about this photo not being normal.



I had trouble replicating Factcheck's Photo #1 because I was not using CHDK, Henig's camera was modded with a popular Canon hack known as CHDK that allowed the camera to take RAW images and perform other image-enhancing functions:

Canon firmware hack unlocks features on DIGIC II-based cameras

By Donald Melanson  posted September 11th 2007 1:05PM



The immense depth of field as shown in Photo #1, as well as having all of the Seal's embossing equally lighted was produced by dynamic range and depth-of-field stacking features of CHDK, which takes multiple photos and moves the camera's focal point by 0.3mm for each shot. When all of the images are stacked together, they produce a single image like Photo #1. Some of the visual anomalies in this Photo – like the fold being washed out by light and hiding the FATHER'S NAME field – were a result of this stacking.

My attempt to get at least the Seal area above the fold properly illuminated and in focus was a time-consuming challenge, and as you can see, only the above the fold got it.

The photos stacked together for Photo #1 were taken before it and were not included in the series. The photos stacked together for Photo #8 were the three taken before and two afterwards that were not shown but recorded in the metadata. In addition to the Seal in Photo #8 looking too deep, the near absence of patterns that can normally be seen on the reverse side of the security paper, are a result of the image stacking process.

In May 2009, using an alias, I corresponded with Brooks Jackson, Jess Henig and Joe Miller, and asked them a number of questions about the birth certificate issue and their photo shoot, such as who set it up, what kind of lighting was used, what did the security paper feel like, and so on.

Brooks Jackson had told me that he made specific arrangements for staffers, Jess Henig and Joe Miller to visit Obama's Headquarters to take photos of his "*original birth certificate*." Joe Miller told me that it was the Obama Campaign who had set up the shoot.

In his final reply to me, Jackson wrote, "*You forgot to ask me about the date!*"

He was referring to the March 12, 2008 date that appeared in all of the photos, making it seem like they were taken at least five months earlier. The explanation that both Henig and Jackson gave me – an explanation for which I specifically did not ask – was that Henig forgot to set her camera's clock. He also said that her VCR blinks "12:00." Ha-ha.

That is not the reason why the dates are off. CHDK is unable to set the time stamp and is the most common "bug" reported by users. However, there are plenty of reasons to change just the date if the photos that were taken at night were produced at 10:22pm.

Another reason may have been to create some subterfuge by making it seem, to anyone checking the metadata, that the photos were taken before the scan image was made.

It may be coincidental but the date stamp of March 12, 2008 is only three months prior the date June 12, 2008, date stamp that appears in the first scan images displayed on the Internet. In any event, I did not need to ask Henig or Jackson about something I already knew.

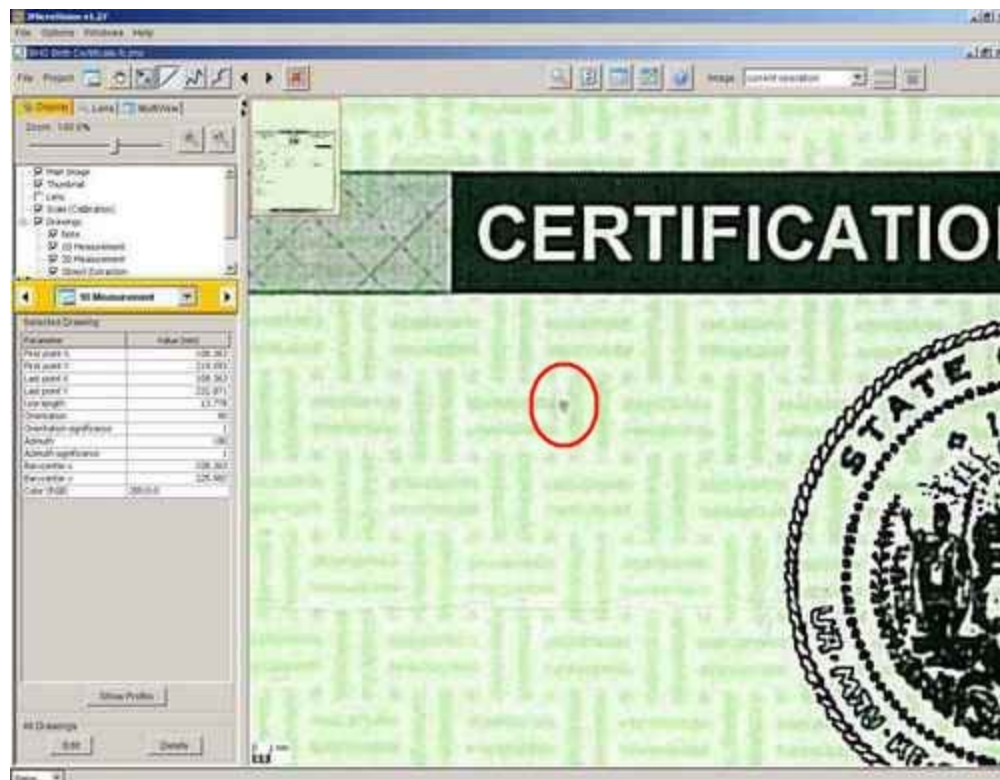


The date was of no importance to me because I knew from my analyses of the COLB scan that no such document existed anywhere but in the virtual world of the Internet. I also knew that the deep folds and heavily-embossed Seals are features that even the oldest and cheapest scanner in existence would have a hard time excluding from a scan.

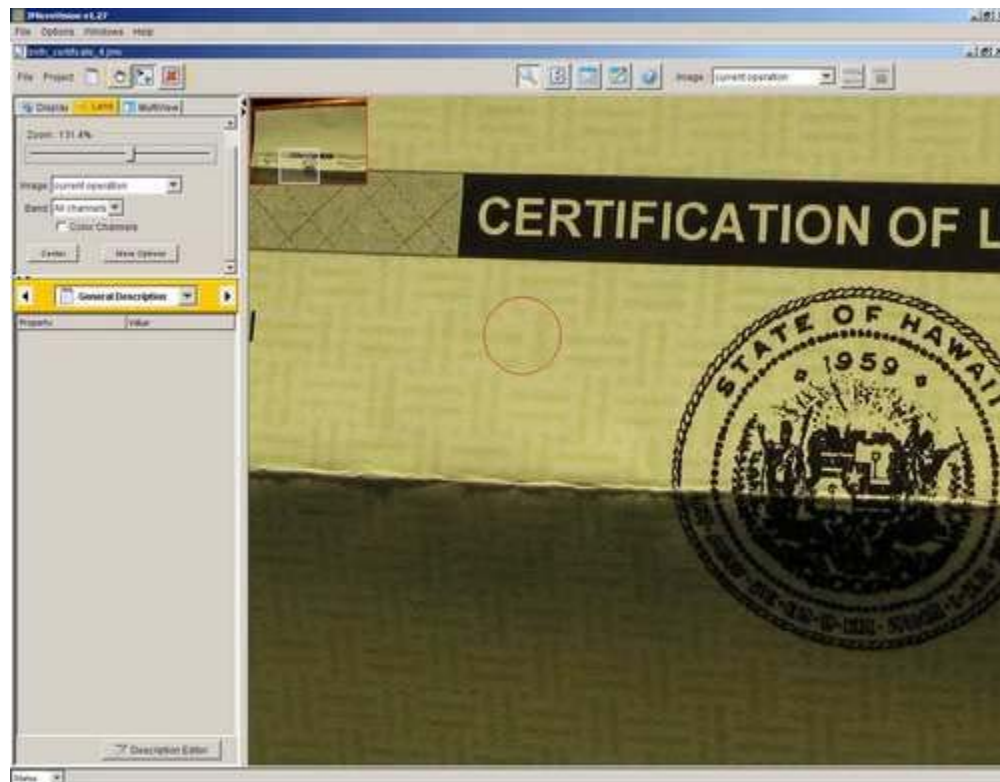
More importantly, I immediately recognized that I was looking at a printout of the same forgery that appeared in the bogus scan images.

### **Spots the way it is**

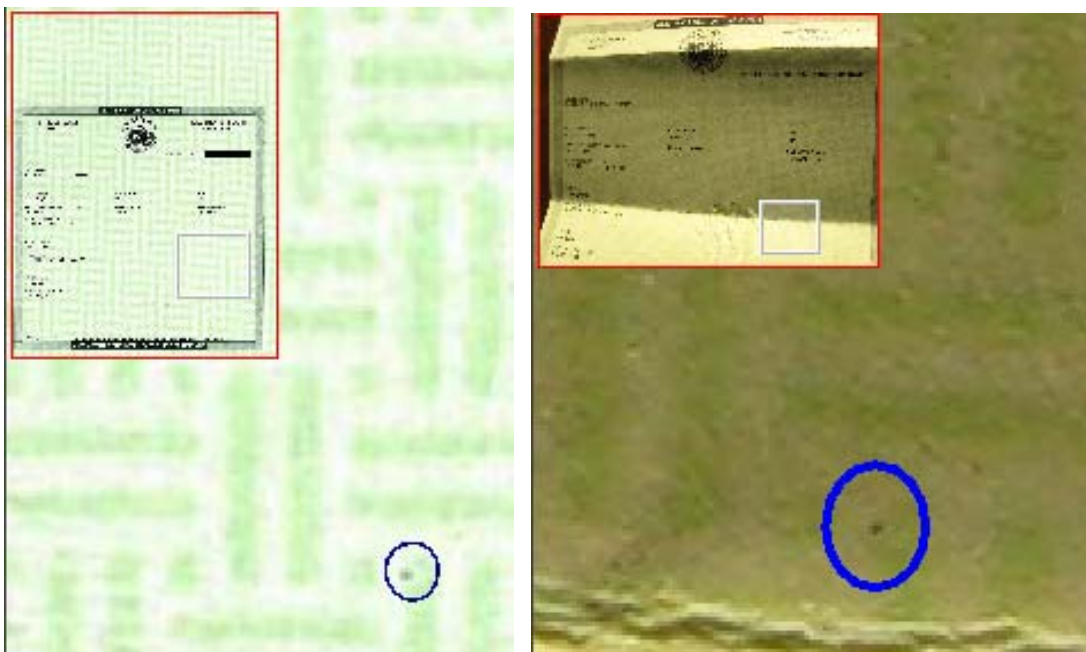
One of the things that confirm the COLB photographed was made from the original COLB scan are the presence of dark spots in the forged image that are seen in both the scan image and in the camera image of the same areas. The spots were produced by tiny pieces of dust or debris lying on the scanner glass and under the document to be copied. Dust particles block off the light going to the paper and they show up as spots.

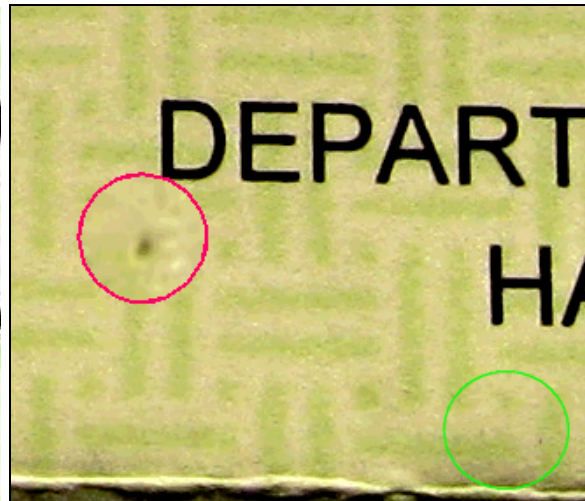
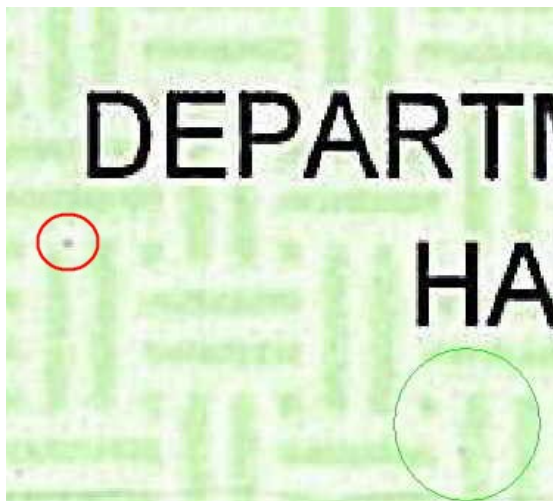
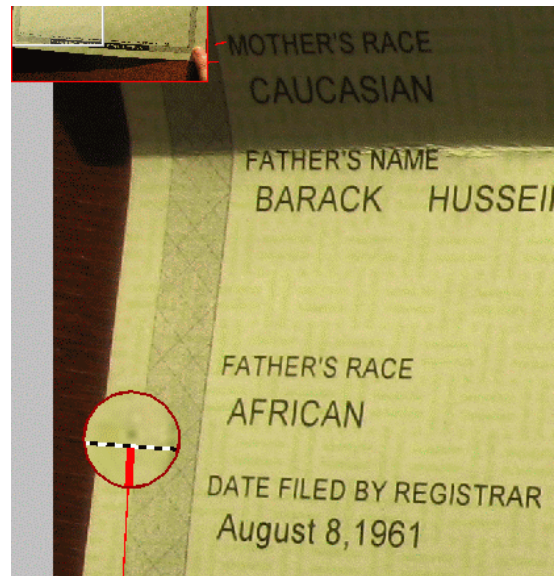
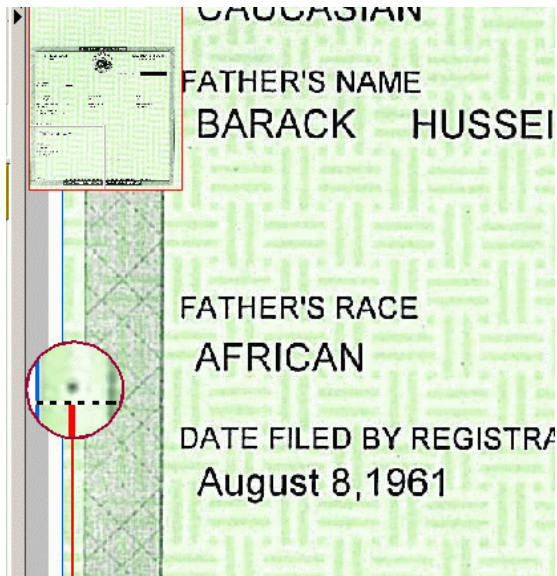


The presence of these spots cannot be explained away. They are markers of a forgery because there is no other way of getting identical spots on the scan and the photos in exactly the same positions. Conversely, the absence of the biggest spot of all, aka, the “pebble” found in all COLB images, proves that the particle lodged in the “paper” had been “removed” - not from any paper original, but from the forged image.

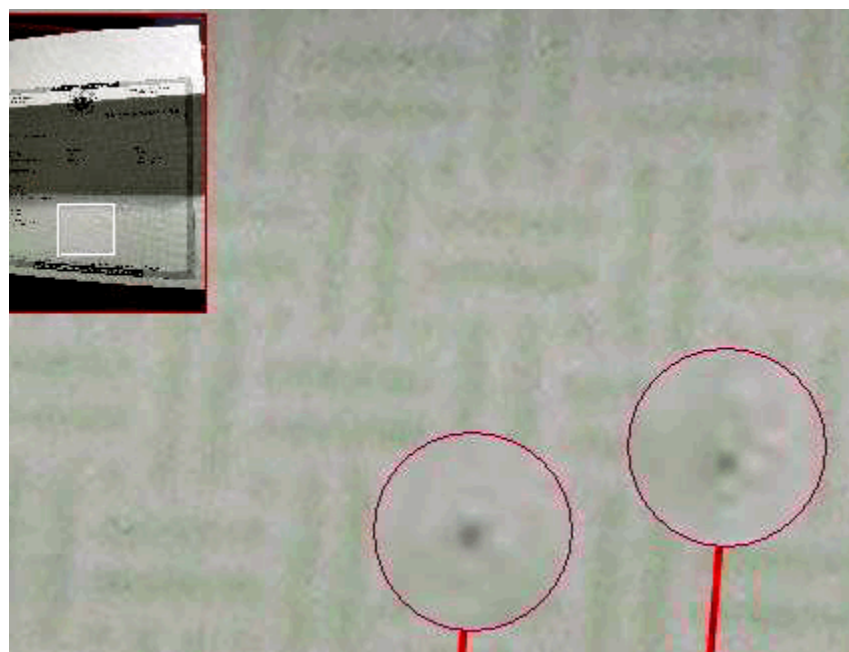
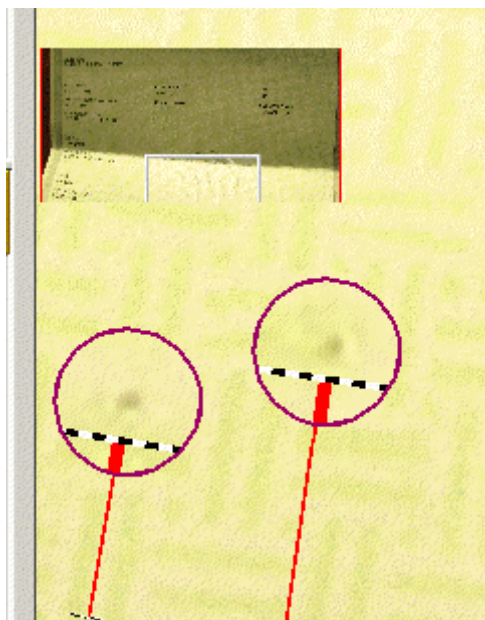
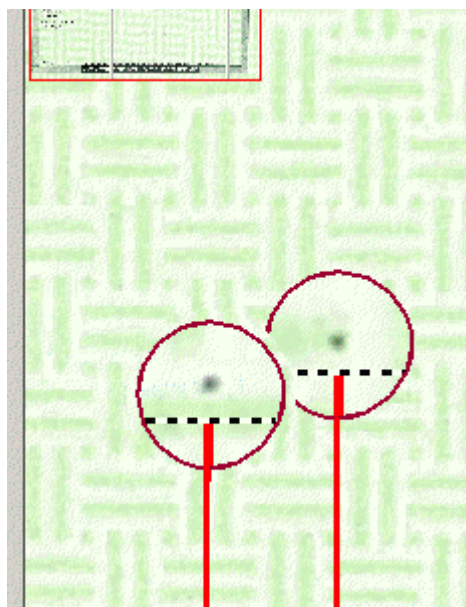


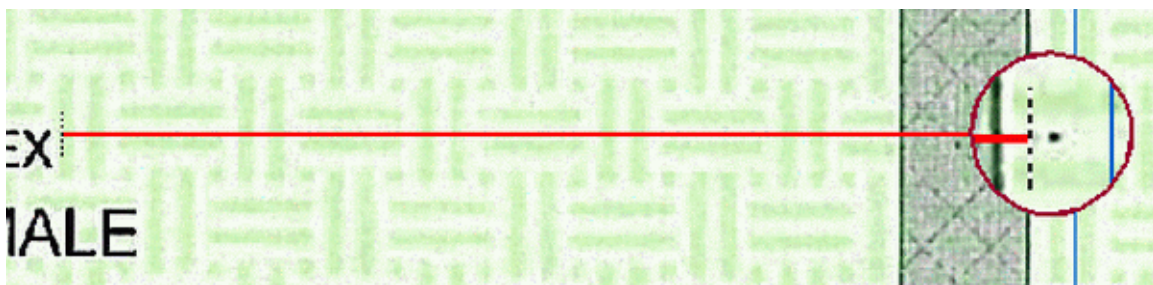
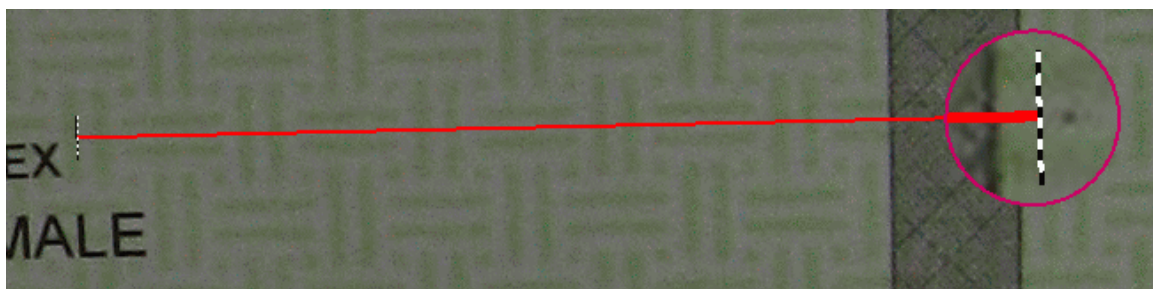
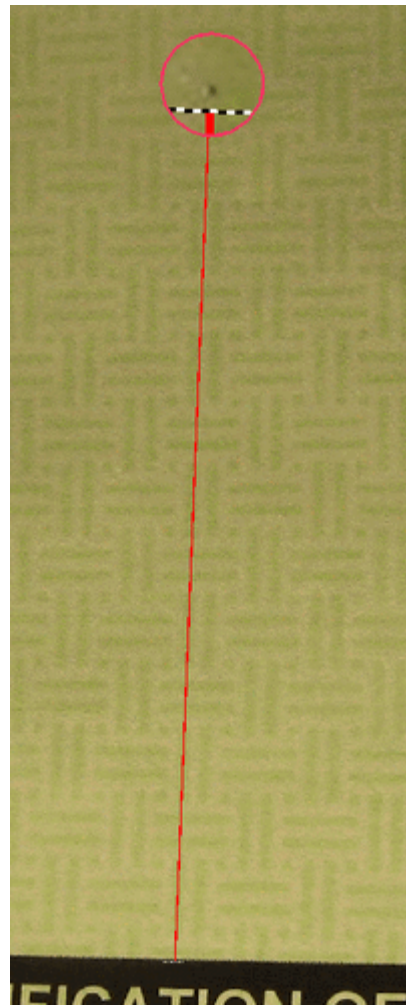
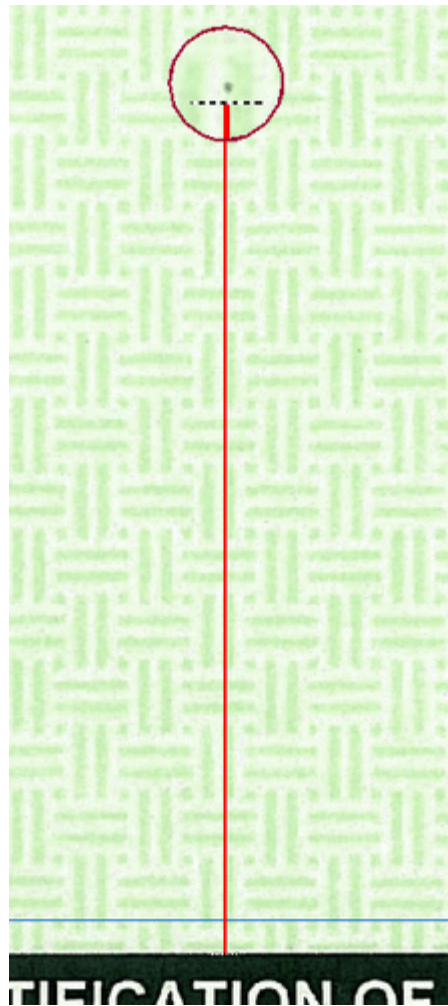
Now, here are spots that I found on the scan and photos:



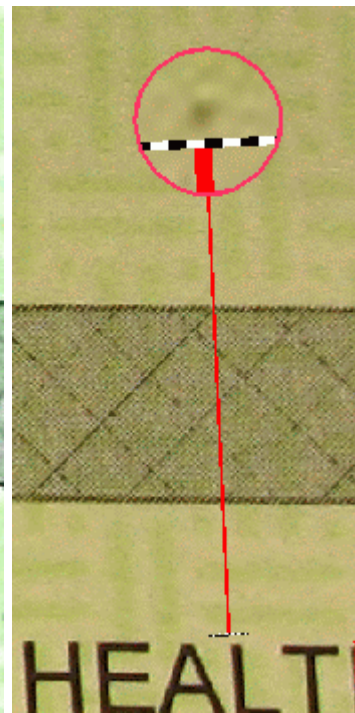
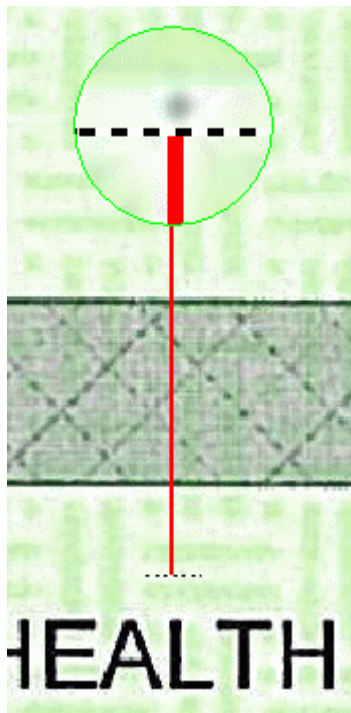
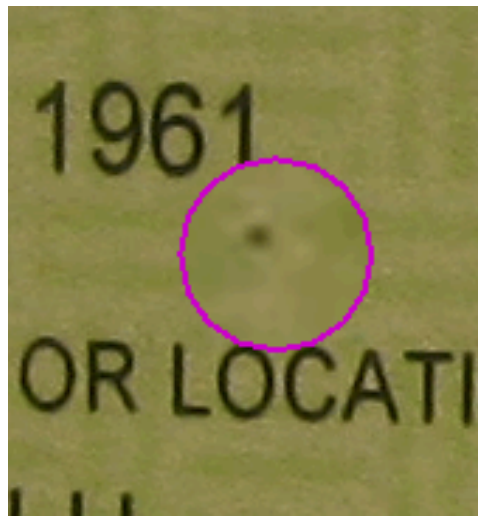


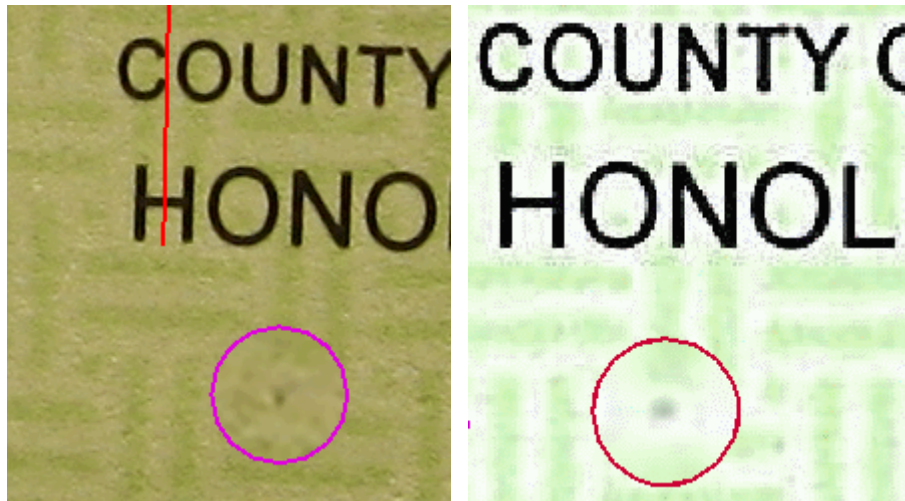












Despite Henig's claim that all were taken in natural light, the photos taken at night had artificial lighting. Examining the histograms for the images indicated the photos that were taken with natural light versus those taken with artificial light. Natural light produces color curves that are balanced. Artificial lighting produces red and green peaks and is the main reason why Photo #4 through Photo #8 have a greenish-orange tint to them.

Looking at the photos visually shows that a lot of effort went into setting them up so that the light would illuminate the COLB one-third at a time from top to bottom. The COLB is also folded and held at sharp angles to help produce this effect. The angling and blocking of the light also revealed features that would never be found on real COLBs and it was by chance that I "spotted" them. There were shadows underneath the spots in the photos.

More importantly, there are shadows under the letters of the text on the COLB.

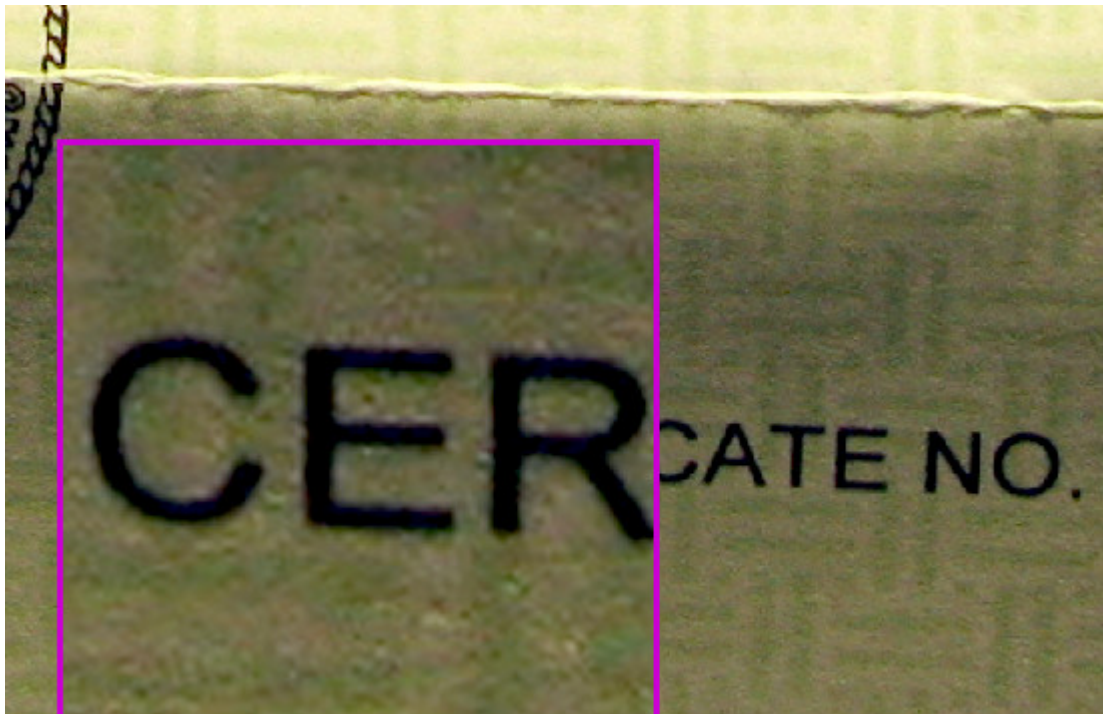
The laser-print on real COLBs would never have any shadows underneath the laser-printed letters that make them appear to be floating above the paper. Recall that the Hot Air blog members said the text on the COLB scan appeared to float above the paper.

On a genuine, laser-printed paper COLB, the letters are literally burned into the paper making it impossible to see shadows underneath them in a photo, or to see them floating above the paper in a scan image, under any circumstances whatsoever:

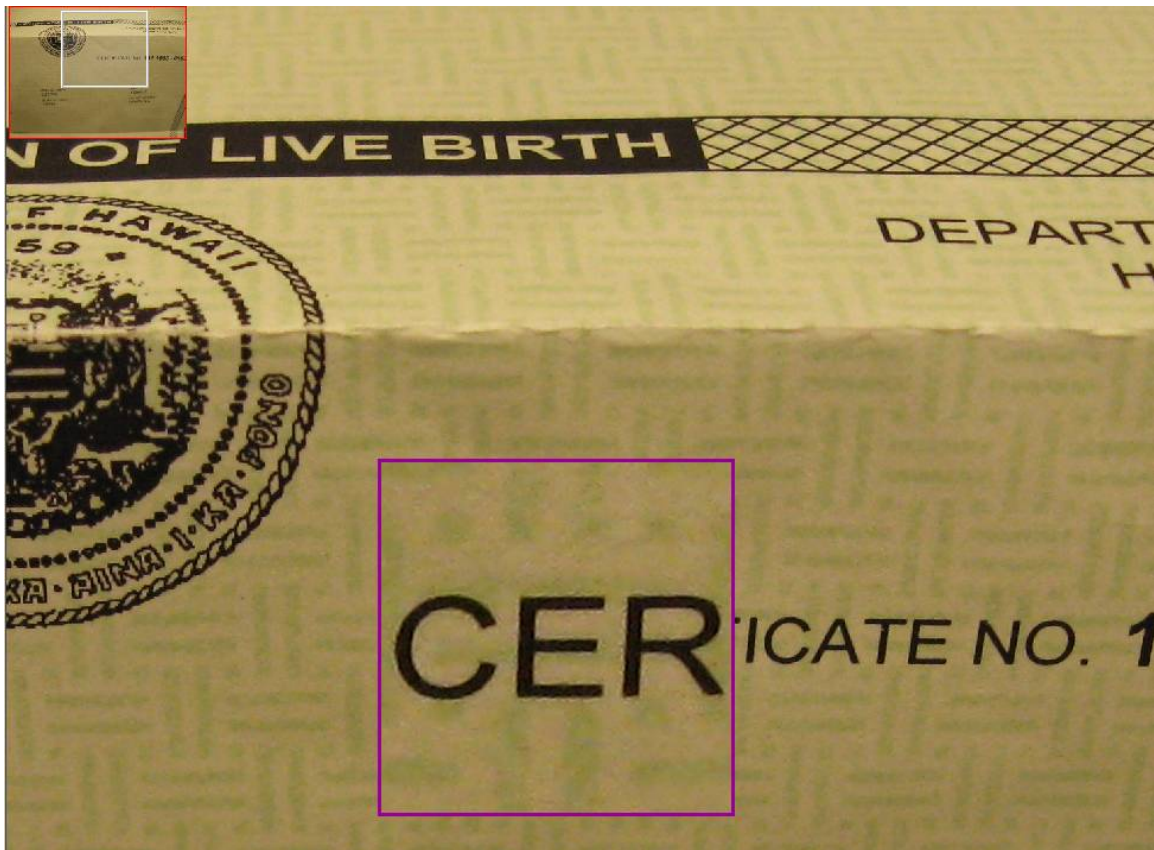




Factcheck Photo #5

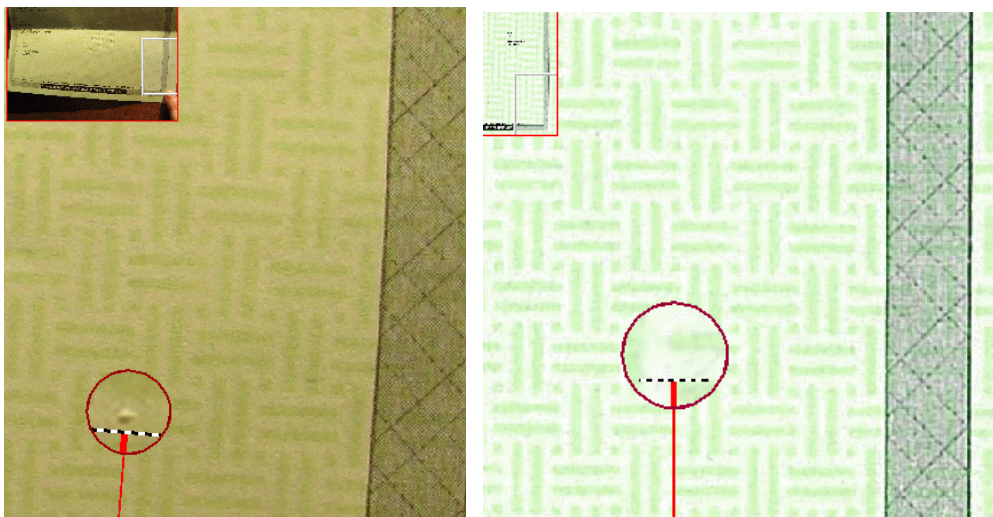


#### Factcheck Photo #4



#### Polland's Photo #1

These shadows cannot be explained away – although COLB defenders already tried. The shadows under the black spots would not be found in a real COLB photo because there never would be black spots in a real COLB. Plus, there never would be “bubbles” on a real COLB. This raised area in Photo #4 is not present on the COLB scan:



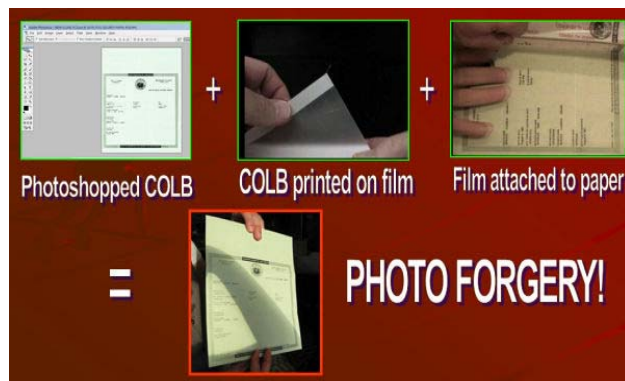
What you see in the left panel above is an air bubble caused by a piece of dust. Unlike the pieces of dust stuck between the COLB and the scanner glass that produced the black spots on the scan image, these specks of dust in the photo are stuck between the forged COLB image and a special printable film applied to the “security paper.” Here is a case of digital photography relying on “film” rather than being a replacement for it.

### ***Filming the forgery***

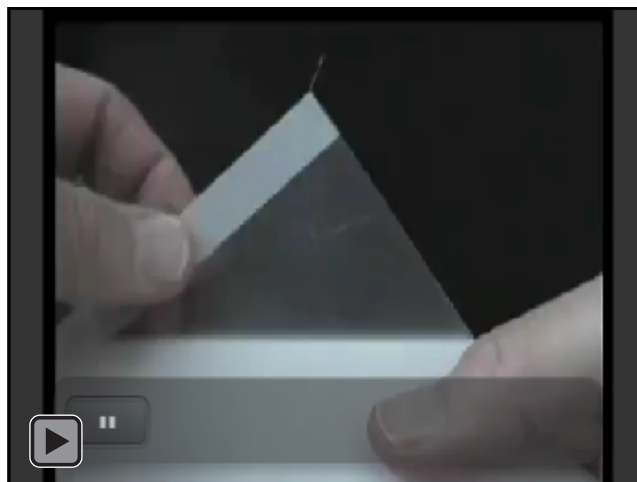
I ran all of Factcheck’s photos through JPegsnoop and affirmed that they were originals. I then focused my attention on how to replicate the photos. I needed to get the same make & model of camera that Factcheck used and take the photos in the same way.

While I was searching for a Canon A570IS to buy, I still had to figure out how the “COLB object” was made. I studied the photos in every way to figure out how they were taken and how did she become involved in Factcheck’s investigation Henig said that she and Joe were traveling to Chicago for a conference. I had to interest in duplicate them. It was during my examination of the photos that I discovered shadows underneath the laser-printed text in the COLB.

The way to reproduce that effect: laser-printing the Photoshop “scan image” to an adhesive-backed transparent film and then pasting it on a sheet of security paper:

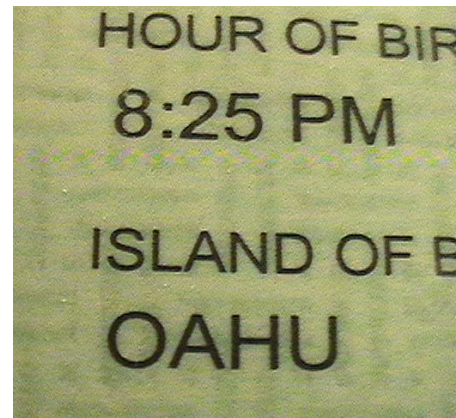
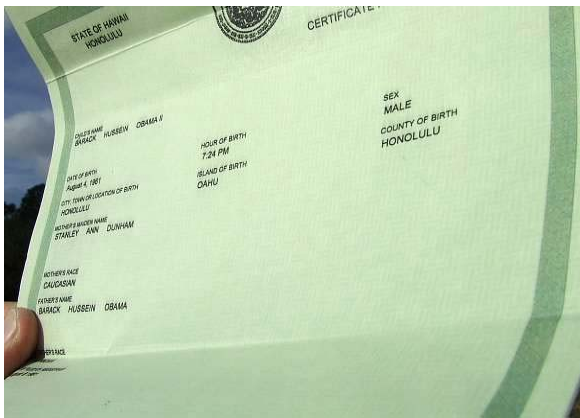


Click on the box below to see the video





Below is the composite I made using the methods I had identified. The image was a clone of the COLB scan, minus the background, that was laser-printed onto the special film:

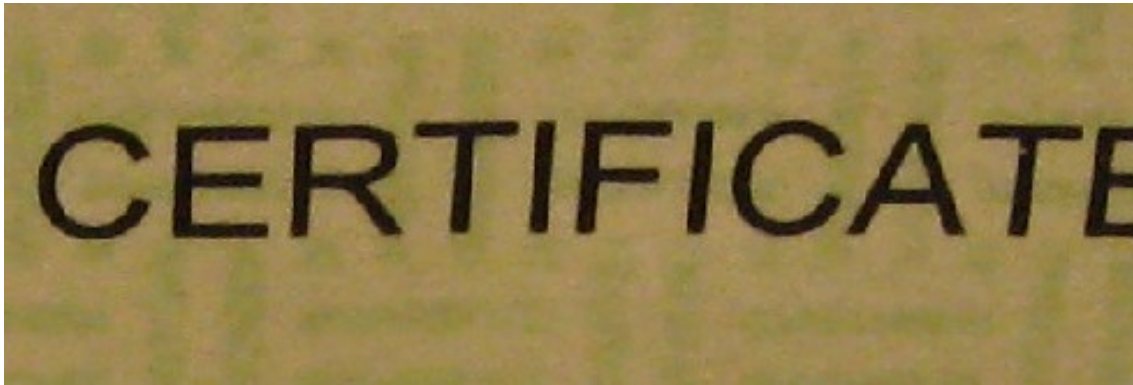


I pasted the film to the back of a real COLB as I did not have a sheet of real security paper. These are actually screen captures from my 640 x 480 DV camcorder video.

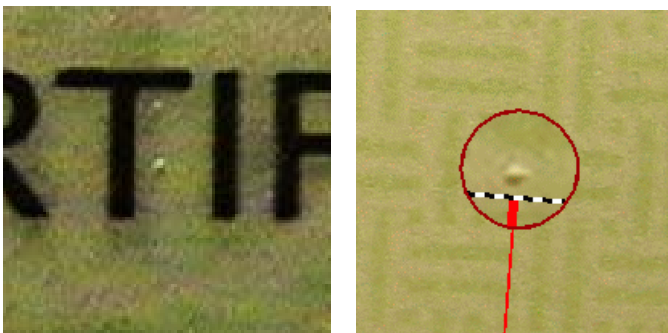
The final product looks like a real COLB, but when enlarged (middle), there are shadows under the letters like in Factcheck 's COLB (top), but not in a real COLB (bottom):







Keep in mind that the middle image is a 0.8 megapixel camcorder still while the top and bottom images were 7 megapixel digital photos. In my film recreation, I had the same problem with “dust bubbles” as did Factcheck (specks of dust that stuck to the adhesive):



Many people, including myself, asked the question, “Why did Factcheck use film instead of printing directly to paper? To answer that, we have to go to the edge again and back.

### **Back to the edge**

Factcheck’s photo forgery had to visually match the scan forgery. A COLB is a graphic containing text and images and, when printed on paper, it now has a background of green patterns identifying its placement on the page. To duplicate the scan image using a background made of paper instead of an image of it, every feature in that graphic had to be placed in the same position relative to the patterns as they appeared in the image.

Just as In real estate, “Location is everything.” In making a physical mock-up of the image forgery, the location of the COLB graphic on the paper was critical, as were the certification elements, especially that “bleeding” date stamp. All had to be put in the same positions relative to the patterns around it exactly it appeared in the COLB scan.

Want to know just how important is that background?

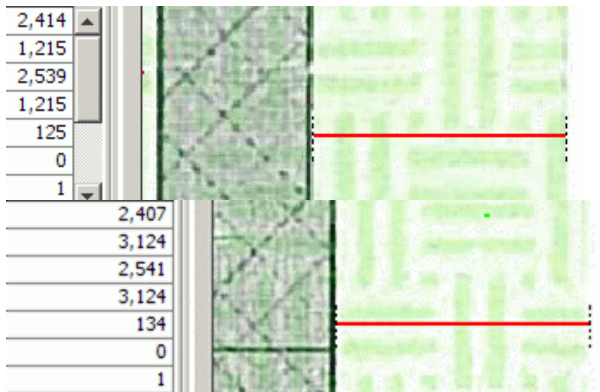
At the press conference held on April 27, 2011, a packet was sent around to reporters containing a color copy of Obama's "long-form birth certificate with the same green-patterned background as on the COLB. A copy of the COLB "scan" was included – only a black and white outline of the graphic! No green-patterned background. That is one way to hide the evidence of the forgery and the photo screw-up that followed.

Since the "digital COLB scan" and the "digital COLB photos" were supposedly made from the same "document," the placement of the border graphic had to match its alignment with the patterns as well as its alignment with the edges of the paper.

The scan forger, not realizing that the patterns in the paper are tilted to the right, aligned the left edge of the border in parallel with the patterns, causing the entire COLB graphic to be tilted to the right. As I noted above in discussing how Markos trimmed the edges of the scan, the distances from the border to the paper edges are not uniform.

How did that affect the physical mock-up that Factcheck photographed?

The distance between the right side of the border and the edge of the background, aka the "*image of security paper*," is shorter at the top (below the fold line) than it is at the bottom (near the lower right corner):



The difference is about 9 pixels. In the discussion on the Kos image, I had wondered whether or not those white strips marked the edges of the COLB background or were parts of the edges that got cut off by the scanner. You can definitely see the top edge of the COLB background in the Factcheck scan:

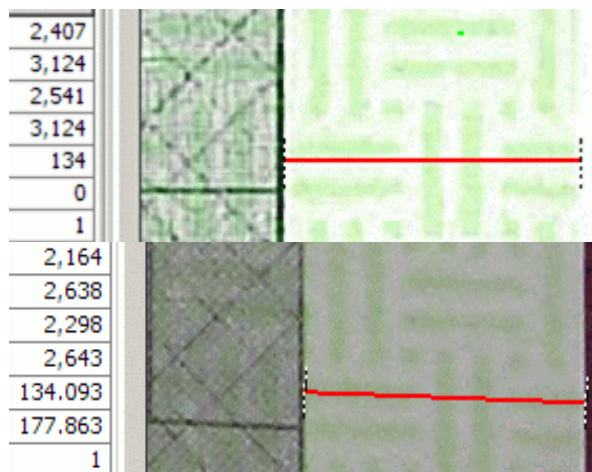


But what about the right and left sides? One way to tell is by comparing the border to edge distances in the full-page scan to a full-page photo. There is only one, full-page photo in which the borders and edges can be seen: Photo #2 (Photo #3 is too blurry).

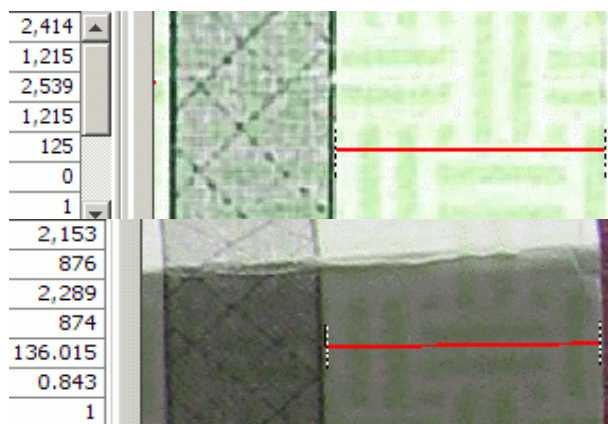
The comparisons show that on the left side of Photo #2, the distance between border and paper edge on the left side of the COLB in Photo #2 is greater than the matching side on the COLB scan – if the white strip is not included in the measurement. When the white strip is added to the measurement, then the scan image matches the photo.

On the right side, however, it is an entirely different story.

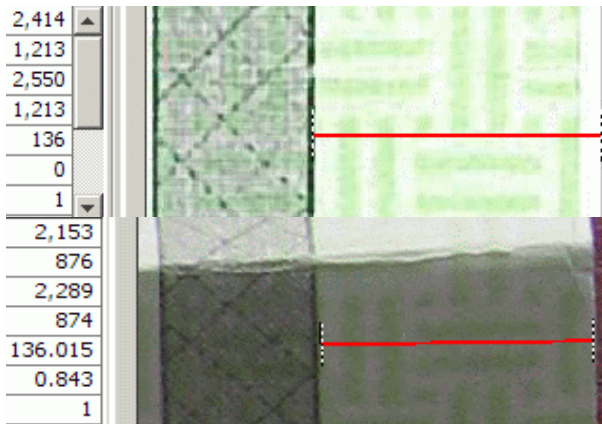
Here is a comparison of the bottom right corners of the COLB in the scan and Photo #2. The distance between the border and the edge of the paper in Photo #2 is 134 pixels –the same as is the distance between the border and the edge of the background (what should be the edge of the paper) in the scan:



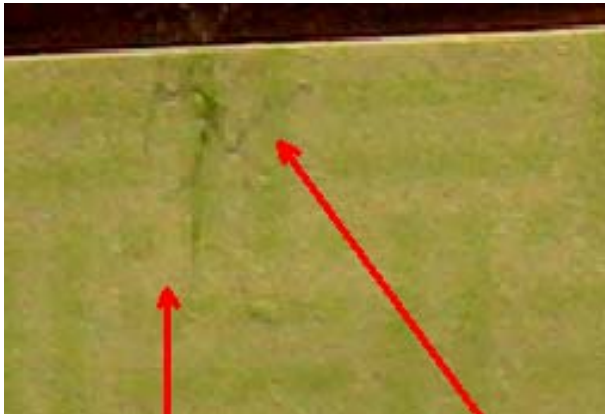
(Note: The red lines in Photo #2 had to be drawn at the same angle as the COLB in the photo, hence the decimals). You can also match the positions of the green patterns in both illustrations. The story changes when we move to the top near the fold line:



Since the border graphic in the scan is tilted to the right, the distance at the top is 125 pixels versus 134 pixels at the bottom. The border in Photo #2 is 12 pixels wider (136 pixels, adjusted for perspective). However, when you include the white strip in the scan image, it comes out to 136 pixels – same as in Photo #2:

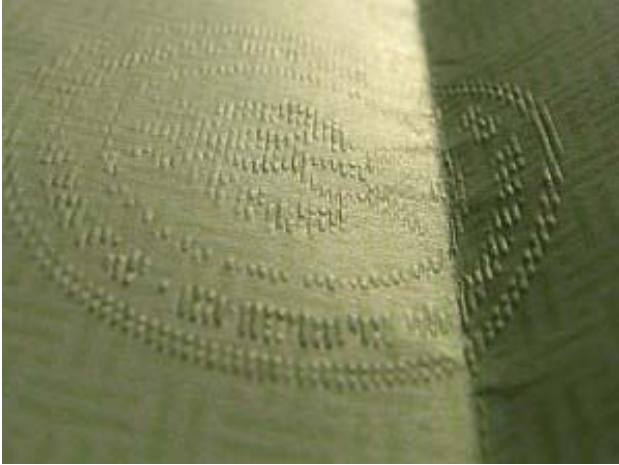


Knowing that film was used to make the COLB also explains a number of other observed phenomena in the photos. For example, in Photo #4, there are green fibers stuck to the top of the “security paper.” This is *trace evidence* that got stuck to the film adhesive.



Next, in Photo #1, there appears to be scratches in the middle of the Seal. The film is soft and easily scratched, so it looks like someone to press the film back down on the paper. The image stacking that made the entire seal in focus accentuated this effect.





The scratches show up more dramatically after edge detection is applied:



Now that I knew how a real COLB and the forged mock-up looked and felt like, it was time to query the FactCheck staffers who went to see it what they had to say.

In my correspondence with Henig and Miller, I asked them how the security paper felt. Miller said it felt very smooth and thicker than regular paper. Henig nervously replied, "*it was like security paper*" - a rather odd response considering what she wrote in her story:

***Update, August 26: We received responses to some of our questions from the Hawaii Department of Health. They couldn't tell us anything about their security paper***

What did Henig need to know about the security paper if she had "*seen, touched, and examined*" it? How could she say it "*felt like security paper*" having never seen and felt real security paper? Maybe she needed for Hawaii to tell her if a real sheet of security paper looked and felt like the fake COLB she was examining.

The appearance of Jerome Corsi in an August 16, 2008 Fox News interview was one of the events that sparked panic among the Obama Campaign, and spurred them to get someone from their own camp to do an "investigation" and to "authenticate" the COLB:

**Corsi:** Well, what would be really helpful is if Senator Obama would release primary documents like his birth certificate. The campaign has a false, fake birth certificate posted on their website. How is anybody supposed to really piece together his life?

**Doocy:** What do you mean they have a "false birth certificate" on their Web site?

**Corsi:** The original birth certificate of Obama has never been released, and the campaign refuses to release it.

**Doocy:** Well, couldn't it just be a State of Hawaii-produced duplicate?

**Corsi:** No, it's a -- there's been good analysis of it on the Internet, and it's been shown to have watermarks from Photoshop. It's a fake document that's on the Web site right now, and the original birth certificate the campaign refuses to produce.

If the COLB was real then they could have gotten an affidavit from Health Director Fukino or Vital Records Director Onaka or even a campaign spokesman attesting to its issuance.

Yeah, right.

Henig continues her lies by claiming that she *researched the forums, blogs, and emails*:

Corsi isn't the only skeptic claiming that the document is a forgery. Among the most frequent objections we saw on forums, blogs and e-mails are:

- The birth certificate doesn't have a raised seal.
- It isn't signed.
- No creases from folding are evident in the scanned version.
- In the zoomed-in view, there's a strange halo around the letters.
- The certificate number is blacked out.
- The date bleeding through from the back seems to say "2007," but the document wasn't released until 2008.
- The document is a "certification of birth," not a "certificate of birth."

These "frequent objections" were compiled by her friend at Politifact, Amy Hollyfield, not by Henig or anyone else at Factcheck. They were completely silent on it from June 17 to August 21, working feverishly on their bogus *Born in the USA* story. Henig continues:

You can click on the photos to get full-size versions, which haven't been edited in any way, except that some have been rotated 90 degrees for viewing purposes.

Except for the fact that they were edited in the camera using the CHDK hack. A stacked photo is legally not an original photo taken for verification purposes. But who's to know?

Hawaii Department of Health's birth record request form does not give the option to request a photocopy of your long-form birth certificate, but their short form has enough information to be acceptable to the State Department. We tried to ask the Hawaii DOH why they only offer the short form, among other questions, but they have not given a response.

First of all, their friends at Politifact had gotten the answers from the Hawaii DOH by way of Janice Okubo by the end of June. Everyone who read Politifact's "Final Chapter" story knew them. Jim Geraghty knew them. Reuven Koret knew them. I knew them. Henig had no need, whatsoever, to have the HDOH provide them – unless she doubted Politifact.

Secondly, this was big fat lie promulgated by both Okubo and Director Fukino about not being able to get a copy of the long-form birth certificate. It was available then; that is, right up until Fukino had again changed the Rules to cover for Obama. The DHHS, Department of Hawaiian Homelands, required participants to obtain the long-form as the short-form "Certification" was insufficient for determining Hawaiian ancestry.

Fukino had them change their rule to allow the use of "transcripts" like the "Certification," but she had already removed the "Certification of Live Birth" from circulation in November 2008, replacing it with a "Certificate of Live Birth" – the same name as the long-form but nothing like it. It had the same short-form fields as the Certification, but with the addition of places of birth for both parents - which was still insufficient for determining ancestry.

While there was no check box on the order form, people could get a copy by writing "*For DHHS purposes*" on the form as the reason for needing it. In fact, people have gotten copies of their long-form prior to March 2011 when Fukino changed the Rules again to protect Obama by disallowing everyone from getting a copy of their long-form short of getting a court order to release it.

Jim Geraghty wrote on June 12, 2008:

Barring some vast conspiracy within the Hawaii State Department of Health there is no reason to think his birth certificate would have any different data

How about a "*vast conspiracy*" of **one person** within the Hawaii State Department of Health, Jim? Her name is Chiyome Fukino and thanks to her lies and perjury, an imposter by the false name of Barack Hussein Obama II was illegally elected as "President."

The scan released by the campaign shows halos around the black text, making it look (to some) as though the text might have been pasted on top of an image of security paper. But the document itself has no such halos, nor do the close-up photos we took of it. We conclude that the halo seen in the image produced by the campaign is a digital artifact from the scanning process

I conclude that neither Jess Henig nor Joe Miller were able to conclude anything about any “scanning process.” Henig swiped that directly from one of my critics. These pixel patterns are not “halos” and are not any “*digital artifact from the scanning process.*” Anyone claiming that they are *scanner artifacts* is clueless as to what they are viewing.

Henig is beyond clueless here as she already knows that the COLB she is “examining” is bogus. She knows that it has lots of strange anomalies that cannot be explained away. If she knew anything about graphics, then she would have known that the text was typed over a fabricated image of security paper – not “pasted” on an image of it. None ever said anything about pasting anything physical – except for Factcheck’s physical mock-up.

What was physically pasted, however, was the transparent self-adhesive film on which the forged scan image was printed and then pasted onto security paper. If Henig was really there to authenticate the COLB, she could not have done it without knowing what makes the security paper “secure.” I know it and I did not have to ask the Hawaii DOH.

However, Henig was not done shoveling this mess of manure yet:

We asked the Obama campaign about the date stamp and the blacked-out certificate number. The certificate is stamped June 2007, because that's when Hawaii officials produced it for the campaign, which requested that document and "all the records we could get our hands on" according to spokesperson Shauna Daly. The campaign didn't release its copy until 2008, after speculation began to appear on the Internet questioning Obama's citizenship. The campaign then rushed to release the document, and the rush is responsible for the blacked-out certificate number. Says Shauna: "[We] couldn't get someone on the phone in Hawaii to tell us whether the number represented some secret information, and we erred on the side of blacking it out. Since then we've found out it's pretty irrelevant for the outside world." The document we looked at did have a certificate number; it is 151 1961 - 010641.

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If the Obama Campaign received it in June 2007, then they lied to the world about not having it. If the Obama Campaign received it in June 2007, then there was “no rush to release it. If the Obama Campaign received it in June 2007, and were preparing to release it, then Daly’s comment, “*the reason for blacking out the certificate number*” has nothing to do with not getting “*someone on the phone in Hawaii to tell us whether the number represented some secret information.*” Did everyone “*erred on the side of blacking it out.*” It was blacked out because Fukino had not given them one yet.

If it was due to anything other than that, it might have been because Geraghty suggested it in his June 9, 2008 article that led Markos to post it long before the Campaign “*rushed to release*” a reduced copy of what Markos posted followed by a Politifact-provided copy.



Politifact's Hollyfield also made a point of saying in her "Final chapter" story that the campaign would not have been able to get a copy as the HDOH only releases them to family members, and last time I checked, Daly was not one of them. Henig continues:

We also note that so far none of those questioning the authenticity of the document have produced a shred of evidence that the information on it is incorrect. Instead, some speculate that maybe, he was born in another country

I was expecting to also hear that "*His middle name is not Muhammed*" since this is exactly what Politifact wrote in their never-ending, "*Final chapter*" story. I am questioning the very existence of the document and authenticating the fact that both Politifact and Factcheck conspired to create a forged birth certificate and then use their phony-baloney status as "*independent, nonpartisan consumer advocates*" to proffer it and cover it up.

Remember this: Barack Obama had his Campaign operatives, White House Council, his lapdog Media, Factcheck, Politifact, and a battalion of lawyers to fight against the release of a genuine long-form birth certificate making sure that Obama would win the election.

Henig gave a hat-tip to their "*colleagues at Politifact*," giving them kudos for publishing their fraudulent story. The loopy theories she speaks of spring from their own brains, and not from those of conservatives:



We think our colleagues at PolitiFact.com, who also dug into some of these loopy theories put it pretty well: "It is possible that Obama conspired his way to the precipice of the world's biggest job, involving a vast network of people and government agencies over decades of lies. Anything's possible. But step back and look at the overwhelming evidence to the contrary and your sense of what's reasonable has to take over."

Yes, take a step back and look at all of the lies, distortions, innuendoes, false flags, libel, civil rights violations, identity fraud, wire fraud, interstate commerce fraud, election fraud, voter fraud, and identity fraud in which Politifact and Factcheck played a part.

Henig almost comes out and claims that Obama does not have to show any proof of his identity, but does state another lie about the legal claims in the Hollander case being bogus. They were legally legitimate, but like Berg, he lacked "standing":

# Berg Gets Sunk

October 27, 2008

SHARE    ...

Many readers have asked why Obama didn't show up in court with his birth certificate, if he is really a citizen. Obama and the DNC had instead filed a motion to dismiss the lawsuit, which, when it works, is usually the most efficient and least expensive way to dispose of a case. McCain didn't present his documentation in the Hollander case, either. (As we've written, the claims turned out to be legally bogus.)

Alan Keyes case against McCain was heard on its merits by Judge Alsup:

## Judge Rules McCain's U.S. Citizenship Is 'Highly Probable'

Tony Mauro

Legal Times

September 18, 2008

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A San Francisco federal judge ruled Tuesday that Republican presidential candidate John McCain's claim of U.S. citizenship is strong enough that a lawsuit challenging his placement on the California ballot should be dismissed.

Northern District of California Judge William Alsup ruled in the case of *Robinson v. Bowen*, filed by an elector pledged to third-party candidate Alan Keyes seeking an injunction to keep McCain off the November ballot. Two other challenges claiming that McCain's birthplace in the Panama Canal Zone in 1936 disqualifies him under the Constitution have been dismissed on standing grounds. But Alsup evaluated the merits of the claim in a hearing last week and in **an order** issued Tuesday.

Yet, unlike McCain, Obama has gotten preferential treatment by lots of activist judges.