MASSACHUSETTS 2016 VOTER GUIDE

A YALLA VOTE 2016 STATE VOTER GUIDE
As the world changes drastically around us, it is more important than ever to make our voices heard at the polls on November 8, 2016. The hope inspired by the revolutions that swept across the Arab world has turned into a desperate and urgent fear of violent extremists threatening the entire region. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict saw yet another cycle of failed negotiations coupled with tragedy and violence. The wars in Iraq and Syria continue to tear apart whole societies and fundamentally redefine the role of the global community.

At home, our government has yet to achieve the right balance between protecting our national security and preserving our civil liberties. We have seen countless accounts of alarming, intrusive surveillance programs targeting our community that violate our constitutionally guaranteed rights as equal citizens. Hard won momentum pushing forward immigration reform stalled and another session of congress will end without enacting much needed reform of our immigration system. The coming election will have to address all these questions and more, and your vote will shape the direction of this country for decades to come. Our community has been a part of the national conversation on these issues and it is critical that we get to the ballot box in November.

According to the latest US Census Bureau data, over 65,000 Arab Americans currently reside in Massachusetts. Yet, due to undercounting, we estimate that Massachusetts hosts a growing Arab American community totaling close to 200,000. The US Census Bureau reported that the population who identified as having Arabic-speaking ancestry grew by more than 18% between 2000 and 2010.

We have compiled this Voter Guide to help you educate yourself before going to the polls. It contains important information about the voting process in your state and contact information for parties and candidates. As our community of nearly 4 million Arab Americans continues to grow both in size and in political prominence, we remain focused and committed to the empowerment of our community and the betterment of our nation. For many, that begins at the ballot box. Use this guide, share it, and Yalla Vote!

**ARAB AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHICS**

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<th>AAI ESTIMATE</th>
<th>STATE RANK</th>
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<td>357,868</td>
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*Research by AAI and Zogby International suggest that the number above is likely significantly lower than the actual number of Arab Americans in the state. The American Community Survey identifies only a portion of the Arab population through a question on “ancestry.” Reasons for the undercount include the placement of and limit of the ancestry question (as distinct from race and ethnicity); the effect of the sample methodology on small, unevenly distributed ethnic groups; high levels of out-marriage among the third and fourth generations; and distrust/misunderstanding of government surveys among recent immigrants.

GENERAL ELECTION

General Election: Tuesday, November 8, 2016
Polls open 7 AM (though towns allowed to open polls at 5:45 AM). Polls close 8 PM.

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Elections Division, McCormack Building
One Ashburton Place, Room 1705
Boston, MA 02108
Toll-Free: 1-800-462-VOTE (8683)
617-727-2828
elections@sec.state.ma.us
www.sec.state.ma.us

Last day to register for the state election: October 19, 2016
Requests for Absentee Ballots must be received by 12 PM on November 7, 2016
Absentee Ballots must be received before 8 PM on November 8, 2016

REGISTER TO VOTE

You may submit an application to register or pre-register to vote in Massachusetts if:
• You are a citizen of the United States; and
• You are 16 years old; and
• You are not currently incarcerated by reason of a felony conviction.

If you meet the above requirements, you may apply online, by mail, or in-person.

You must be at least 18 years old on or before election day in order to vote.

In order to register to vote, a Voter Registration Form must be submitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This form can be found here: www.sec.state.ma.us/ele/elepdf/Voter-reg-mail-in.pdf.

The form can be filled and submitted online here: www.sec.state.ma.us/ovr/. You must have a signature on file with the Registry of Motor Vehicles in order to register to vote online.

In order to register by mail, download the voter registration form, print it, and fill it out. After completing the form, it must be delivered to your local Massachusetts election office (find your office here: http://www.sec.state.ma.us/ele/eleclk/clkidx.htm) and the elections division of the Secretary of the Commonwealth’s office (refer above to State Election Information for the mailing address where the form needs to be sent).

Another option is to register in-person at your local election office or at the elections division office. Voter registration can also be performed in-person at a transaction with the Registry of Motor Vehicles and at certain public assistance agencies. Voter registration forms completed in-person are valid as of the day that they are signed.

ABSENTEE VOTING

Massachusetts voters can vote by absentee ballot if they:
• will be absent from their city or town on Election Day;
• possess a physical disability
• possess a religious belief that prevents other forms of voting besides absentee voting.

Although the deadline to request absentee ballots is noon of the day before Election Day, voters should apply as soon as possible. An absentee ballot application form is available at your local election office and online.

To be counted, a completed absentee ballot must be received by the elections division of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts before 8 PM on Election Day.

EARLY VOTING

Voters may vote early in person at a designated early voting location or by mail. A voter may only vote early by mail or at an early voting location for the city or town in which he or she is registered to vote. Early voting begins on October 24, 2016 at the start of your local election office’s hours. Early voting ends on the closing time of your local election office on November 4, 2016.
VOTER ID REQUIREMENTS

You may be asked to show identification at the check-in table for any of the following reasons:

• You are voting for the first time in Massachusetts in a federal election;
• You are an inactive voter;
• You are casting a provisional or challenged ballot;
• The poll worker has a reasonable suspicion that leads them to request identification.

Presenting photo identification is not required. A full listing of acceptable forms of identification can be found online.

CAMPAIGNING & THE POLLS

Massachusetts law prohibits campaigning within 150 feet of a polling location. This includes but is not limited to: the posting, exhibition, circulation, or distribution of material—including posters, stickers, cards, handbills, placards, pictures or circulars—intended to influence the action of the voter. A person standing within 150 feet of a polling location, including observers in the polling location, may not: hold any campaign sign; hand any person literature intended to influence the voter’s action at the polls; wear any campaign buttons or identifying signage; solicit a person’s vote for or against a candidate or question on the ballot; or, distribute stickers. Circulators of nomination papers, initiative and referenda petitions are also restricted from soliciting signatures within 150 feet of a building entrance door to a polling place. This is true even where the nomination papers, initiative petition or referendum have nothing to do with the current election.

The law, however, does not limit the voter themselves from bringing material into the voting booth. They can bring preprinted brochures or pamphlets, or their own notes. The voter may also bring with them a sticker, handed to them on their way into the polls by one of the write-in candidates, to affix to the ballot. However, there are criminal penalties for exhibiting such materials.

Accordingly, voters should not display campaign literature while in the polling location. Additionally, it is incumbent on the election officers to check the voting booths regularly to see that no one has left any materials behind.

Representatives of the news media shall be allowed to enter, remain within and leave any polling place or restricted area surrounding any polling place to observe the election, provided any such representative who in any way interferes with the orderly process of voting shall be evicted by the moderator. Any person who violates any provision of this section or, while the polls are open for voting, removes or injures any such distance marker, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than three months or both.

POLL WATCHERS

Any citizen may go to a polling place and observe. The poll watcher watches to see if any violations of the election laws occur. If such a violation occurs, the poll watcher is to inform the election board of the violation. The election board consists of the poll workers. Uniformed law enforcement officers are not allowed to be poll watchers.

They cannot use the poll workers’ supplies. The poll watcher may not interfere with or impede the conduct of any election. He/she should come no closer to the official table or the voting booths than is reasonably necessary. Unless there is an observation of questionable nature, the poll watcher is not permitted to speak to the election board or voter.

What may poll watchers do:

• The first poll watcher of the Election Day has the right to see that the ballot box is empty before the first ballot is cast.
• A poll watcher may observe the distribution of the ballot to the voter and after the voter has voted the depositing of ballot into the ballot box.
• If the poll watcher observes what he/she thinks might be a violation, he/she may question a voter’s privilege by stating his/her case to the election board. Remember, the election board consists of the poll workers at that precinct.
The poll watcher may observe the closing procedures when the polls close. A poll watcher is not allowed to talk to any person in the polling place except when questioning a procedure.

No poll watcher may wear anything advertising a candidacy or promoting for or against an issue. Poll watchers are official observers only. They may observe the conduct of the election before, during and after the polls close. The election board is the sole authority in the polling place on Election Day. No person, except the board, may handle or touch election supplies and materials. If the poll watcher feels that a violation has taken place during an election, the poll watcher must notify the election board. Electioneering, campaigning or solicitation within 100 feet of the entrance to the polling room is prohibited.

The law requires that everyone who works in a polling place of Election Date receive training, including instruction on the rights of voters with disabilities. Also, a poll worker shall be a voter of the state and the poll worker may serve only in the precinct for which his or her appointment is received. Furthermore, a student may be appointed as a poll worker. However, an elections official may appoint not more than five students per precinct to serve under the direct supervision of precinct board members designated by the elections official. Poll workers also learn about issues confronting voters who have disabilities, including access barriers and the need to make reasonable modification of policies and procedures to allow equals access to vote.
2016 PRESIDENTIAL & VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Democratic Presidential Challenger

Hillary Clinton, a graduate of Yale Law School, began her career working for the Children’s Defense Fund, and later acting as an advisor to the U.S. House Judiciary Committee during the Watergate scandal. She served as First Lady of Arkansas from 1979 to 1992, during which she became a partner at Rose Law Firm and led several business ventures. In 1993, Hillary Clinton became First Lady of the United States when Bill Clinton was elected as President. As First Lady, she chaired the Task Force on National Healthcare Reform. In 2000, Clinton was elected to the U.S. Senate from New York, where she served two terms. During her time in the Senate, Clinton served on the Committee on Budget, Armed Services, Environment and Public Works, Health, Education, Labor and Pensions, and Special Committee on Aging. Additionally, she was a member of the Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In the 2008 Presidential election she ran unsuccessfully against President Barack Obama. President Obama appointed Clinton U.S. Secretary of State, where she served from 2009 to 2013. She announced her campaign for the 2016 Democratic nomination on Twitter in April 2015.

Hillary for America
www.hillaryclinton.com
Hillary for America
Post Office Box 5256
New York, NY 10185-5256
P: (646) 854-1432

Democratic Vice Presidential Challenger

Senator Tim Kaine (D-VA) graduated from the University of Missouri, and earned a law degree from Harvard Law School during which he interrupted his studies to work for nine months at a Jesuit mission in Honduras. Upon completion of Harvard Law, Kaine entered private practice and became a lecturer at the University of Richmond School of Law. He was first elected to public office in 1994, when he won a seat on the Richmond, Virginia City Council. He was then elected Mayor of Richmond in 1998, serving in that position until 2001 when he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. Kaine was elected Governor of Virginia in 2005, serving until 2010. He served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 2009 to 2011, and then decided to run for the vacant U.S. Senate seat, an election he won. Senator Kaine is presently serving in the Senate and is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senate Budget Committee, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the Special Committee on Aging.

Senator Kaine was selected by Hillary Clinton as her Vice Presidential running mate on July 22nd. On July 27, 2016 Senator Kaine officially accepted the Democratic nomination.
Republican Presidential Challenger

**Donald Trump** is a real estate mogul and television personality best known for the eponymous Trump Organization and his reality TV program “The Apprentice.” Born and raised in New York City, Trump earned his bachelor’s degree in economics from the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School in 1968. In 1973, Trump inherited his father’s real estate and construction firm, and renamed it “The Trump Organization.”

Trump is a politically active member of the Tea Party movement and had discussed the idea of running for President of the United States in five previous election cycles. In June 2015, Trump announced his campaign for the 2016 Republican nomination in front of Trump Tower in New York City. Trump officially accepted the Republican National Committee’s nomination for President at the 2016 Republican National Convention.

Donald J. Trump for President  
www.donaldjtrump.com  
Donald J. Trump President, Inc  
C/O Trump Tower  
725 5th Avenue  
New York, NY 10022  
P: (646) 736-1779

Republican Vice Presidential Challenger

Following graduation from law school, **Governor Mike Pence** unsuccessfully ran for Congress in 1988 and 1990, losing both times to Democratic incumbent Phil Sharp. In 1991, Pence was named President of the Indiana Policy Review Foundation, a conservative think tank based in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Pence was elected to Congress in November 2000 and served for six terms. In November 2008, his fellow GOP members elected him to serve as Chairman of the House Republican Conference. During his tenure in Congress, Pence served on multiple House committees including, Agriculture, Judiciary, Small Business, and Foreign Affairs. In May 2011, Pence announced that he would not run for re-election in Congress, and instead successfully ran for Governor of Indiana in the 2012 election. As Governor, Pence made national headlines when he signed Indiana’s controversial “Religious Freedom Restoration Act” into law. This action brought about widespread criticism alleging that the bill would permit discrimination against the LGBTQ community.

On July 15, 2016, Donald Trump announced that he had selected Pence as his Vice Presidential running mate in the 2016 Presidential election.
This is a good faith compilation of recorded positions the major party candidates have taken on selected issues the Arab American Institute is monitoring. This is not a comprehensive summary of candidates’ policies, but rather a reflection of the most common and clear policies we have documented the candidates put forward during the 2016 campaign.

**Hillary Clinton**

Former Secretary of State

Democrat

**General**

Clinton has expressed belief that America has a “unique and unparalleled ability to be a force for peace and progress, a champion for freedom and opportunity.”

Clinton stresses that “American leadership means leading with our values in pursuance of our interests, in protection of our security.”

Clinton has said, “America’s network of allies is part of what makes us exceptional...our allies deliver for us every day.”

**Egypt**

During a meeting with Egyptian President el-Sisi, “Secretary Clinton emphasized the importance of respect for rule of law and human rights to Egypt’s future progress and raised concerns about prosecution of Egyptian human rights organizations and activists.”

Clinton has criticized the regime of Egyptian President el Sisi, saying “I cautioned about a quick overthrow of Mubarak, and we now are back with basically an army dictatorship.”

**Iraq**

Clinton says that the U.S. will never put ground troops into Iraq again, and regrets voting for the war in Iraq while serving in the U.S. Senate.

Clinton supports continued training of the Iraqi army.

Clinton has blamed the former Prime Minister of Iraq, Nouri al-Malaki, for much of the region’s current turmoil, saying he “sectarianized his military, setting Shia against Sunni.”

“We need to put sustained pressure on the government in Baghdad to get its political house in order, move forward with national reconciliation, and finally, stand up a national guard. Baghdad needs to accept, even embrace, arming Sunni and Kurdish forces in the war against ISIS.”

**Donald Trump**

Businessman

Republican

**General**

Trump has promised that if elected, “our new goal must be to defeat Islamic terrorism, not nation-building.”

Trump has said that the problem with U.S. foreign policy with traditional U.S. allies in the Arab world is that, “We make bad deals. As a country, we don’t have victories anymore.”

In his promise to correct American foreign policy, Trump said that the current chaos in the Middle East, “began with a dangerous idea that we could make western democracies out of countries that had no experience or interests in becoming a western democracy.”

During a meeting, Trump “thanked President el-Sisi and the Egyptian people for what they have done in defense of their country and for the betterment of the world.”

Trump said that the U.S. should not have acted to “support the overthrow of Mubarak in Egypt.”

**U.S. Campaign Against ISIL**

**U.S. Command of the Anti-ISIL Coalition**

Clinton has said, “I don’t think that the United States-- has the bulk of the responsibility [to deal with ISIL]. I really put that on Assad and on the Iraqis and on the region itself.”

Trump says he never supported the Iraq war, and that the U.S. withdrawal from Iraq was “a catastrophic mistake” that lead to the rise of ISIL.

Trump said that the U.S. could have prevented the rise of ISIL by “taking the oil” from Iraqis, and that the U.S. should have left “a certain group behind to take various sections where they have the oil.”

Clinton believes the U.S. must lead the anti-ISIL coalition by “intensifying” the American-led air campaign, but supporting Arab and Kurdish fighters on the ground.

Trump wants to establish a broad anti-ISIL coalition with “any nation in the region that is threatened by the rise of radical Islam. But this has to be a two-way street. They must also be good to us. Remember that.”

To fight ISIL, Trump said he will “will partner with King Abdullah of Jordan, and President Sisi of Egypt, and all others who recognize this ideology of death that must be extinguished.”

Trump has advocated for a change in U.S. policy regarding Russian involvement, saying “let Russia fight ISIS, if they want to fight them, in Syria. We can fight them in Iraq.”
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<tr>
<th><strong>U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST ISIL</strong></th>
<th><strong>SYRIA</strong></th>
<th><strong>PALESTINE-ISRAEL</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Boots on the Ground</strong></td>
<td><strong>Diplomatic Strategy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Settlement Framework</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinton does not believe in putting American troops into Syria or Iraq.</td>
<td>Clinton has said “There is no alternative to a political transition that allows Syrians to end Assad’s rule”</td>
<td>Clinton believes that “Only a two-state solution can provide Palestinians independence, sovereignty and dignity, and provide Israelis the secure and recognized borders of a democratic, Jewish state.”</td>
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<td>Clinton believes the U.S. “can be strong and smart without advocating torture or bigotry.”</td>
<td>After sustained criticism about her reluctance to describe the terrorist threat as “radical Islamic extremism,” in June 2016 Clinton said, “To me, radical jihadism, radical Islamism, I think they mean the same thing. I’m happy to say either, but that’s not the point. All this talk and demagoguery and rhetoric is not going to solve the problem.”</td>
<td>Trump supports a two-state solution but that the Palestinian Authority must first do two things: recognize “Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish State” and “stop the terror, stop the attacks, stop the teaching of hatred.”</td>
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<td>Clinton has proposed an “intelligence surge” against ISIL that includes more operations officers and linguists, more technical surveillance, intercepting terrorist communications, flying more reconnaissance missions, and working in close partnership with other intelligence services.</td>
<td>After Assad’s transition Clinton has pointed to the path toward peace in Syria, saying “we have models for how seemingly intractable multi-sectarian civil wars do eventually end. We can learn lessons from Lebanon and Bosnia about what it will take.”</td>
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<td>Hillary pledged that if she’s elected president, she will never condone or practice torture anywhere in the world.</td>
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<td>Trump has kept his plan to defeat ISIL a secret in order to be “unpredictable,” but has said of his plan, “We’re going to have to do something extremely tough over there. Like knock the hell out of them.”</td>
<td>Clinton believes that ending the Syrian civil war cannot be done militarily, but rather through a political and diplomatic effort.</td>
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<td>Trump believes the U.S. is currently fighting an ineffective, politically correct war against ISIL and said that “the other thing is with the terrorists, you have to take out their families.”</td>
<td>Clinton has said she, “wouldn’t give up on train and equip” to increase U.S. support for Kurdish forces fighting Assad.”</td>
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<td>Trump seems to have supported the introduction of U.S. ground troops to fight ISIL, saying “I would listen to the generals, but I’m hearing numbers of 20,000 to 30,000.”</td>
<td>Clinton advocates for establishing no-fly zones in northern Syria to offer humanitarian protection to fleeing refugees, and because “it gives us some leverage in our conversations with Russia.”</td>
<td>Clinton supports creating safe zones in Syria so that refugees do not have to migrate, and says, “we will get the money from Gulf states and others. We’ll supervise it.”</td>
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<td>Trump has advocated for re-instituting the torture tactic of waterboarding, saying “we should go tougher than waterboarding.”</td>
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<td>Clinton believes the U.S. is currently fighting an ineffective, politically correct war against ISIL and said that “the other thing is with the terrorists, you have to take out their families.”</td>
<td>Clinton has been unequivocal about the importance of rhetoric in the fight against ISIL, saying “we can’t defeat Radical Islamic Terrorism” unless we acknowledge it exists and is the problem.</td>
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<td>Trump has criticized the U.S. program to train and equip Syrian rebels, saying “We’re training people and we don’t know who they are” and notes that the rebels might be worse than Assad.</td>
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<td>Trump has hesitantly supported the introduction of U.S. ground troops in Syria, saying “I hate the concept of it, but on a humanitarian basis, you have to.”</td>
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### PALESTINE-ISRAEL

**Settlement Framework**

- **Clinton**: Clinton believes settling the future of Jerusalem is “is the hardest issue.” On Israeli settlement growth, Clinton says it is “clearly a terrible signal to send if at the same time you claim you’re looking for a two-state solution.”

- **Trump**: Trump has promised to immediately recognize Jerusalem “as the undivided capital of the State of Israel” if elected and move the U.S. Embassy there.

**U.S. Role in Diplomatic Efforts**

- **Clinton**: Clinton believes that direct negotiations should be preserved, and that there cannot be an externally-imposed settlement. Clinton has promised to veto U.N. Security Council resolutions critical of Israel. Clinton has opposed the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement and has said that it is a campaign to delegitimize Israel.

- **Trump**: Trump has promised to try to negotiate a peace deal as a “somewhat neutral” broker in what he thinks is “probably the toughest negotiation of all time.”

**U.S. Aid to Israel**

- **Clinton**: Clinton has said that she will invite Prime Minister Netanyahu to the White House as one of her first acts as President. Clinton has advocated for increasing rocket and missile defense support of Israel and for ensuring that Israel “always has the qualitative military edge.” On the 2014 Israeli incursion into Gaza Clinton said, “Hamas provokes Israel. They often pretend to have people in civilian garb acting as though they are civilians who are Hamas fighters. And I think Israel has a right to defend itself.”

- **Trump**: Trump has promised to protect Israel “100%.”

**Gaza**

- **Clinton**: Mr. Trump has no public statements or official positions regarding the Gaza Strip.

### CIVIL RIGHTS & CIVIL LIBERTIES

**Surveillance**

- **Clinton**: Clinton has stressed the need to “keep the balance of civil liberties, privacy and security.” Hillary Clinton has called for the National Security Administration to be more transparent and for a more vigorous system of judicial review for domestic surveillance programs. Clinton supports a national commission on encryption, and believes that there can be common ground in the conflict between encryption and law enforcement demands.

- **Trump**: Trump believes that “a lot of people would be willing to give up some privacy in order to have more safety.” Trump has supported instituting the surveillance of mosques and a database tracking Muslims in the U.S., saying the U.S. has “got to use strong measures or you’re going to see buildings coming down.” Trump believes that our current surveillance programs “put political correctness above your safety” and promises that as President he will “give our intelligence community, law enforcement, and military the tools they need to prevent terrorist attacks.”

- **Mr. Trump has no public statements or official positions regarding the National Security Administration to run domestic mass surveillance programs with a court that can “issue individual rulings on when this metadata can be accessed.”**

- **Trump advocates for the National Security Administration to run domestic mass surveillance programs with a court that can “issue individual rulings on when this metadata can be accessed.”**
**CIVIL RIGHTS & CIVIL LIBERTIES**

**Policing Practices**

- Clinton has called for reforming police practices by ending the use of profiling, “go right at implicit bias,” equipping officers with body cameras, and has laid out plans to form national guidelines on the use of force by police officers.

- Clinton has advocated for banning citizens on the terrorist watch list from being allowed to purchase guns.

- Trump has called for U.S. law enforcement agencies to use profiling in their work, and looks to Israel as a model for this where “they see somebody that is suspicious, they will take the person in.”

- Trump has said that U.S. needs to bring back the stop-and-frisk policing tactic that was disbanded in New York.

- Trump has said that one of his first acts as President would be to establish a Commission on Radical Islam to “identify and explain to the American public the core convictions and beliefs of Radical Islam, to identify warning signs of radicalization, and to expose the networks in our society that support radicalization. This commission will be used to develop new protocols for local police officers, federal investigators, and immigration screeners.”

**BIGOTRY**

**Views on American Diversity**

- Clinton regularly speaks out against the use of bigoted speech including the propagation of racism, xenophobia, misogyny, and homophobia.

- Clinton said “no matter who you are, what you look like, what faith you practice, or who you love, we have a place for you and your rights are just as sacred as anybody else’s.”

- “We need to acknowledge some hard truths about race and justice in this country, and one of those hard truths is that that racial inequality is not merely a symptom of economic inequality. Black people across America still experience racism every day.”

- Trump believes that the American Muslim community is harboring terrorists, explaining, “It’s like they’re protecting each other, but they’re really doing very bad damage, and they have to open up to society. They have to report the bad ones.”

- Trump has been criticized for his comments about Mexicans, women, the disabled, the Black Lives Matter Movement, and Muslims, when asked if he believes himself to be divisive, he said “I don’t think so.”

- Trump has pledged to be a champion for all Americans, saying “I will fight to ensure that every American is treated equally, protected equally, and honored equally.”

- Trump believes that bringing jobs and “spirit” back to African American communities will get rid of crime.

- In making his pitch to African American voters, Trump said “You’re living in your poverty, your schools are no good, you have no jobs, 58 percent of your youth is unemployed — what the hell do you have to lose?”

**Racial Justice**

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<th><strong>Donald Trump</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reform</strong></td>
<td>Clinton advocates for comprehensive immigration reform with a “pathway to full and equal” citizenship. Clinton wants to end the current administration’s policy of immigration raids and roundups, saying “We’re going to keep families together.” Hillary Clinton has condemned the so-called ‘Muslim ban.’ Clinton rejects religious tests for immigrants. Clinton promised to establish an Office of Immigrant Affairs to address the language, education, and economic barriers that hinder the integration of immigrants into American society.</td>
<td>Trump has plans to build a wall along the southern border to “stop the illegal movement of people, drugs, and weapons.” Trump has called for a temporary, “total and complete shutdown” of Muslims travelling to the United States because “there’s a serious, serious problem with the Muslims and it’s got to be addressed.” Trump has said that he will quickly deport undocumented immigrants who are “criminals, gang members, security threats, visa overstays, those who are relying on public welfare” as well as recent arrivals under President Obama’s Executive Action programs and “anybody brought into this country from the [Syrian] migration.” Trump has called for an ideological test for immigrants to only admit those who share “our values and respect our people” and has said a Trump Administration would temporarily ban immigration from “volatile regions of the world that have a history of exporting terrorism.” Trump questions the ability and desire of immigrants to assimilate into American society. Trump is concerned with second generation immigrants who he said “is turning out in some cases worse than the first generation.” Trump has said he will immediately terminate President Obama’s “two illegal amnesty programs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive Action</strong></td>
<td>Clinton supports the policies in the major executive actions on immigration that President Obama started: DACA, DAPA, and the DREAM Act. Clinton believes that the Supreme Court should uphold the ability of the President to issue such executive actions on immigration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refugee Resettlement</strong></td>
<td>Clinton called for 65,000 Syrian refugees to be admitted after “careful screening and vetting.” Clinton will not use a religious test to screen refugees.</td>
<td>Trump has said he would end the Syrian refugee resettlement program because he alleges the vetting process is flawed and Syrian refugees might be a “Trojan horse” bringing “Radical Islamic Terrorism into the West.” Trump has called for a database of immigrants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*sources available upon request*
# Massachusetts State Directory

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## 2016 U.S. House of Representatives Candidates

### U.S. House, MA 1st District

**Incumbent**  
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P.O. Box 718, Springfield, MA 01101  
P: (413) 8420-6363  
www.nealforcongress.com

**Challenger**  
Thomas Simmons (L)  
www.simmons4congress.com

### U.S. House, MA 2nd District

**Incumbent**  
James P. McGovern (D)  
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**Challenger**  
*Unchallenged*

### U.S. House, MA 3rd District

**Incumbent**  
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Lowell, MA 01853  
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### U.S. House, MA 4th District

**Incumbent**  
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U.S. House, MA 5th District

Incumbent
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Challenger
Unchallenged

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Incumbent
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Challenger
Unchallenged

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Challenger
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U.S. House, MA 9th District

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