



**Government Reform at the Hands of the People:
A Citizens' Forum**

February 5, 2009

Agenda

8:30 AM

Importance of the Initiative & Referendum Process: Challenges and Opportunities

Paul Jacob—*President of the Citizens in Charge Foundation*

Mike Gravel—*Former United States Senator and 2008 Presidential Candidate*

Grover Norquist—*President of Americas for Tax Reform*

Rob Richie—*Executive Director of Fair Vote*

9:45 AM

Enacting Real Change: Citizen-Led Reform Efforts

Sean Parnell—*President of the Center for Competitive Politics*

Edward Rosenthal—*Virginia ACLU*

Dick Heller—*District of Columbia v. Heller*

Tyler Harber—*Save Our Secret Ballot*

About the Speakers

Paul Jacob

Paul Jacob, a leading advocate for voter Initiative & Referendum, is President of the Citizens in Charge Foundation.

Paul has worked on over 150 ballot campaigns for initiative, referendums, recalls and candidates in nearly every state. An acclaimed multi-media commentator, Paul hosts an online, radio, and print opinion program, *Common Sense*, which reaches a growing list of e-mail subscribers and is aired daily on more than 150 radio stations in 48 states.

For more than a decade, Paul was the term limits movement's leading voice, running U.S. Term Limits. The movement set the all-time record, placing measures on 14 state ballots in 1992 and again in 1996. For his work limiting politicians, columnist Robert Novak good-naturedly called Jacob "the most hated man in Washington."

Currently, Paul writes a weekly column for Townhall.com, and his work has been featured in USA Today, The Chicago Tribune, Roll Call, The Washington Times, The New York Daily News, Human Events, The Washington Examiner and other publications. Jacob is a regular guest on television and talk radio.

Paul has been named "a rising star in politics" by Campaigns & Elections magazine, received the Society for Individual Liberty's "Phoenix Award" for "contributions to the advancement of liberty in America," and was dubbed one of "The Best and the Rightest" by National Journal.

In addition to heading up Citizens in Charge, Paul is a board member of the Center for Independent Thought.

Paul lives with his wife Rhonda and their three children in Woodbridge, Virginia.

Mike Gravel

Mike Gravel was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, to French Canadian immigrants. He attended French-speaking Catholic schools and as a teenager, when he wasn't working with his father and brothers in the house painting and construction business, volunteered in local Springfield politics, developing an avid interest in government.

Senator Gravel enlisted in the U.S. Army (1951-54) and served as special adjutant in the Communication Intelligence Services and as a Special Agent in the Counter Intelligence Corps. He received a B.S. in Economics from Columbia University, New York City, and holds four honorary degrees in law and public affairs.

Mike Gravel served in the Alaska House of Representatives from 1963-66, and as Speaker from 1965-66. He then represented Alaska in the U.S. Senate from 1969-81. He served on the Finance, Interior, and Environmental and Public Works committees, chairing the Energy, Water Resources, Buildings and Grounds, and Environmental Pollution subcommittees.

In 1971, he waged a successful one-man filibuster for five months that forced the Nixon administration to cut a deal, effectively ending the draft in the United States. He is most prominently known for his release of the Pentagon Papers, the secret official study that revealed the lies and manipulations of successive U.S. administrations that misled the country into the Vietnam War. After the New York Times published portions of the leaked study, the Nixon administration moved to block any further publication of information and to punish any newspaper publisher who revealed the contents.

From the floor of the senate, Gravel (a junior senator at the time) insisted that his constituents had a right to know the truth behind the war and proceeded to read 4,100 pages of the 7,000 page document into the senate record. The Supreme Court ultimately ruled that Senator Gravel did not have the right and responsibility to share official documents with his constituents.

He then published *The Senator Gravel Edition, The Pentagon Papers*, Beacon Press (1971). This publication resulted in litigation, *Gravel v. U.S.*, resulting in a landmark Supreme Court decision relative to the Speech and Debate Clause (Article 1, Section 6) of the United States Constitution.

He has worked as a cab driver in New York City, a clerk on Wall Street and as a brakeman on the Alaska Railroad. He founded and served as president of The Democracy Foundation, Philadelphia II, and Direct Democracy, nonprofit corporations dedicated to the establishment of direct democracy in the United States through the enactment of the National Initiative for Democracy by American voters.

Books authored by Senator Gravel are *Jobs and More Jobs*, and *Citizen Power*. He lectures and writes about governance, foreign affairs, economics, Social Security, tax reform, energy, environmental issues and democracy.

Senator Gravel is married to Whitney Stewart Gravel and has two grown children: Martin Gravel living in Colorado and Lynne Gravel Mosier, living in California. The Gravel family has four grandchildren: Renee, Alex, Madison and Mackenzie.

Grover Norquist

Grover Norquist, a native of Massachusetts, has been one of Washington's most effective issues management strategists for over two decades.

Mr. Norquist is president of Americans for Tax Reform (ATR), a coalition of taxpayer groups, individuals and businesses opposed to higher taxes at both the federal, state and local levels. ATR organizes the TAXPAYER PROTECTION PLEDGE, which asks all candidates for federal and state office to commit themselves in writing to oppose all tax increases. To date, President George W. Bush, 193 House members, and 41 Senators have taken the pledge. On the state level, 7 governors and 1,221 state legislators have taken the pledge.

Grover is author of the book *Leave Us Alone -- Getting the Government's Hands Off Our Money, Our Guns, Our Lives*. The book is an optimistic look at how the conservative movement can and will grow during the next 25 years.

Currently, Mr. Norquist sits on the board of the National Rifle Association and the American Conservative Union and serves as a contributing editor to the *American Spectator*. He has previously held Executive Director Positions with the National Taxpayers Union and the College Republicans and served as a commissioner on the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce and National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service.

In the words of former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, Grover Norquist is "the person who I regard as the most innovative, creative, courageous and entrepreneurial leader of the anti-tax efforts and of conservative grassroots activism in America . . . He has truly made a difference and truly changed American history."

P.J. O'Rourke says, "Grover Norquist is Tom Paine crossed with Lee Atwater plus just a soupcon of Madame Defarge."

Mr. Norquist holds a Masters of Business Administration and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics, both from Harvard University. He and his wife, Samah, live in Washington, DC.

Robert “Rob” Richie

Robert “Rob” Richie is the executive director of FairVote, a non-profit organization that researches and advocates election reforms that increase voter turnout, accountable governance and fair representation. An expert on international and domestic electoral systems, Rob has directed FairVote (formerly the Center for Voting and Democracy) since its founding in 1992.

Rob has addressed many organizations regarding election reform, as well as helped to write legislation seeking to ensure fair voting practices. He has testified before numerous charter commissions and elected officials in several cities and states. In 1993, Rob toured New Zealand at the invitation of electoral reformers during a successful referendum campaign in that country to adopt a full representation voting system.

Rob’s commentary has been published in such publications as New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, Roll Call, The Nation, National Civic Review, Boston Review, Christian Science Monitor and Legal Times, as well in eight books since 1999.

Born in Washington, D.C., Rob graduated from Haverford College with a B.A. in philosophy in 1987. Before co-founding FairVote, he worked for three winning congressional campaigns in Washington state, and for non-profit organizations in Washington and the District of Columbia. He is currently married to Cynthia Terrell and has three children.

Sean Parnell

Sean Parnell is the President of the Center for Competitive Politics.

Sean was previously vice president for external affairs at The Heartland Institute, a free market think tank in Chicago. His primary responsibility for Heartland was fundraising. At Heartland, Sean also spent time researching, writing, and speaking on public policy issues. He wrote Congressional testimony and numerous articles and op-eds. He also authored two research papers for the Texas Public Policy Foundation and briefed public officials and trade groups on policy issues.

Prior to joining Heartland, Sean worked on political campaigns in Iowa. He managed a successful congressional campaign and served as finance director for a U.S. Senate race. Sean received an economics degree from Drake University.

Edward S. Rosenthal

Edward S. Rosenthal is a founding principal and the managing partner of Rich Greenberg Rosenthal & Costle, LLP and its predecessors. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Amherst College as an Independent Scholar in 1973. In 1976, he graduated from Georgetown University Law Center, and has been engaged in the private practice of law with offices in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, ever since.

Mr. Rosenthal has enjoyed notable accomplishments at both the trial and appellate levels. At the trial level, his achievements have included the successful defense of a notorious capital murder prosecution; six- and seven-figure awards and settlements in complex personal injury and product liability cases; a writ of mandamus entered against a local City Manager in a police officer's pension dispute; jury verdicts in excess of \$350,000 for compensatory and punitive damages following a 3-week trade secrets trial; and the establishment, following a 3-month trial against Nissan Motors, of a design defect in the seating configuration of the 1982 Nissan 200SX, which resulted in a lifetime, structured settlement on behalf of a quadriplegic client. In the appellate courts, Mr. Rosenthal has briefed and argued successful appeals resulting in appellate decisions establishing limits on the introduction of reputation evidence and hearsay opinion testimony under the Federal Rules of Evidence; requiring the testimony of patients to support each instance for which a physician may be prosecuted for issuing illegitimate drug prescriptions; refining the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine under the Fourth Amendment; vindicating the rights of state prisoners to a drug- and weapon-free environment at the Virginia State Penitentiary; requiring insurance carriers paying infant settlements to see to the proper application of proceeds disbursed on behalf of an infant plaintiff; and providing clear and definite trial court procedures for evaluating and honoring an accused's Sixth Amendment request to represent himself.

Mr. Rosenthal is the author of "The Bill of Rights in Its 200th Year: A Casualty of the War on Drugs?" which was featured in the 1992 edition of George Mason University's Civil Rights Law Journal. He is an occasional lecturer on the constitution and criminal law at schools and universities. Mr. Rosenthal has testified on the constitutionality of proposed legislation

before the Courts of Justice Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates. As the former chair of the Alexandria Bar Association's Legislative Affairs Committee, Mr. Rosenthal contributed to the successful effort to establish a Public Defender's Office for the City of Alexandria, one of the first such offices in Virginia. He has frequently served as an evaluator in the D.C. Street Law Mock Trial Program, sponsored by Georgetown University. Under the auspices of the Federal Judicial Training Center, Mr. Rosenthal has participated in the training of new federal trial judges. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the ACLU of Virginia and an active member of the statewide Legal Panel, which helps select those cases that the ACLU of Virginia will support. Mr. Rosenthal is also a Master of the George Mason University Chapter of the American Inns of Court, and he has assisted a number of area law firms and sole practitioners with matters of law office technology.

Mr. Rosenthal is married to Pamela Comfort Rosenthal. They live in Reston, Virginia, where they raised their four now-grown children and several generations of German Shepherds. They are avid fans and season-ticketholders with the Shakespeare and Folger Theaters and the Washington Nationals.

Dick Anthony Heller

Dick Heller was born in San Diego in 1941 and graduated from Manteca High School. He joined the Army at 17 as a Paratrooper in 101st Airborne division, was a Sky Diver at Ft. Campbell, KY. Heller moved to Washington, D.C. at age 20 because his parents had military jobs there.

Heller worked his way through college and earned a Degree in Engineering. He has worked for NASA, as a Bank Teller, an investment banker, and an IT systems analyst. He became a DC Armed "SPECIAL POLICE" Officer" as a method to help advance his case against the District's hand gun ban.

He founded the "Children's Birthright Trust Fund" charity in 1984 to support worthy projects for children and started by giving away computers to youth groups, and has taught entrepreneur classes in DC public schools and in housing projects after school to impressively ambitious youths.

Dick was the sole plaintiff with proper legal "standing" in the Parker vs. D.C. gun case which was then automatically renamed Heller vs. District of Columbia. The Supreme Court ruled in that case that the 2nd Amendment gives individuals the right to bear arms.

Heller has been Treasurer of the Libertarian Party of D.C. since July 2004. He has been a supporter of Dr. Ron Paul's presidential bid in both the Libertarian & Republican parties.

Dick Heller continues the struggle to advance gun rights and civil liberties today.

Tyler Harber

Tyler Harber, Vice-President and the Director of the Political and Public Affairs Division for Wilson Research Strategies.

With extensive training and experience in quantitative and qualitative research, strategic communications, and campaign management, Harber is an expert at developing winning strategies for both political and public affairs campaigns.

Prior to joining WRS, Harber was Project Director at Public Opinion Strategies where he managed hundreds of quantitative and qualitative research projects for domestic and international political and public affairs clients. Harber's previous work experience includes serving as a Partner and Director of Research for National Public Strategies, Senior Electioneer (political consultant) for Southern Political Group, as well as campaign manager for dozens of candidates from School Board to US Senate.

Harber's clients include candidates for some of the most competitive political races around the world. In 2006, one of the worst years for Republicans in the US in decades, Harber's team at Public Opinion Strategies helped manage the research and strategy for four winning U.S. Senate races, six winning Republican Governors, 46 Members of Congress, as well as numerous down-ticket statewide and legislative winners.

In 2008, Harber's political and public affairs team at Wilson Research Strategies once again proved that they could be successful in another tough election cycle for Republicans. Harber's team worked on over 200 political races, including 22 Congressional races, 21 Independent Expenditure Organizations and Campaign Committees involved in dozens of races, and seven winning ballot measures. WRS also sent one of only a handful of Republican freshmen to Congress while defending 23 incumbents.

Harber's work on the international political scene is unrivaled by most of his peers. The depth of his experience has made him a highly sought after asset for strategic research teams for political and public affairs campaigns throughout the world. Harber has conducted research in countries with volatile political environments including working in emerging democracies and hostile hot spots all around the globe.

Harber is often sought after by newspapers and television and radio news programs to provide insights on political environments, issues and campaigns. He regularly provides analysis for

MSNBC, Fox News, CNN and CNN International on the dynamics of the US and International political environment, in addition to reviewing political ads for The Hill newspaper.

With hundreds of high profile clients under his consult, Harber has made a lasting mark on modern political and public affairs research. He is a rising star in political circles around the world and is a cornerstone pillar of Wilson Research Strategies.

Related Media

House panel moves to protect petitioners

A bill would make it more difficult to punish people who attempt to remove elected officials.

By KIMBALL PAYNE and CORY NEALON
January 31, 2009

RICHMOND — Gloucester County petitioners on the hook for \$80,000 worth of fines took their civic battle to Richmond this week and scored key victories in the House of Delegates.

They also picked up the support of what could become a key ally, the American Civil Liberties Union.

On Friday, the House Privileges and Elections Committee backed a bill that would make it more difficult for judges to punish people who sign petitions attempting to remove elected officials from office. The proposal — sponsored by Dels. Harvey Morgan, R-Gloucester, and Tom Gear, R-Hampton — cleared the committee 13-8 and now moves to the House floor.

"This way, the citizens have no fear of reprisals," Morgan said after the vote.

Morgan's bill brings a simmering political soap opera from Gloucester to the state capital.

The legislation represents local lawmakers' reaction to Circuit Court Judge Westbrook J. Parker's Dec. 17 ruling, in which he ordered the petitioners to pay \$2,000 each for their unsuccessful attempt to remove from office four county supervisors — Teresa Altemus, Bobby Crewe, Michelle Ressler and Gregory Woodard.

Parker said the petitioners, who gathered nearly 6,000 signatures, abused the judicial system for political purposes. He ordered the county to pay most of the supervisors' legal tab — \$129,321.53 — with the petitioners' share to reimburse the county.

During testimony in Richmond, many lawmakers cited the transcript of the December hearing in Gloucester. Parker's words didn't sit well with some attorneys who serve in the General Assembly.

"The transcript sealed it," Morgan said.

The legislation can't reverse the judge's ruling, which hadn't been officially filed with the court as of Friday. But Morgan said that if lawmakers passed

changes to the state code, it could bolster an appeal on the citizens' behalf.

Morgan said he was optimistic that his proposal would eventually pass because so far, there was little opposition. But he stopped short of predicting a victory.

"But don't count your chickens before they hatch," Morgan said.

Meanwhile, on Friday, the ACLU announced that it would argue that Parker's decision violates the petitioners' First Amendment right to petition the government.

"If the sanctions are allowed to stand, not only will the constitutional rights of the Gloucester petitioners be violated, but it will almost certainly have a chilling effect on others who might consider exercising this right in the future," said Kent Willis, executive director of ACLU's Richmond office, said in a news release.

The ACLU's decision comes five weeks after the petitioners sought the civil liberties agency's help to appeal the judge's decision. During that time, the petitioners secured attorney L. Steven Emmert of Virginia Beach to represent them.

The ACLU, in conjunction with the Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression in Charlottesville, will work with Emmert. However, the ACLU and the center will remain mostly on the sideline. They plan to file an amicus, or "friend of the court," brief stating their opinion of Parker's ruling.

"We don't have a dog in this fight," said Josh Wheeler, associate director of the center. "We're here solely on the principle that this case implicates important First Amendment issues."

Before it can file, Parker must file his order in Gloucester County Circuit Court. Anthony Troy, who represents Altemus and Ressler, is helping to draft the order and said it would be filed last week. Efforts to reach Troy on Friday were unsuccessful.

Los Angeles Times

Instant runoff voting: Such an electoral system saves time and money, and ensures a majority winner.

By **Blair Bobier**

Published December 10th 2008

Now that our country has elected a 21st century president, we should reconsider our 18th century electoral system.

Two examples from the seemingly never-ending 2008 election showcase the system's flaws. More than a month after election day, we still don't know who won Minnesota's Senate race. In Georgia's U.S. Senate contest, it took two elections and tens of millions of dollars to produce a winner. Both races could have been resolved quickly and with less expense using instant runoff voting. Because the Constitution leaves it up to the states to decide how to elect their senators and presidential electors, instant runoff voting could be used at all levels of government.

Instant runoff voting is worth learning about -- not just because it saves time and money and is more democratic than our current methods, but because you may find yourself using it before too long. The Los Angeles City Council has created a task force to determine the feasibility of using it for local elections. It already has been used for several election cycles in San Francisco and has been approved for use in a number of Bay Area municipalities.

With instant runoff voting, voters indicate their first, second and third choices among candidates on the ballot. If a candidate wins a majority of first-choice rankings, that candidate is elected. If no candidate receives an initial majority of first-choice rankings, the candidate with the fewest first-choice rankings is eliminated and that candidate's supporters have their votes count for their second choice. The process repeats until a candidate emerges with majority support.

The Georgia runoff was triggered because a Libertarian candidate won 3% of the vote and the Republican finished the first round a handful of votes shy of a majority. In Minnesota, 16% of the votes went to a third-party candidate. In both cases, had voters been able to indicate their second choice on the ballot, we would have known the outcomes of the races on election night, saving a second election, a recount and lots of time and money.

Instant runoff voting is also an important innovation because it produces a winner who has demonstrated support from a majority of voters. When a candidate wins election with less than majority support, it means that a majority of voters have actually rejected that candidate. That's not fair to the voters, and it undercuts the legitimacy of the electoral process. It is also, unfortunately, a common occurrence in California and national politics. Three of the last five presidential elections, and three of the last four gubernatorial elections in California, were won by a candidate who failed to win the support of a majority of voters.

A similar dynamic played out in recent U.S. Senate races in Alaska and Oregon. In those cases, a Democrat won election with a minority of votes cast when the Republican and a third-party

candidate split the conservative vote. The problem isn't that we have too many candidates; the problem is an electoral system that doesn't always allow voters to state their true preferences. The solution is instant runoff voting.

Instant runoff voting is politically neutral. It might have resulted in the election of two GOP senators in 2008 or a Democratic president in 2000. Who would have won the Minnesota Senate race using it is anybody's guess, but a winner -- regardless of party affiliation -- already would have emerged, the preference of the voters would be clear, and the winner would have a legitimate mandate to govern.

Instant runoff voting is used by cities in Maryland, Vermont and North Carolina and approved for use in Tennessee and Minnesota, and it has been used for years in Ireland and Australia. With momentum growing for a national popular vote to replace the electoral college, the day may come when it is used to elect the president. We, the people, deserve no less: a simple and civilized way to ensure that the outcomes of our elections reflect the intentions of our citizens.

State's unjust prosecution

COMMENTARY: Edmondson's misdirected zeal

By Paul Greenberg

Published: January 7, 2009

The name Paul Jacob is familiar here in Arkansas, where he led the struggle to get term limits adopted in Arkansas. Then he went national as head of U.S. Term Limits and now runs an outfit called Citizens in Charge.

It seems Jacob has never outgrown his need to put the people, not the politicians, in control of their government. One needn't agree with his ideas to admire his commitment — or defend his right to express them.

But anyone so interested in reform was bound to rile an establishment with an overweening sense of entitlement. So when Jacob and his merry band of reformers showed up in Oklahoma, they naturally attracted the attention of Drew Edmondson, that state's attorney (and zealot) general.

This time Jacob and company were gathering signatures for a proposal that would have limited that state's legislators' power to spend, spend, spend. Their reward for this show of civic interest? Jacob and his fellow signature-gatherers, Rick Carpenter and Susan Johnson, were indicted.

The charge? Being part of a criminal conspiracy, to wit democracy. Or as General Edmondson phrased it, attempting to defraud the state by hiring folks from outside Oklahoma to help them gather signatures.

Even though, according to Jacob, these reformers sought signatures only from duly registered Oklahomans. And had consulted state officials beforehand to make sure that they were following the rules. No matter. They were indicted anyway. Welcome to Oklahoma.

But there is justice after all — thanks to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. That court now has struck down Oklahoma's law forbidding nonresidents from circulating petitions. Its ruling follows similar ones, just as unanimous, in the Sixth and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in cases from Ohio and Arizona.

To quote the 10th Circuit, the right to circulate petitions in the United States of America is "core political speech," and so is fully protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Thank you, founding fathers. Thank you, courts that uphold it.

This indictment has been hanging over the heads of Jacob and those helping him garner signatures for a year. If convicted, they would face 10 years in prison for the heinous crime of taking part in American politics. This indictment should be quashed; it should

never have been filed in the first place. As the 10th Circuit now has indicated.

But no right is safe unless citizens are willing to exercise and defend it. For there will always be Drew Edmondsons around to challenge rights they don't care for, and not even the Constitution of the United States, for all its virtues, is self-enforcing.



Only citizens willing to fight for their rights, like Jacob, and courts that respect those rights, like the 10th Circuit, can keep the spirit of the Constitution alive.

The bad news is that Edmondson may pursue his prosecution/persecution of Jacob even after this ruling. His official spokesman says Oklahoma's attorney general will appeal the 10th Circuit's decision. But now he'll have the First Amendment to contend with. Jacob, who once again has stood up for the rights of all Americans, deserves congratulations. Also, thanks and respect. Edmondson, a bully with considerable power, a high state office and more ambition than respect for the rights of others, deserves something else. The word is he's planning to run for governor in Oklahoma. Which means the best rebuke for his misdirected zeal may yet be delivered by its voters.

The threats to the First Amendment are many. It may be in the nature of man to seek to suppress opinion we do not approve of; it's so much more direct than answering it and trusting public opinion to decide the issue. The best way to assure freedom of expression, no matter where it may be threatened, would be to have an army of utterly determined Paul Jacobs fighting for it.

TRIBUNE MEDIA SERVICES

The Oklahoma Three Are Free

We're happy to report that Oklahoma Attorney General Drew Edmondson has dismissed criminal charges against three political activists and finally ended his assault on popular democracy in the Sooner State.

In 2007, Mr. Edmondson accused Paul Jacob, Susan Johnson and Rick Carpenter of trying to defraud the state. The Oklahoma Three, as they came to be known, faced 10 years in prison and a \$25,000 fine if convicted. Their alleged crime? Working to get a Taxpayer Bill of Rights initiative on the ballot that would limit increases in government spending. The political class despises spending caps, and Mr. Edmondson wants to curry favor with unions and other groups that oppose tax and spending limits.

The AG claimed the organizers hired people from outside of Oklahoma to gather signatures, which violated a state law that banned nonresidents from circulating petitions. But Mr. Jacob maintained that he and his codefendants sought the advice of state officials before hiring anyone and were acting in good faith. Last month the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals struck down the Oklahoma law as unconstitutional, noting that the circulation of ballot petitions is "core political speech" protected by the First Amendment.

Mr. Edmondson announced late last week he wouldn't appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court and would dismiss the charges. That's the good news. The bad news is that this ordeal will make more people skittish about attempting to petition government for redress of grievances. Mr. Edmondson has designs on higher office, but his willingness to resort to such politically motivated prosecutions raises doubts about his judgment, and how much he can be trusted with power.



Citizens In Charge.org