

Clinton Cash

By

Peter Schweizer

Summarized by cleangov

[If we lived in a country with an ethical government, the Justice Department would have long since put a stop to activities like those described in this book. Bill and Hillary Clinton and many of their close associates, and many of the wealthy people who donated money to various Clinton causes, would be serving long prison sentences.

The actions and policies of our government would be saner and would be productive of improved conditions at home and abroad.

The US taxpayer would have kept more money in his pocket, to spend on projects he thought were worthwhile.

But, that's not the case. We do not have an ethical government, so books like this are needed, so that the electorate, or at least enough of them, can wise up to the huge crimes being committed by people in positions of trust, and can rise up and vote the rascals out. This summary is an effort to present in a succinct form many of the fascinating facts connected with the Clintons and their solicitation of huge payments of money to their Clinton Foundation and other organizations of benefit to the Clintons, (or huge speaking fees paid to Bill Clinton by wealthy individuals, corporations, and foreign individuals or countries), in apparent exchange for favorable laws or rulings or policy decisions made by Hillary, or greatly influenced by Hillary, (or favorable introductions of Bill's business pals), when she was Senator from New York, and then Secretary of State.

As Peter Schweizer says in a couple places in his book, given that he is only an investigative journalist, with very limited investigatory powers, the data presented here is not (usually) sufficient to convict anyone of a crime in a court of law. Bill and Hillary are both trained in the law and have been very careful to arrange things so that direct cause and effect between money received and favors given is hard to prove. Nevertheless, this is not a court of law, and people are free to learn what facts are publicly available, like in this book, and can make up their own minds. If people not connected to Obama or the Clintons are placed in power in our government, then it is possible that the things brought to light in this book could be properly investigated by the FBI and other parts of the government, and hopefully convictions could be obtained and these people and many of their cronies could be placed in prison, to enjoy the many benefits of our penal system.

Let the games begin!]

Chapter 1, The Lincoln Bedroom goes Global

In Schweizer's view, [and probably that of a lot of other people] most of what happens in American politics involves some kind of an exchange, often of campaign contributions or money in some form, in exchange for favors, or employment, or an audience and a receptive ear, or a new bill pushed in Congress, or a favorable ruling from some Department of the Executive Branch of our government.

This is an old game, honored by tradition and its seeming inevitability, but there are laws stating that only Americans can play the game. That is, foreign entities cannot make donations to US political campaigns.

I admire the ambition of both of the Clintons and their scope of operations, and the fact that they have built up a huge staff in their Clinton Foundation, (reportedly over 300 staff) who work hard for them. It allows them to reward people who have helped them in the past by giving them cushy jobs, and it's all paid for by other people who donate to the charitable organization they founded. Their loyalty to people who have been allies or assistants in the past is truly laudable.

I leave it to you to decide if the Clintons have used, and are even now using, their considerable powers for good, or for bad.

OK, given that it's pretty hard to prove any one instance of cash paid and a benefit received was illegal, one looks over a period of time and tries to see if there is a pattern of payments made and benefits received. If one can clearly see a pattern of suspicious exchanges, well, it still might not be enough to convict a person of illegal acts, but it's sure enough for Congress to DO SOMETHING about it, and it's sure enough for the voters to DECIDE something about it and vote accordingly.

One of the points Schweizer made in an earlier book, entitled "*Extortion*," was that politicians don't only solicit BRIBES from people who want favors, they also knowingly create situations which act as some kind of THREAT to some special interest, thus eliciting PROTECTION MONEY being offered by the special interest. Not unlike what criminal gangs do in cities all over the world.

He also revealed in that book, for the first time, that politicians have to pay large amounts of money to their political party if they want to get seats on important committees. [Which makes it very real to everyone right at the beginning that money talks and you gotta' pay, if you want to eat at the big tables. Why should politicians behave any differently with their constituencies?]

In this book he concentrates on these large exchanges involving foreign companies, people and countries. They can't legally donate to political campaigns, but they can give money to the Clinton Foundation and they can pay Bill Clinton for making speeches.

Some of the Clintons' average \$8 million per year income between 2001 and 2012 came from book sales but the vast majority came from huge speaking fees Bill Clinton received. Much of that money came at a time when Hilary Clinton, either as Senator or Secretary of State, was involved in important issues connected to the source of the monies paid to Bill, or connected to the source of large donations made to the Clinton Foundation, or both.

He says the number of these exchanges, the amount of money involved, the often disreputable or downright criminal character of the people involved, the timing of the benefits received by the foreign entities, all of that points to a pressing need for an official [criminal] investigation.

In June of 1999, near the end of Bill's second term as President, he met with about 40 business leaders at La Grenouille restaurant in Manhattan [Where today you can have lunch for \$56 or dinner for \$154.] and discussed what he intended to do with his upcoming Clinton Foundation. It was a joint creation between him and Hillary.

Almost immediately we see some questionable exchanges taking place:

Approx. Date:	Who Paid, & how much	To Whom	Benefit?
Oct, 1999	Anheuser-Busch, \$1M	Clinton Library	Clinton FTC decides not to regulate alcohol ads targeting kids
May, 1999	Attny William Brandt Jr. pledges \$1M	Not clear	Dept of Justice decides not to prosecute.
1999	Dr. Richard Gonzalez \$1M His Attny. Miguel Lausell Pays \$100,000	Clinton Library Clinton Library	8 mos. Later Clinton proposes increased Medicare payments
Jan 20, 2001	Marc Rich's ex-wife, \$100,000 \$450,000 \$1M	Hillary's Senate campaign Clinton Library Democratic Party	Pardons fugitive Marc Rich on his last day in office

During Hillary's time as Senator, two-thirds of Bill's speaking fees came from foreign entities. After she became Secretary of State the size of the fees went up tremendously. Also, tens of millions of dollars had been paid to the Clinton Foundation by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and dozens of foreign financiers.

It was not easy to get Hillary confirmed as Secretary of State, but after long negotiations with the new Obama administration, and a commitment to disclose and get prior approval for foreign donations, she was voted in by a 94-2 vote. However, that commitment was soon forgotten, or at least, was only regarded as a mild guideline, not a requirement.

The method of operation employed by the Clintons, their pattern, was for Bill to make trips to distant lands to give speeches and receive awards and generally be regarded as an all-around good guy, doing good things for the world. He would often be accompanied by good friends or business associates who would get an introduction to important people in the foreign country. Often these visits were to places in the developing world, in places ruled by thugs and gangsters, masquerading as heads of state. Hillary the Senator or Hillary the Secretary of State would facilitate any approvals or legislation needed in the US to make the foreign business deals go through. Bill would be paid huge speaking fees either by the business associates or by the ruling gangster of the foreign country. Bigger amounts of money were paid into the Clinton Foundation from the same sources. Sometimes the money was paid before the problems were solved by Hillary, sometimes after. Usually before.

Schweizer comments that people have called the Clintons many things down through the years, but one word you never hear is *naïve*.

Chapter 2: The Transfer—Bill's Excellent Kazakh Adventure

This is a complex tale with a large cast of characters, well worth the price of the book, to get the full details.

Basically, there is a billionaire thug running a country in the middle of Asia. The country is Kazakhstan. The thug is Nursultan Nazarbayev. His country sits on an estimated \$5 trillion worth of minerals, including large uranium deposits. His country (meaning him) receives large payments from the US government for “combatting weapons of mass destruction,” which [as far as I can determine] means they agree not to develop atomic weapons themselves. They received \$110 million for that stated purpose in 2011. Not small dollars.

Nazarbayev wants to gain international status as a legitimate head of a country, as a good guy who believes in free elections and who doesn't rule through fear and torture. (far from the truth) Hillary as Senator (sitting on the Senate Armed Services Committee, and also sits on the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, which had responsibility for overseeing nuclear nonproliferation programs, like paying countries big bucks not to develop atomic weapons) refuses to meet with the visiting Kazakh prime minister, and later an advisor to Bill Clinton tells a Kazakh official that there would be no meetings with Hillary until Kazakh officials approved a pending deal to grant a big uranium mining concession to a group of Canadian people led by a friend of Bill Clinton's, named Frank Giustra.

Bill flies to Kazakhstan in Giustra's private jet, an MD-87, in September of 2005 for, on the surface, an effort to help get Kazakhstan's approximately 1500 HIV/AIDS patients access to cheaper medicines. Bill meets with Nazarbayev at a big party and says nice things about him at a public press conference, shortly before a national election in Kazakhstan, which Nazarbayev wins with over 90 percent of the vote. Bill also promoted Nazarbayev publicly to head up something called the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, (OSCE) which is mainly a human rights organization. Ironic, as Nazarbayev would be about the last person on the

Eurasian continent who would normally be considered for heading up a human rights organization, given the sorry state of human rights in his own country.

Notice that Hillary the Senator was also one of nine US senators on a “Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,” which apparently had some say in who got to be the head of the OSCE. In 2004 Hillary cosigned a letter to the State Department stating that the idea of Kazakhstan (Nazarbayev) being the head of OSCE wasn’t acceptable because of wide-spread corruption and human rights violations in that country.

Bill and Giustra flew off from Kazakhstan the day after the big party. Two days later Giustra’s company was granted the approval (later ratified by Kazakhstan officials) to buy 30 percent of one uranium mining project and 70 percent of another. His UrAsia company had no prior history in mining or uranium, and somehow beat out other larger, much more qualified companies to win the deals.

Over the next several months Giustra gave \$31.3 million to the Clinton Foundation.

Shares in UrAsia were handed out to Giustra’s Canadian friends, and then the company went public in one of the largest public offerings of that type in Canada.

Then UrAsia merged with another company called Uranium One, which merger also required Kazakhstan approval.

In 2008 Hillary did not attend hearings held by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, when it was discussing the question of whether or not Kazakhstan should be permitted to head up the OSCE. The co-chair of that Commission, Senator Ben Cardin of Maryland said there were real problems with that proposal, due to human rights violations in Kazakhstan.

The merger between Uranium One and UrAsia was approved.

Giustra made a commitment to give \$100 million to the Clinton Foundation over the next few years, plus half of his future profits.

Nine other people or companies involved in the merger gave several million dollars to the Clinton Foundation and to another organization formed by Clinton and Giustra called the Clinton Giustra Sustainable Growth Initiative (CGSGI).

In 2007 or 2008 Nazarbayev was given the OSCE chairmanship, which office he assumed in 2010.

In 2006 Giustra hosted a fundraiser for Bill at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel in Toronto that featured appearances by Kevin Spacey and Billy Crystal and Bon Jovi. In 2008 another fundraiser in Toronto featured Tom Cruise and Robin Williams.

The author makes the point that the considerable efforts made by the Clintons to help Nazarbayev and Giustra and the other Canadians did nothing to help America or create more jobs for American citizens. [And it's doubtful if the efforts were really aimed at promoting lower cost drugs for 1500 HIV/AIDS patients, regardless of Bill's public statements on the matter. Lower cost drugs eventually became available, but largely through the efforts of other groups.]

Chapter 3: Hillary's Reset—The Russian Uranium Deal

[Again, we are presented with another large cast of characters, a global stage, and lots of money involved, this time with serious foreign policy and long-term national security implications. Well worth the price of the whole book. One can see that there is a tremendous amount of research and detective work behind the facts laid out in this chapter. I will endeavor to “cut to the chase” and give one the bare bones outline of what transpired, in the interests of making what I hope is an easier-to-understand narrative.]

Before becoming Secretary of State in January, 2009, Hillary had expressed a dislike of things Russian including Vladimir Putin, the Russian Federation President.

The Russians wanted to expand their control over uranium production and their ability to build nuclear power plants for allies like Iran, Venezuela, North Korea, Myanmar, and Syria. [None of these countries are noted for their freedom, democratic ideals or respect for human rights.] The state-owned Russian State Atomic Nuclear Agency (Rosatom) controlled all parts of the Russian nuclear industry, and also controlled the Russian nuclear arsenal. It answers to “the Kremlin,” being largely independent of the Russian Parliament.

Rosatom desired several things regarding nuclear energy, including getting more control over the uranium production in Kazakhstan, and more control over the planet's production of uranium.

The method chosen was to purchase Uranium One, the Canadian company that had merged with UrAsia in 2007 after the acquisition of uranium assets in Kazakhstan in 2005. Uranium One had since been closing deals for “293,000 acres” of uranium-producing land in Wyoming, “tens of thousands of acres” of uranium land in Utah, and other projects in Texas and South Dakota. It's production of uranium increased rapidly from 2 million pounds of uranium in 2007 to over 7 million pounds in 2010, and was projected to produce perhaps as much as half of all US uranium production by 2015.

Rosatom began talks with Uranium One in early 2008 regarding buying a stake in the company.

Hillary, as Secretary of State, met with Putin in Moscow in March of 2010. The details of what they spoke about is not known.

In mid-2010 Rosatom made known its intention to buy majority control, 52 percent, of Uranium One, which purchase would require approval from a little-known US executive branch

“task force” called the “Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. (CFIUS) Officials who sit on the committee include high cabinet-level officials, including the Secretary of State (Hillary), Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Treasury Secretary.

The Chairman of Uranium One, Ian Telfer, longtime associate of Frank Giustra (discussed in earlier chapter) had donated more than \$2 million to the Clinton Foundation while Hillary was Secretary of State. Also, a foundation Telfer controlled gave over a million dollars to the Clinton Giustra Sustainable Growth Initiative from 2010 to 2012, which turned around and gave most of that money to the Clinton Foundation.

The Clinton Foundation did not disclose the Telfer foundation as a donor. (This information came from analyzing the foundation’s Canadian tax records.)

One wonders if the Clinton Foundation withheld releasing information about donations from other foreign sources.

The Clintons did not disclose that the then (and current) chairman of Uranium One, Ian Telfer, had made those huge donations to the Clinton Foundation when this deal was pending approval.

There’s more. In 2011 a Rosatom annual report listed a company called Salida Capital as a wholly owned subsidiary of Rosatom. In 2010 a Canadian company called Salida Capital received an anonymous donation of \$3.3 million into their charitable foundation, Salida Capital Foundation. The foundation gave \$780,220 to the Clinton Foundation in 2010 and sent a total of \$2.6 million to the Clinton Foundation between 2010 and 2012.

If those two companies with the same name are in fact one company, wholly owned by a Russian state company, then it means that a Russian state company gave millions of dollars to the Clinton Foundation at the exact same time that Hillary was involved in deciding whether or not to approve Rosatom’s purchase of a majority interest in Uranium One.

In June of 2010 Bill gave a speech in Moscow for which he was paid \$500,000. The event was organized by a Cyprus-based company called Renaissance Capital, which has several key executives who are former or current Russian intelligence officers, with close ties to Putin.

During his visit to Moscow Bill had meetings with Renaissance Capital executives, Senior Russian officials, and also had a meeting with Putin.

The previous year, in 2009, Bill had met with Putin at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, at a private party at the Sheraton, where they talked long into the night in a private room.

In the past Hillary had been considered a hawk on the subject of selling US assets to foreign entities. As a key member of CFIUS, if she opposed the sale of Uranium One to

Rosatom, that would have been enough to cause the whole proposal to go up the lines to President Obama. That didn't happen, and the purchase was approved on October 22, 2010.

At the time, Russian officials promised the US government that they would not increase their stake in Uranium One beyond 52%.

However, in 2013 Rosatom bought the remaining shares in Uranium One, and didn't bother to get approval from the US government for the transaction, because the transaction "involved the same parties" and it did not technically "change the corporate structure of Uranium One."

Even if uranium mined in the US didn't leave the country, the uranium controlled by Uranium One could be used to satisfy Russian supply contract obligations to US reactors, which would free up Russian uranium produced elsewhere to be supplied to other parts of the world opposed to freedom and US interests.

Also, since Uranium One controlled uranium sources in Kazakhstan, that meant that Russia could get more uranium from that country, which was one of Rosatom's original goals.

Shortly after the deal was approved, one senior vice president for Uranium One said that the prospect of selling US uranium for reactors to places like China and India was part of what made the deal make so much sense. Those two countries plan to open several hundred reactors over the next 40 years.

Schweizer speculates that the reasons behind Hillary not objecting to the sale of Uranium One could possibly include the fact that shareholders involved in the transaction had donated approximately \$145 million to the Clinton Foundation in the space of a few years, or because Bill had been paid big bucks to speak at events organized and paid for by entities connected to the transaction. Possibly it was because Bill and maybe even Hillary had helped to create the assets that ended up under the control of Uranium One in the beginning.

Schweizer makes the point that Hillary never made any of the above details known to her colleagues at the State Department, to the Obama administration, or to Congress.

An interesting side note is how the Navajo Nation responded to a proposal from Wate Mining, a shell company controlled by Uranium One, to transport uranium ore across Navajo lands from a mine on state-owned land near the Grand Canyon. The Navajo had already experienced severe pollution and contamination from other abandoned uranium mines that were in operation into the 1960s. The Navajo Nation has indicated it will not grant a permit to Wate Mining for any transportation activities across their land. [Perhaps we should put some of the Navajo into key positions in our State Department. They seem to have more common sense than we do.]

Chapter 4: Indian Nukes—How to Win a Medal by Changing Hillary's Mind

In May of 1998 India set off five underground nuclear test explosions, which came as a complete shock to the US government, including then president Bill Clinton. He had been working to advance the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and to get both India and Pakistan to reduce and eliminate their efforts at achieving nuclear weapon capability.

Hillary also supported the NPT and the test ban treaty.

A long campaign by Indian citizens and government officials to persuade the US government to allow India access to US nuclear technology resulted on July 18, 2005 in a letter of intent signed by then President Bush and Indian prime minister Manmohan Singh which would allow that access. Many Democrats and Republicans alike in Washington were opposed to the plan. Then Senator Hillary, who sat on the Senate Armed Services Committee and also a senior member of the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities (dealing with nuclear proliferation issues) did not voice any opinion on the issue.

In September of 2005 Bill flew on Frank Giustra's plane [remember Frank?] from Uzbekistan to Lucknow, India, the capital city of the state of Uttar Pradesh and attended a lavish party, attended by 150 members of India's elite movie stars, industrialists and politicians. Its main purpose seemed to be to allow Bill to meet privately with an obscure Indian member of Parliament named Amar Singh for about an hour, upon which Singh became Bill's new best friend, invited to attend the Clinton Global Initiative event (CGI) in New York as Bill's guest, and where Singh got to sit at the head table with the Clintons. Since there were thousands of people attending that event, sitting at the head table was a big deal.

After the CGI event Singh had a private dinner with the Clintons at their home in New York.

In 2006 the Henry J. Hyde bill was introduced into Congress which would gradually ease restrictions on nuclear trade with India, and would not require India to sign the NPT. Hillary did not show any inclination to endorse or support the bill, at first.

In fact, she supported amendments to the bill, including one amendment which would have effectively gutted the bill. That amendment didn't pass and the first part of the legislation passed. There was still more that would need to be passed, and Hillary was not enthusiastic about supporting that additional legislation.

Suddenly Indians started making large donations to the Clinton Foundation, meaning millions of dollars worth of donations. [After the deal was finally approved, see later, these donations ceased. The well was dry.]

By the summer of 2008 the bill finalizing the approval of export of nuclear technologies to India was up for action in the Senate. Senator Hillary's support, defeated by Obama for the Democratic nomination, was considered to be vital for passage of the bill. But there were several of her staffers and supporters who had issued strong criticism of the bill. She had not voiced any support for it.

Bill went to London to speak at a charity event, arranged by a close Indian supporter and friend, Sant Chatwal. Bill was paid \$450,000 for his talk.

In September, 2008 Hillary had a two-hour dinner with Amar Singh, while the fate of the bill was still up for grabs.

Hillary changed her earlier stance and supported the bill. It passed.

The Clinton Foundation revealed that Amar Singh had donated between \$1 million and \$5 million to the foundation, except Singh said he didn't make any such donation, and he wouldn't say who did make it. That is, it appears that someone else donated the money, through Singh, but Singh wouldn't reveal who that entity was.

The Clintons didn't say anything about it. By this time Hillary was up for confirmation hearings in the Senate.

Sant Chatwal was given India's most prestigious civilian award for his years' long efforts to secure the nuclear deal. He said "in politics nothing comes free. You have to write cheques in the American political system." The Clintons were apparently not asked to comment on these statements of Chatwal's.

On April 17, 2014, Sant Chatwal pleaded guilty to having "funneled more than \$180,000 in illegal contributions between 2007 and 2011 to three federal candidates," including Hillary Clinton. FBI agents recorded Chatwal explaining that without the cash, "nobody will even talk to you. That's the only way to buy them."

The Clinton's have not commented on this.

The Clintons have not revealed who made the large donations to the Clinton Foundation in Amar Singh's name.

Chatwal was for several years a member of the Clinton Foundation board of trustees [and was invited to Chelsea's wedding, as a close family friend, a status extended to only those held in high regard by the Clintons] but after he pled guilty the foundation has erased any mention of him from the Clinton Foundation website.

[We do not know exactly what was said between the Clintons and Chatwal or Singh in their private meetings, but we do know that huge dollars were paid to the Clinton Foundation or to Bill by people who stood to benefit if Hillary supported the legislation. In the end Hillary changed her position drastically and supported the bill, and it passed. Draw your own conclusions, and keep in mind that we are not a court of law. We are mainly looking for a pattern of behavior and events, of monies paid and efforts made that benefited the people who paid, and we do not need to obtain enough evidence to convict in a court of law. But we can turn our backs on these Clintons and stop supporting them with votes. And hopefully, someday someone will be in a position of power in Washington who can direct that an official

investigation be launched into these financial activities of the Clintons, and probably several other areas as well.]

Chapter Five: The Clinton Blur (I)—Bill and Hillary’s Global Nexus of Philanthropy, Power, and Profit

This chapter is an overview of how the Clintons operate generally.

There is a US law called the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It makes it illegal for US corporations to give money to foreign charities with the expectation that those donations will influence a foreign government official. When Hillary was Secretary of State she strongly supported the FCPA and said it was wrong for American companies to bribe foreign officials.

[He doesn’t name a corresponding law that makes it illegal for US officials to be influenced by donations made by foreign entities to US charitable organizations, that is, for the US officials to be BRIBED by such donations, but there must be such a law.]

He describes the “blur” mentioned at the beginning of this chapter as “blurring” the separations between private enterprise, charitable organizations, and politics. Indeed, Bill, in his public statements apparently is attempting to give validity to his and Hillary’s approach, and admits that, in their way of operating, “philanthropy sometimes blurs into strict private enterprise.”

The Clinton Foundation as it is currently operating acts as a middleman in many of its charitable activities, not directly engaged in providing services or products directly to people who need it, but instead facilitating the work of others. This allows the Clintons to take credit for things that go well, and to actively promote Bill and Hillary as being all-around good people, and to deny any responsibility if things go bad, since they were not actually providing the final service or product. Others were.

The Foundation makes it possible to employ over 300 people, many of whom worked for the Clintons before, whether in Arkansas, or when Bill was President, or when Hillary was a Senator, or when she was Secretary of State. In Schweizer’s view, this explains why so many of the top people in the Foundation are former staff or aides or associates of the Clintons and so few are people with real experience and proven track records working for charitable organizations. [That is, it allows other people who have made the large donations to the Foundation to pay the considerable salaries of all those people, and thus reward and retain the loyalty of faithful servants of the past, who may be needed again in the future, say if Hillary should be elected President.]

The publicized good works of the Foundation enhance the prestige of the Bill and Hillary and in large part contribute to making it possible for Bill to get those huge speaking fees, and at least one instance of a \$3 million “consulting fee.” Even if foreign entities cannot donate money directly to Hillary’s political campaigns, they can fly Bill around in their private jets, and can pay him huge speaking fees, often at about the same time that Hillary I involved with deciding some

issue before her as Senator or as Secretary of State that concerns the entity paying the fees (and making huge donations to the Clinton Foundation).

Bill can provide added value to his trips abroad by introducing business associates and friends to officials in foreign countries, who then often seem to close lucrative business deals, and who at about the same time make sizable contributions to the Clinton Foundation and pay sizable speaking fees to Bill. Often some US legislation or regulatory ruling is needed, which can be influenced by Hillary the Senator or Hillary the Secretary of State, which works out fine for all involved. [Except it's not clear that the best interests of the United States or the American people are being served.]

[And it is indeed curious why Bill chooses so often to deal with thugs pretending to run their third world countries for the benefit of their people, as in the case of Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, and Rwanda. Why give those lowlifes the appearance of legitimacy by hobnobbing with a former US President?]

Chapter 6: The Clinton Blur (II)—The View From Foggy Bottom

[Foggy Bottom is a nickname for the State Department, which is apparently housed in buildings located in a low-lying area close to the Potomac River. Maybe they do get more fog there than other parts of D.C. Or maybe it refers to the general level of perception of the inhabitants of the State Department. I don't know.]

He starts off the chapter with a very brief anecdote about when Hillary was in Russia in 2009 she pushed to get Russian officials to sign a \$3.7 billion-dollar deal to buy airplanes from Boeing. Two months after Boeing won the deal Boeing pledged \$900,000 to the Clinton Foundation.

This is an example of what Hillary as Secretary of State called “commercial diplomacy” or “economic statecraft,” where she committed to helping US businesses overseas if they needed help. Such an idea is not necessarily bad, but it often is difficult to tell where the personal side of things ends and the political side begins. Also, these deals often resulted in some form of benefit to the Clintons or to their friends.

In a December 8, 2008 memo, “longtime political operative Kris Balderston” proposed that the State Department create a new office which would be involved in establishing public-private partnerships between government and the private sector. Hillary put this in immediately upon becoming Secretary of State, creating the Office of Global Partnerships. The person she picked to head up the new office was Balderston, who had no background in international business. Prior to this he was best known for keeping the “List,” which rated people as being either friends or enemies in the Bill Clinton White House.

Another example of blurring the line between government and private or political purposes was in Hillary's use of what is called the “special government employee rule. (SGE) This rule was originally aimed at allowing the federal government to hire specialists such as scientists, engineers, academics, without requiring them to leave their day jobs. It was also

supposed to be for temporary gigs, no more than 130 days out of 365. [One wonders where the 130 number came from, or at least I wonder about such trivia.] Hillary used this rule to hire political aides, some of whom simultaneously held jobs at companies or organizations connected to the Clintons. The list includes such key people as Huma Abedin, Cheryl Mills, Caitlin Klevorick, Elizabeth Bagley, Ann Gavaghan.

The ethics rules afforded to SGE people allows them to work on government projects if you have a personal relationship with someone involved. They can continue to work for business clients even if the client has an issue that the government office is involved in. They can do fund raising for political candidates if they do it during off hours, and don't use government facilities. [He makes the point that these rules make conflicts of interest and wrongdoing quite possible.]

Another class of employee in the State Department is called the S-class, which is a group of employees who are under the financial and other control of the Secretary of State and no one else. This meant that she could keep career State Department diplomats and Foreign Service staff and other civil servants out of the loop on selected projects or activities. This was another blurring of the line between national interests and the personal interests of the Clintons.

Schweizer gives an example of Laureate Education, a for-profit organization with over a hundred thousand students on campuses all over the planet. Bill signed on as "honorary chancellor" and was paid big bucks [we don't know exactly how much.] for speaking at perhaps half a dozen Laureate locations each year. Bill is prominently displayed in the promotional material for Laureate. Shortly after Bill was named an honorary chancellor, Hillary made Laureate part of her State Department Global Partnerships, in 2010. The amount of government support (from USAID) Laureate received in 2010 was \$23 million. In 2011 it received \$21 million. In 2012 it received \$23 million. In 2013, just before Hillary left the Department of State, Laureate received a \$150 capital investment from the International Finance Corporation, which is part of the World Bank. The head of the World Bank at the time was Jim Kim, a Clinton friend and cofounder of Partners in Health, which is one of the partners of the Clinton Foundation.

Schweizer points out that these conflicts of interest, where Bill is being paid big bucks by an organization that receives even bigger bucks from the federal government, including an affiliate organization (the International Youth Foundation) which received \$1.9 million directly from the State Department, were not disclosed to people in government. [not to mention to the American people. One can see how the connections and close relationships between the various government and private groups makes the "blur" even harder to focus on.]

Chapter 7: Podium Economics—What Was Bill Being Paid For?

More anecdotes aimed at answering the above question. That is, was Bill Clinton paid huge speaking fees because of the wise words he had to say to his audiences, or was he paid in exchange for his Secretary of State wife's favorable support of some cause of benefit to the people who paid Bill to speak?

A Canadian Bank named TD Bank owned \$1.6 billion in shares of the Keystone pipeline company, TransCanada Corporation. It also had loaned TransCanada \$993 million. TD Bank had never paid Bill for a speech until 2008.

In late 2008 permits had just been submitted to Washington for the Keystone XL pipeline project, running from the oil sands projects near Fort MacMurray in Alberta, Canada, down to Port Arthur Texas oil refineries, an \$8 billion project.

On November 21, 2008 the New York Times reported that newly-elected Barack Obama would nominate Hillary to be the Secretary of State.

On November 25, 2008, Bill went to Canada to give three speeches, for which TD Bank paid him \$525,000.

On February 21, 2009, Hillary was confirmed as Secretary of State.

In May of 2009 Bill went to Canada and gave three more speeches for another \$525,000.

In September, 2009 TD Bank paid Bill \$175,000 for another speech.

On November 3, 2009, TD Bank paid Bill \$175,000 for a speech in Abu Dhabi.

On May 20, 2010, TD Bank paid Bill \$175,000 for another speech in Calgary, Alberta.

The pipeline ran into opposition in D.C. Companies in Canada with an interest in the pipeline project hired former Clinton aides to help gain support, including Paul Elliott, who had been the deputy national campaign director on Hillary's 2008 run for the Presidency. Emails obtained through the Freedom of Information Act showed that State Department officials communicated with TransCanada on ways to get support for the pipeline, at the same time that the State Department was supposedly reviewing whether or not to approve the proposal. Elliott was in communication with Nora Toiv, a special assistant to Hillary.

In May, 2011, Bill was paid \$280,000 when he spoke in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, and Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Hillary made a couple comments during 2011 publicly that indicated she might lean toward approving the pipeline, but in the end Obama declared that a decision would not be made until after the 2012 elections, and that was that as far as Hillary's involvement in the decision was concerned. By January, 2013 she was no longer the Secretary of State.

Analyzing the speeches that Bill has given, in 2011 he made \$13.3 million for 54 speeches. Of those, 11 speeches were for more than \$250,000, given outside the US, and totaled about 40 percent of the total dollars, about \$5.1 million. The \$250,000 fees from 2001 to 2013 totaled nearly \$40 million, an average of about \$3 million per year, so this is an example of how Bill's income from speeches was at its highest when Hillary was in her most influential post, as far as foreign business opportunities was concerned.

Schweizer gives an example of Swedish telecom company Ericsson which sold telecommunications equipment to foreign companies, including Iran. The US government was working up a list of goods and services (sold by different companies) which would end up being barred from sales to Iran.

On November 12, 2011 Bill spoke at a telecom conference in Hong Kong and Ericsson paid him \$750,000 for that speech, more than he had ever been paid for a single speech. Ericsson had not paid him for any speeches in the previous ten years.

On November 19, 2011 the State Department released its sanctions list for Iran. Telecom products were not on the list.

In April, 2012, Obama did impose sanctions on telecom sales to Iran and Syria, but those sanctions did not cover Ericsson's existing contracts in Iran.

In 2011 the United Arab Emirates was feeling left out of discussions with the US government over sanctions applied by the government to more than half a dozen UAE companies over their business dealings with Iran. The royal family decided to pay Bill \$500,000 to give a speech in Abu Dhabi. The day after Bill collected his loot, the crown prince's brother arrived in D.C. to meet with Hillary. The UAE royal family never paid Bill for a speech before.

Chapter 8: Warlord Economics—The Clintons do Africa

In 2006 Senator Hillary was an early cosponsor of the “Democratic Republic of the Congo Relief, Security, and Democracy Promotion Act of 2006.” It was authored by then-Senator Obama. It was passed and signed into law by President Bush. The bill gave real authority and power to the Secretary of State to help bring about real change in the Congo.

In January, 2007 Hillary announced she was running for President.

In July of 2007, a Swedish mining magnate who lived in Vancouver, Canada, Lukas Lundin, committed \$100 million to the Clinton Foundation through his charity, Lundin for Africa. Lukas was a friend of Frank Giustra, who we read about earlier.

Lundin's companies specialized in extracting minerals and oil resources from African countries torn by war, or run by thugs or warlords, countries who were under various sanctions from the United Nations or the US. Several of these countries were the scene of human rights violations on a huge scale, or were on the State Department's list of those countries sponsoring terrorism.

We don't know why the Clinton Foundation accepted such a large amount of money from a company like this, but they did.

In the late 1990s the Lundin family struck a deal with a warlord in the Congo, Laurent Kabila, to finance his efforts to overthrow by force the existing chief mobster of the country, Mobutu Sese Seko. The Lundins reportedly poured \$250 million into that effort, which was

ultimately successful, in exchange for very profitable mining rights in the Congo, after Kabila won out over Seko.

By the time the Lundins made the huge commitment to the Clinton Foundation they were making “staggering profits” from their mining activities in the Congo, but for that to continue they needed Kabila to remain in power, with no major changes in the government. The Law With the Long Name that Hillary had helped to pass in 2006 could potentially be used by the Secretary of State to help overthrow the existing Congo government.

During Hillary’s tenure as Secretary of State she made no use of that law to effect any reforms in the Congo.

In 2009 Hillary did intervene on behalf of another Canadian mining company, First Quantum Minerals Ltd., started by Canadian businessman Jean-Raymond Boulle, a longtime Clinton friend and benefactor. He had put the diamond mine operation in Arkansas, back in the 1980s. Hillary wore one of his diamonds to the Governor’s inaugural ball. First Quantum was having some trouble with some Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) officials who claimed the company used bribes to get a lucrative mining concession. In 2012 First Quantum was paid \$1.25 billion for those mining assets. [by whom was not stated]

Why Hillary would intervene for a foreign company, who sold about 90% of the mine’s output to China, was not clear. What was in it for the US or the American people?

Schweizer describes an interesting misadventure involving former NBA star Dikembe Mutombo and several shady characters who attempted to remove about 4 and a half tons of gold out of the DRC, and who required intervention from the State Department in order to be released from jail after they were detained in Africa during the caper. Mutombo was the former ambassador to the Congo during the Clinton administration. No one involved faced criminal charges in the US.

Another example involves Mohammed al-Amoudi, reportedly the second richest man in Saudi Arabia, which is remarkable considering he was not born into the Saudi gang. [er, excuse me, I mean the Saudi royal family.]

Much of his wealth was in Ethiopia, where he was born to an Ethiopian father and a Yemeni mother.

In May of 2007 the Ethiopia Democracy and Accountability Act had been introduced into Congress and already had 85 cosponsors. It passed on October 2, 2007. The bill basically required that for Ethiopia to continue to receive the hundreds of millions of US aid annually there would have to be progress on human rights in Ethiopia, at that time run by a thug, I mean, dictator, I mean, ruler named Meles Zenawi, who had no regard for human rights, and who seemed very disrespectful toward the US, which was giving him, I mean, his country, so much money.

On May 14, 2007, Amoudi announced he was committing \$20 million to the Clinton Foundation, and gave them a check for \$2 million. Amoudi retained a lobbying organization in D.C. that included former senator George Mitchell, Lloyd Bentsen (former Treasury Secretary under Bill Clinton) and former senator Bob Dole as paid advisers.

Amoudi had never donated anything to the Foundation before and was known in Ethiopia for never giving any significant amounts of money to the charitable organizations there who were doing good works.

An Ethiopian human rights organization sent a letter in 2009 to the Foundation and a copy was also sent to Hillary at the state department, saying that the donation was an attempt to influence US policy toward Ethiopia. The Foundation and Hillary did not respond to the letter.

Before the planned \$707 million in aid to Ethiopia for the year 2012 could be released, Ethiopia had to meet minimum standards of fiscal transparency. That is, it had to be possible to see where the money was going, and where it ended up. Ethiopia failed to meet any minimum standards, with the Ethiopian minister of finance saying he himself did not have access to the books either. However, the Secretary of State could grant Ethiopia a waiver, which Hillary did grant, and Ethiopia did get the loot [taken from US taxpayers and given to a thug]. Amoudi does benefit directly from USAID, which guarantees loans made by his Dashen Bank, and which assisted in long-term financing for one of his companies to export textiles to the US.

Now we get to Nigeria, with once again a large cast of characters. We'll sketch the bare outlines of a fascinating tale, well worth the price of the full book by itself.

Gilbert Chagoury was a "businessman" who helped the chief criminal in Nigeria, the dictator Sani Abacha, steal \$4 BILLION dollars from the country and deposit it into bank accounts in Switzerland, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, and the Isle of Jersey.

Chagoury donated money to the 1996 Clinton reelection campaign [but not directly because he is not an American citizen] and to the Democratic National Committee. He was invited to, and attended, the White House Christmas party.

The criminal Abacha died in 1998, allegedly in the company of two prostitutes, and after Nigerian and Swiss officials investigated where the money went, Chagoury was convicted in 2000 in Geneva Switzerland of crimes of money laundering and "aiding a criminal organization in connection with the billions of dollars stolen from Nigeria during the Abacha years," as PBS's *Frontline* put it. However, Chagoury made some kind of a deal and returned \$300 million in exchange for immunity and for having his conviction expunged. Then a tiny island state named St. Lucia [in the Caribbean] appointed him as its envoy to UNESCO, which gives him diplomatic immunity, and thus saves him from any further prosecution in other European countries.

After he was convicted in Switzerland, Chagoury donated millions to the Clinton Foundation, and in 2009, a short time after Hillary became Secretary of State, he pledged \$1 BILLION to the Clinton's legacy project. [Schweizer doesn't make the point, but I do, that it is quite likely that some fraction of the millions of dollars he has paid, or even of the billion dollars

that Chagoury has pledged to the Foundation actually came from US taxpayers, paid as “aid” to Nigeria, which was then stolen from Nigeria and deposited into those European bank accounts, and of which a sizable portion went to Chagoury himself. Even after buying his freedom with \$300 million dollars, he still had money left over to, presumably, buy himself a position as an envoy from St. Lucia, and give tons of dollars to the Foundation. Also, as we look at the scenarios that have played out with the US “aid” to places like Ethiopia and Nigeria and the DRC, why is it that the US government continues to shower hard-earned taxpayer monies to these thugs and criminals, who do NOT use it to help their people, but instead use it to enrich themselves?]

Schweizer does ask why the Clintons would continue to associate with “such a corrupt group of individuals.” [It is a very pertinent question, and one which we should all ask.]

Chapter 9: Rainforest Riches—Hillary, Bill, and Colombian Timber and Oil Deals

This chapter is about Bill and Hillary in Columbia, and monies paid to Bill and the Foundation, and lucrative natural resource extraction deals handed out to companies controlled by friends of Bill and Hillary.

After Bill’s presidency ended he embarked on his speech making career. In June, 2005 a company called Gold Service International paid Bill \$800,000 to deliver a speech in Mexico City, a speech in Bogota, Columbia, and two speeches in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Bill spoke out in favor of a proposed Free Trade Agreement between the US and Columbia, which various government officials and businesses in Columbia very much wanted to get passed. [Sound familiar?]

In September of 2005 Bill hosted an event with then President Alvaro Uribe. At the event he got Uribe and Frank Giustra together for a brief discussion.

In January, 2007 Giustra’s new company, Pacific Rubiales, signed a pipeline deal with the state-owned Columbian energy company. One month later Bill, Giustra and Uribe met at the Clintons’ home in Chappaqua, New York. In March they met again in Cartagena, Columbia.

At some point in time Pacific Rubiales and affiliated groups announced it was giving \$4 million to the Clinton Giustra Sustainable Growth Initiative. (CGSGI) [as we saw in earlier chapters, CGSGI often acted as a conduit and often gave about 90 percent of its donations received to the Clinton Foundation.] In this case it is not known if the money was actually donated by Pacific Rubiales, because that name does not appear on the Clinton Foundation list of donors, and the Foundation didn’t respond to requests for more information.

In this rough time frame, Senator Hillary Clinton’s views on Central American and South American trade with the US were not entirely clear, on some issues seeming to be supportive and on others, opposed.

In June of 2007 President Uribe hosted a dinner event in New York City, where the main objective seemed to be to honor and flatter Bill.

Shortly thereafter, during the Democratic primary campaigns of Obama and Hillary (who were competing for the Presidential nomination) both Obama and Hillary came out strongly against the Free Trade Agreement, seemingly to gain favor with the US labor voters.

Obama became President and Hillary became his Secretary of State. Hillary quickly changed her position on the trade deal and in early 2009 said she was all for it.

In June of 2010 Bill met Giustra in Columbia.

Hillary arrived in Columbia the next day, coming from Ecuador.

They had dinner that evening at a restaurant in Bogota with a few friends, and there is no data about whether Giustra was present at the dinner.

The next morning Bill met with President Uribe for about an hour at the presidential palace.

Bill left the palace before noon. Hillary came for lunch with Uribe and they signed some science and technology agreements. Hillary told local television reporters that she was in favor of the Free Trade Agreement and would work hard to get the votes in Congress to get it passed.

A few days later a company in which Giustra had an ownership interest acquired timber rights in an area of virgin hardwood along the coast, which timber products would be shipped to China. The rights allowed them to harvest over a million cubic meters of hardwood.

A few days after that, Pacific Rubiales announced that it had acquired the rights to drill for oil in some prime oil territory. By the end of 2010 the company was producing the equivalent of 70,000 barrels of oil a day and had a market capitalization of over \$8.3 billion, which was spectacular considering that just a few years previously the company's presence in Columbia was less than 20 people.

Within 2 weeks of Hillary's visit, another company controlled by Giustra, Petroamerica, reached an agreement with Colombian officials to explore for and produce oil. Again, a stunning shift of fortunes, considering that the company was started only a few months earlier, in late 2009, by a group of "part-time managers and directors."

By 2011 Hillary was stating that the trade deal was good for all parties involved, and that Columbia's recent improvements in human rights and labor relations had prompted her change of position. However, The State Department's own most recent human rights report which showed that the number of trade union people killed had actually increased in 2010.

The trade bill was eventually approved by Congress and Obama signed it into law.

Chapter 10: Disaster Capitalism Clinton-Style—The 2010 Haitian Relief Effort

This chapter is about the earthquake on January 12, 2010, in Haiti, which killed about 230,000 people and destroyed more than a hundred thousand homes. According to the prime minister, Haiti lost 60 percent of its GDP, or ability to produce products.

This chapter is about how Hillary's State Department would direct the flow of money through to USAID, and control how the money would be spent. Bill, who had in 2009 been named by the UN as a special envoy to Haiti, was named co-chair along with prime minister Jean-Max Bellerive of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission. The IHRC had the job of executing the action plan on how the rebuilding and recovery efforts would proceed.

Five years later, billions have flowed through the IHRC and while there has been some improvement in some areas, any objective assessment of the overall results of that massive effort would grade it as a huge failure.

The chapter is filled with many examples and details of projects resulting in no useful result, and also many examples of Clinton associates who benefited from contracts and projects, while the people of Haiti continue to struggle just to survive.

Again, this chapter is well worth the price of the book, for the details provided.

[At the best, one can conclude that Hillary and Bill are completely incompetent when it comes to managing a real-world activity that is expected to get results which actually help people.

One could also conclude that their intention was never to help the people of Haiti, but was only to help themselves and their friends and cronies.]

As Schweizer notes, the net worth of the poor people of Haiti whose homes were destroyed "hasn't changed, but that of the Clintons and their associates surely has."

Chapter 11: Quid pro Quo?

The above is a latin phrase which means, "something that is given in return for something else or accepted as a reciprocal part of an exchange," or "something for something."

This is a summary chapter discussing in broad terms some of the implications and troubling questions we can ponder, and perhaps conclusions we can reach, concerning the Clintons, Bill and Hillary.

He starts out by relating a video speech Hillary sent out from the State Department on the occasion of "International Anti-Corruption Day, which perhaps originates from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) work fighting bribery and graft. It went out on December 9, 2009. (Hillary was the chair-person of this group in 2011.) She praised the OECD's Anti-Bribery Convention as "a milestone in global efforts to encourage responsible and

accountable governance.” She said that the US “fully supports the OECD’s anti-corruption agenda.”

The OEC directives include that “individuals and companies can also be prosecuted when third parties are involved in the bribe transaction, such as when someone other than the official who was bribed receives the illegal benefit, including a family member, business partner, or a **favorite charity of the official.**” [emphasis added]

Schweizer strongly and specifically questions how Hillary can maintain the position that her decisions and actions as Senator and as Secretary of State were in no way affected or altered by the **MILLIONS** of dollars paid to Bill or to the Foundation.

Plus, there is the **major** question of why the Clintons are getting involved with so many people of very questionable ethics and in so many third world countries where corruption and criminality and real crimes against humanity are widespread. We don’t see Bill doing these same activities in West Germany or France or Japan.

Schweizer relates some of the questionable history of the Clintons down through the years, even before Hillary became a Senator, including such things as:

Their involvement in the Whitewater real estate development in Arkansas.

Hillary’s “miraculous” turning of a \$1000 investment in cattle futures into a profit of \$100,000.

Bill’s legal defense fund during his first term as president accepted an anonymous donation of \$450,000, and when the DNC hired a private investigator to dig up the facts on it, it became clear that the people who supposedly made the donations couldn’t possibly afford it on their \$20,000 to \$30,000 annual income. The DNC recommended returning the donation, and Bill at first said no and only agreed to return the money after the cochairs of his legal defense fund, a former attorney general and a Catholic priest both threatened to resign.

The DNC returned \$2.8 million after the 1996 election, most of it from foreign sources, because it was illegal or improper for the people to make the donations.

Bill as President had dinner with a Korean businessman after a \$250,000 donation was made. That money was returned after it became public knowledge.

Bill as President agreed to meet with another person in the White House and be photographed presenting that person with an award, after a \$325,000 donation was made. That money was returned after it became public.

On more than 100 occasions people would make large donations to the Clinton campaign and would then be invited to “White House coffees,” in 1995 and 1996.

The available evidence indicated that if a person gave enough money, they could spend the night in the Lincoln Bedroom.

Schweizer says, “. . . the pattern of behavior I have established is too blatant to ignore and deserves legal scrutiny by those with investigative capabilities that go beyond journalism.” He says the Clintons have been involved with hundreds of transactions in the past dozen years with foreign governments, foreign investors, and foreign companies. Moreover the locations are not often in places like London or Paris, but “there is barely an oligarch, royal family, or foreign investor in trouble with the law that is not represented”

In many of the instances described in this book, Hillary shifted her position as Senator or Secretary of State after large donations or speaking fees were paid, to the benefit of the people who made the payments.

In March of 2012, in Hillary’s last year as Secretary of State, she spoke at a dinner for Transparency International, an international organization fighting corruption and said, about corruption, “sunlight [is] the best disinfectant,” and said that fighting corruption is an “integral part of national security.” She also said, “our credibility depends on practicing what we preach.”

End of Summary

[OK, I don’t know what conclusions you have reached after getting the above data, but I am convinced that Bill and Hillary Clinton are traitors to America and two of the most brazen and (so far) most successful criminals in the history of the country.

Regardless of whether or not anyone in our government investigates them properly and prosecutes them for many, many crimes, we as citizens should turn our backs on them and refuse to support them anymore. At all. We should also write to our representatives in government and demand that an honest investigation be done and let the chips fall where they may. We should also let our representatives know that if they refuse to support this push for an investigation, it would quite likely be because they themselves are guilty of similar crimes, and we would have to start looking for another representative who would possibly have a higher standard of ethics and morals.

If no one STOPS these people, this woman could end up as our next president, for the next 4-8 years. The odds are overwhelming that the incredible support she gets from the media in this current campaign is because A) the many people in the media and among the ultra-wealthy who have made huge investments in Hillary are trying desperately to protect their investments, and because they expect lots of “quid pro quo” from Hillary after the election, one way or another, and because B) there are many, many people in important positions within and without our government who are SCARED that if Trump is elected, he WILL order an investigation into the Clintons, and who knows how many OTHER people will end up being indicted and locked up for crimes connected to the Clintons of which we do not know anything yet. (This summary was originally written before Trump surprisingly won the 2016 election.)

If Hillary is elected, through a fair election or a rigged election, either way, then things will only get worse. Bill will get paid astronomical sums for speaking to thugs and gangs and criminals all over the planet and foreign sources will send huge bribes to the Clinton Foundation and Hillary as President will have even more tools with which to protect herself, and much more influence to sell to the highest bidder.

Then where will we be?

Please don't do nothing after reading this summary, or after reading the whole book, which is well worth the money, reflecting a huge amount of research and investigative work to dig up these facts for us.

Do something. Vote for somebody else. Write letters and emails to Washington. Talk to your friends and family.

Do **something**.]

Summary by cleangov

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