

# The Democrat

A roundup of events, ideas, and opportunities  
for area Democrats and their friends.

Monthly Newsletter

Consolidated Series I, Issue# 12, December 2017

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## Happy New Year

Or, rather, **Happy Blue Year!** Boy, do we have our work cut out for us. December's tax vote was a real downer and January is starting out the same way. I hope you're ready to roll up your sleeves and get to work!

**Congratulations and welcome** to Port Orange, our newest Democratic club. Let's all be ready to support them. Their officers are:

President :	Greg Spradlin
Vice President:	Danielle Neetz
Secretary:	Larry Dlements
Treasurer:	Feroza Tretsch
Parliamentarian:	Jim Gangitanto

They are already busy completing their club certification application and bylaws.

## MLK Events

This year marks the 50th anniversary of Martin Luther King's death. We look forward to seeing many of you at the events in your area. There will be several county-wide events:

RSVP to volunteer at a festival event via email [Barbara Grimm](mailto:Barbara.Grimm), or call 386-717-3407.

Wear your club t-shirt if you attend these events!

## Saturday, 1/13/18 Event:

**The State of the Dream Address** features Dr. Michael Eric Dyson at *BCU's Mary McLeod Bethune Performing Arts Center*, 698 W. International Blvd., Daytona Beach, 7:00 pm.

Dr. Dyson, is an ordained Baptist minister, a professor of Sociology at Georgetown University, author, radio host, and frequent MSNBC contributor.

**Free, but ticketed event.** Contact – Jewel Dickson ASAP at 386-717-4344. Tickets are going fast.

## Sunday, 1/14/18 Event:

County-wide Community Praise and Worship Celebration at *The Sanctuary*, 401 E. Taylor Rd., DeLand, 4:00 pm.

## Monday, 1/15/18 Event:

MLK Breakfast in each community.

**County-wide MLK March from Stetson University to Earl Brown Park in DeLand at 11:00 am.**

Festival from 12PM-4PM at Earl Brown Park, 750 S. Alabama Ave., in DeLand after the march. Live bands, children's performances, poster contest, sporting events & food vendors. The DEC will have two booths for voter registration, local clubs, caucuses & info from democratic candidates

ALL EVENTS ARE FREE!

# VOLUSIA COUNTY'S MLK50<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CELEBRATION

JANUARY 13<sup>TH</sup> - JANUARY 15<sup>TH</sup>

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY  
REMEMBERING REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND THE VISION

JOBS  
FOR ALL  
NOW!

JAN  
13

### THE STATE OF THE DREAM ADDRESS

Featuring Dr. Michael Eric Dyson  
Mary McLeod Bethune Performing Arts Center  
698 W. International Speedway Blvd.  
Daytona Beach, FL

Starts at 7:00PM

**FREE ADMISSION**

Reception will be held in the atrium with hors d'oeuvre provided.

JAN  
14

### COUNTYWIDE COMMUNITY PRAISE AND WORSHIP CELEBRATION

The Sanctuary  
401 E. Taylor Rd.  
DeLand, FL



Starts at 4:00PM

JAN  
15

### MLK 50 CELEBRATION BREAKFAST AND MARCH

**MLK Daytona Beach Breakfast**  
Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church  
580 George W. Ingram Blvd.  
Daytona Beach, FL  
At 7:30AM  
*(Transportation provided to DeLand)*

**MLK DeLand Breakfast**  
Stetson University  
421 N. Woodland Blvd.  
DeLand, FL  
At 9:00AM

**MLK Ormond Beach Breakfast**  
South Ormond Neighborhood Center  
176 Division Ave.  
Ormond Beach, FL  
At 8:00AM

**MLK New Smyrna Beach Breakfast**  
Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church  
214 Myrtle Ave.  
New Smyrna Beach, FL  
At 8:00AM

**March from Stetson University to Earl Brown Park**  
Starts at 11:00AM

**Festival at Earl Brown Park**  
750 S. Alabama Ave., DeLand, FL  
Live band entertainment featuring R&B group, POCKET CHANGE  
Poster contest - \$500 in max prizes, sporting events, food vendors  
and children's performances  
Starts at 12:00PM

BROUGHT TO YOU BY



Visit [www.volusiamlk.com](http://www.volusiamlk.com) for tickets and more information.  
Get your tickets on location at 927 Beville Rd Suite 101, South Daytona, FL 32119

# Editorial

## Constituents?

### Wayne Dickson



In the movie titled *The American President* (from which the TV series *West Wing* spun off), fictional Pres. Andrew Shepherd gives a rousing [state of the union address](#) in which he acknowledges a dramatic change of heart: “I’ve been so busy trying to *keep* my job,” he says, “that I’ve forgotten to *do* my job.”

***Keeping your job vs. doing your job.*** That’s been a text or subtext of almost every political interview or article or discussion I’ve read or heard for the past year. Ordinarily, one would hope that such articles or discussions would stipulate a working understanding of what an elected official’s job really is—you know, the job being kept or done. Fat chance!

Had the hope been fulfilled, though, the assertion that an elected official’s job is to represent the interests of his or her constituency would certainly have recurred frequently. Fair enough, sir or ma’am. But to make the assertion complete, you’ll need to specify exactly what you mean by “constituency.”



During those recent nightmarish days when Republicans in Congress were doing everything but setting their hair on fire trying to pass at least one piece of significant legislation before heading home to face the voters, we heard them make frequent references to their “constituents.”

It’s worth taking time to discover exactly who or what those “constituents” really are. Not just the dictionary definition, I mean, and not the malodorous, deceitful horsepucky politicians tend to spout when pushed to be specific. [Other politicians, I mean, not those associated with the DEC!] I’m talking about the real world, functional definition revealed only through reading between the lines and inferring from what the politicians actually do.

A typical dictionary definition of *constituent* is clear and simple: “a voting member of a community or organization, having the power to appoint or elect.”

Nicely concise and neatly tied up, right? So neatly tied up, in fact, that it conceals more than it reveals about the shadowy, ambiguous reality of how politics really works. To complete the picture, I’d like to propose a tentative extension to cover the way the concept should *really* be understood:

An individual person or entity that has the power to appoint, elect, or otherwise ensure a politician's attaining office; that is represented by the elected politician (openly and/or secretly); and that has the power to hold the politician accountable for his or her actions.

Two key phrases to keep in mind: "power to ensure attaining office" and "power to hold accountable."

Nothing is mentioned here about geography, nationality, place of legal residence, or voter registration. Yes, some of the power to ensure or deny election to office, and to hold officials accountable, is determined by those factors—but a whole lot less than you might imagine. Any remaining doubt was laid to rest during the past year.

## **Example #1.**

Donors like the Koch brothers, the Mercer family, and Sheldon Adelson spent tens of millions of dollars to influence the ballot choices made by Floridians—including Floridians living right here in Volusia County. Why? I mean, the reason they wanted indirectly to buy our votes is obvious. The question is why they spent that kind of money where they did and as they did.

The modern advertising industry was born about 100 years ago, and has been under continuous refinement ever since. Wealthy businesses and individuals are keenly aware of that, and keenly inventive in taking advantage of it. These are people who do not waste money

frivolously. If they spend a lot, it's because they expect to get a lot more back in return.

For instance, to announce the very first version of the *Macintosh, Apple Computer* spent the equivalent of \$2,400,000 in today's money to create their famous introductory commercial *and to air it just one time!* For that company, at that point in its history, it was a significant investment and a significant risk as well. Result? They quickly earned back those costs plus many, many millions more in pure profit.



## *Apple's famous 1984 ad.*

The same principle applies here. For persons and entities of the kind we're talking about, political candidates are products to be marketed; votes by the public are a currency of exchange; and votes and actions by elected officials are measures of profit.

So where do we fit in?

In short, however much we might scoff at the suggestion that advertising affects the votes we cast, it does; advertisers know it; and the last laugh is on us deniers. Legal oligarchs of Kansas, Nevada, and New York used such advertising significantly to affect us Floridians; that is, they exercised power (in the form of

money) from a distance, thereby determining the results of many Florida elections.

**Example #2.**

In passing their deplorable, abominable tax bill, a significant number of Republican senators dropped all pretense and admitted flat out what their motivation had been. Here are three actual quotes:

- Colorado Sen. Cory Gardner: “Donors are furious”
- New York Rep. Chris Collins: “My donors are basically saying: ‘Get it done or don’t ever call me again.’” (Louise Slaughter, a Democratic representative of a nearby district, said that the congressman “put his obsession to enrich himself before the people he swore to represent.”)\*
- South Carolina Sen. Lindsey Graham: “[If we fail to pass the tax bill] the financial contributions will stop.”

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\*For the record, Rep. Slaughter seems to have forgotten the oath both she and Collins swore:

“I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.”



*New members of Congress swar or affirm their oath of office.*

All such examples are instances of what’s called *anecdotal evidence*. They tell a story, making it easy for us relate to and remember them. No question they are rhetorically effective, enough so that they are often the only evidence provided by demagogic politicians and network “personalities.”

However, anecdotal evidence proves nothing. Were the examples fairly chosen? truly representative? central and not “outliers”? To answer such questions, we need a solid foundation as provided by soundly designed, thoroughly vetted, statistically valid and reliable, convincingly analyzed research. Something like the following:

Martin Gilens [*Princeton Univ.*] and Benjamin I. Page [*Northwestern Univ.*], Testing Theories of American Politics: Elites, Interest Groups, and Average Citizens. Here’s the salient passage from their study’s abstract (a sort of executive summary):

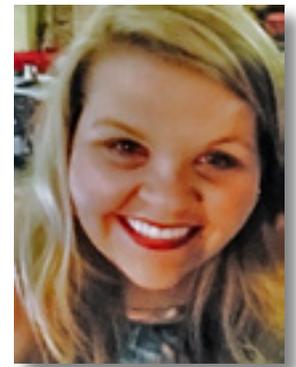
Multivariate analysis indicates that economic elites and organized groups representing business interests have substantial independent impacts on U.S. government policy, while average citizens and mass-based interest groups have little or no independent influence. The results provide substantial support for theories of Economic-Elite Domination and for theories of Biased Pluralism, but not for theories of Majoritarian Electoral Democracy or Majoritarian Pluralism.

So, you want to know what it really means when our elected representatives speak in such glowing terms about their constituencies? Then drop your delusions. There it is: “economic elites and organized groups representing business interests.”

# Profile

## Meet Ms. Brooke Alexander

### Community Engagement Director for Region 3



Helllllooooo Democrats! I am so very honored and excited to have the privilege of serving as your Community Engagement Director for Region 3 through my new position with The Florida Democratic Party. For those of you who are not familiar with our region, it includes Volusia, Flagler, Lake, Seminole, Brevard, Osceola, Marion, Sumter, and Orange Counties.



So now, you're probably wondering: "OK, Brooke, but how on earth did you even get here?"

Well, in 2008, as a Senior in high school, I walked into the New Smyrna Beach Obama Campaign office, signed up to be an intern, and I've been addicted to politics ever since! While in college, I worked on: a mayoral race, one congressional re-election, and President Obama's re-election. After those campaigns, much to my parents' delight, I managed to graduate from Flagler College with a BA in Political Science, with minors in Religion and Youth Ministry.

I went on to manage the 2014 congressional campaign in District 6, and a Special Election for State Senate District 6 in 2015. In 2016, I worked as a Finance Director/Staffer for a congressional candidate in District 6, and later went on to be a part of the field team for the historic campaign to elect the first female President of The United States. Prior to my new job, I spent nearly a year working, remotely, as a finance director for a political consulting firm based in Atlanta.

I know that my background will help me in my job of bridging the gap between our party at the local and state level, and helping the local party to be efficient while providing the resources necessary to ensure we bring a blue wave to Volusia, but I can't do this without your continued support! Together, we will create a Volusia County work plan for the 2018 election year, ensuring that every, club, caucus, and group has input as to how we will succeed in making 2018 a Blue Year!

I am so ready to continue my work alongside leaders in our community to fight for a better Florida, for ALL!



# Blast from the Past

## Social Contract

### Jean-Jacques Rousseau

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#### Editor's Note

##### Tidbits

Most educated Americans have heard of *The Mayflower Compact*, one of the most important documents of our early history, but a lot fewer know what it was or why it matters. It's worth a quick review.

Before leaving for the new world the Separatists (who called themselves "Saints") had agreed to be bound by a *patent* or charter from the king, formalizing the freedoms and obligations to the crown under which they would live when they reached their destination in Virginia. Problem was, the *Mayflower* was forced by weather and other circumstances to land in Massachusetts instead.

William Brewster and other leaders feared that, since they were thus no longer bound by their original patent, there was no telling how they might behave in this new land—especially those who weren't members of the Separatists' congregation. (The Separatists called them "Strangers.")

Their remedy was to draw up an interim contract that was signed in 1620 by 41 of the adult male passengers. Essentially, the signers agreed to give up certain freedoms and accept certain obligations to the colony in exchange. No mere theory, this was a real world example

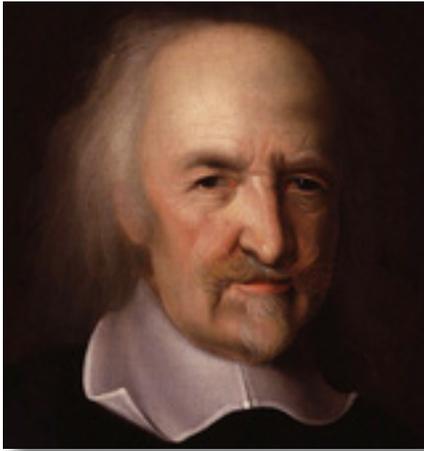
of a social contract in action. It's a precursor of our *Declaration of Independence* and *Constitution*.

[We] do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic; for our better ordering, and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.



Among the influences on the intellectual leaders among the revolutionaries who established our national government were three different takes on the theory of the social contract:

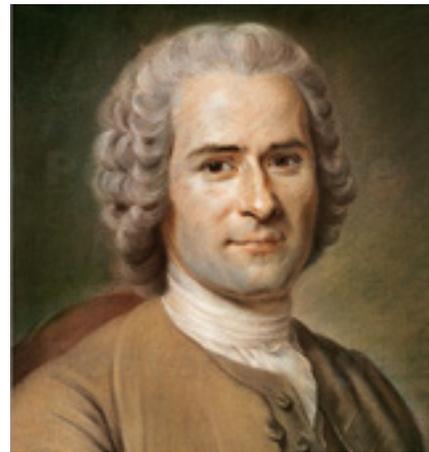
- **Thomas Hobbes** (1588-1679) insisted that human beings are born corrupt, and that they subject themselves to be governed only for protection and social order. He believed that these benefits could best be provided by a strong monarchy.



- **John Locke** (1632-1704) believed that people are born with natural rights which they cede provisionally in exchange for the benefits and protections of government. (Reread the *Declaration of Independence* with that in mind.)



- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** (1712-1778) believed that “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains.” People are born innocent and free, then subjugated and changed by various forms of despotic government. Instead, they should assert their own sovereignty and contract with one another to form a democratic government.



## Teasers

In all cases these men felt that the legitimacy and authority of government derived from consent of the governed, not from divine right. Whence do you think it derives? Do you think healthcare is right? If so, whence does that right

derive? From God? From Nature? From a social contract?

Follow the questions! Think of the implications as we see them being played out right now in Washington and *Mar a Lago*.



## 1. SUBJECT OF THE FIRST BOOK

MAN is born free; and everywhere he is in chains. One thinks himself the master of others, and still remains a greater slave than they. How did this change come about? I do not know. What can make it legitimate? That question I think I can answer....

## 2. THE FIRST SOCIETIES

THE most ancient of all societies, and the only one that is natural, is the family: and even so the children remain attached to the father only so long as they need him for their preservation. As soon as this need ceases, the natural bond is dissolved. The children, released from the obedience they owed to the father, and the father, released from the care he owed his children, return equally to independence. If they remain united, they continue so no longer naturally, but voluntarily; and the family itself is then maintained only by agreement.....

The family then may be called the first model of political societies: the ruler corresponds to the father, and the people to the children; and all, being born free and equal, alienate their liberty only for their own advantage. The whole difference is that, in the family, the love of the father for his children repays him for the care he takes of them, while, in the State, the pleasure of commanding takes the place of the love which the chief cannot have for the peoples under him.....

## 3. THE RIGHT OF THE STRONGEST

THE strongest is never strong enough to be always the master, unless he transforms strength into right, and obedience into duty. Hence the right of the strongest, which, though to all seeming meant ironically, is really laid down as a fundamental principle. But are we never to have an explanation of this phrase? Force is a physical power, and I fail to see what moral effect it can have. To yield to force is an act of necessity,

THE most ancient of all societies, and the only one that is natural, is the family: and even so the children remain attached to the father only so long as they need him for their preservation. As soon as this need ceases, the natural bond is dissolved. The children, released from the obedience they owed to the father, and the father, released from the care he owed his children, return equally to independence. If they remain united, they continue so no longer naturally, but voluntarily; and the family itself is then maintained only by convention.

This common liberty results from the nature of man. His first law is to provide for his own preservation, his first cares are those which he owes to himself; and, as soon as he reaches years of discretion, he is the sole judge of the proper means of preserving himself, and consequently becomes his own master.

...

Grotius [Hugo Grotius, Dutch jurist, 1583-1645] denies that all human power is established in favor of the governed, and quotes slavery as an example. His usual method of reasoning is constantly to establish right by fact. It would be possible to employ a more logical method, but none could be more favorable to tyrants.

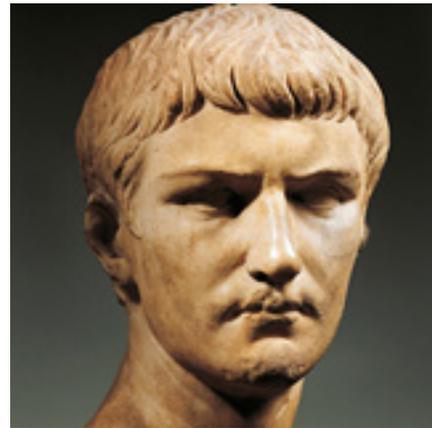


*Hugo Grotius.*

It is then, according to Grotius, doubtful whether the human race belongs to a hundred men, or that hundred men to the human race: and, throughout his book, he seems to incline to the former alternative, which is also the view of Hobbes. On this showing, the human species is divided into so many herds of cattle, each with its ruler, who keeps guard over them for

the purpose of devouring them.

As a shepherd is of a nature superior to that of his flock, the shepherds of men, i.e., their rulers, are of a nature superior to that of the peoples under them. Thus, Philo tells us, the Emperor Caligula reasoned, concluding equally well either that kings were gods, or that men were beasts.



*Caligula.*

The reasoning of Caligula agrees with that of Hobbes and Grotius. Aristotle, before any of them, had said that men are by no means equal naturally, but that some are born for slavery, and others for dominion.

Aristotle was right; but he took the effect for the cause. Nothing can be more certain than that every man born in slavery is born for slavery. Slaves lose everything in their chains, even the desire of escaping from them: they love their servitude, as the comrades of Ulysses loved their brutish condition. [Books 10-11 of the *Odyssey* feature the witch Circe, who turns Ulysses's crew into a herd of pigs.] If then there are slaves by nature, it is because there have been slaves against nature. Force made the first slaves, and their cowardice perpetuated the

condition.

...

## 4. THE RIGHT OF THE STRONGEST

THE strongest is never strong enough to be always the master, unless he transforms strength into right, and obedience into duty. Hence the right of the strongest, which, though to all seeming meant ironically, is really laid down as a fundamental principle. But are we never to have an explanation of this phrase? Force is a physical power, and I fail to see what moral



*Arguably this person is the “mightiest” man in the world. But does that make him the most morally “right” person in the world?*

effect it can have. To yield to force is an act of necessity, not of will -- at the most, an act of prudence. In what sense can it be a duty?

Suppose for a moment that this so-called “right” exists. I maintain that the sole result is a mass of inexplicable nonsense. For, if force creates right, the effect changes with the cause: every force that is greater than the first succeeds to

its right. As soon as it is possible to disobey with impunity, disobedience is legitimate; and, the strongest being always in the right, the only thing that matters is to act so as to become the strongest. But what kind of right is that which perishes when force fails? If we must obey perforce, there is no need to obey because we ought; and if we are not forced to obey, we are under no obligation to do so. Clearly, the word “right” adds nothing to force: in this connection, it means absolutely nothing.

Obey the powers that be. If this means yield to force, it is a good precept, but superfluous: I can answer for its never being violated. All power comes from God, I admit; but so does all sickness: does that mean that we are forbidden to call in the doctor? A brigand surprises me at the edge of a wood: must I not merely surrender my purse on compulsion; but, even if I could withhold it, am I in conscience bound to give it up? For certainly the pistol he holds is also a power.

Let us then admit that force does not create right, and that we are obliged to obey only legitimate powers. In that case, my original question recurs.

## 5. SLAVERY

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So, from whatever aspect we regard the question, the right of slavery is null and void, not only as being illegitimate, but also because it is absurd and meaningless. The words *slave* and *right* contradict each other, and are mutually exclusive. It will always be equally foolish for

a man to say to a man or to a people: “I make with you an agreement, wholly at your expense and wholly to my advantage; I shall keep it as long as I like, and you will keep it as long as I like.”

## 6. THAT WE MUST ALWAYS GO BACK TO A FIRST CONVENTION

...

A people, says Grotius, can give itself to a king. Then, according to Grotius, a people is a people before it gives itself. The gift is itself a civil act, and implies public deliberation. It would be better, before examining the act by which a people gives itself to a king, to examine that by which it has become a people; for this act, being necessarily prior to the other, is the true foundation of society.

Indeed, if there were no prior convention, where, unless the election were unanimous, would be the obligation on the minority to submit to the choice of the majority? How have a hundred men who wish for a master the right to vote on behalf of ten who do not? The law of majority voting is itself something established by convention, and presupposes unanimity, on one occasion at least.

## 7. THE SOCIAL COMPACT

I SUPPOSE men to have reached the point at which the obstacles in the way of their

preservation in the state of nature show their power of resistance to be greater than the resources at the disposal of each individual for his maintenance in that state. That primitive condition can then subsist no longer; and the human race would perish unless it changed its manner of existence.

But, as men cannot engender new forces, but only unite and direct existing ones, they have no other means of preserving themselves than the formation, by aggregation, of a sum of forces great enough to overcome the resistance. These they have to bring into play by means of a single motive power, and cause to act in concert.

This sum of forces can arise only where several persons come together: but, as the force and liberty of each man are the chief instruments of his self-preservation, how can he pledge them without harming his own interests, and neglecting the care he owes to himself? This difficulty, in its bearing on my present subject, may be stated in the following terms: “The problem is to find a form of association which will defend and protect with the whole common force the person and goods of each associate, and in which each, while uniting



*The Magna Carta – an early example of a social compact?*

himself with all, may still obey himself alone, and remain as free as before.” This is the fundamental problem of which the Social Contract provides the solution.

The clauses of this contract are so determined by the nature of the act that the slightest modification would make them vain and ineffective; so that, although they have perhaps never been formally set forth, they are everywhere the same and everywhere tacitly admitted and recognized, until, on the violation of the social compact, each regains his original rights and resumes his natural liberty, while losing the conventional liberty in favor of which he renounced it.

These clauses, properly understood, may be reduced to one — the total alienation of each associate, together with all his rights, to the whole community; for, in the first place, as each gives himself absolutely, the conditions are the same for all; and, this being so, no one has any interest in making them burdensome to others.

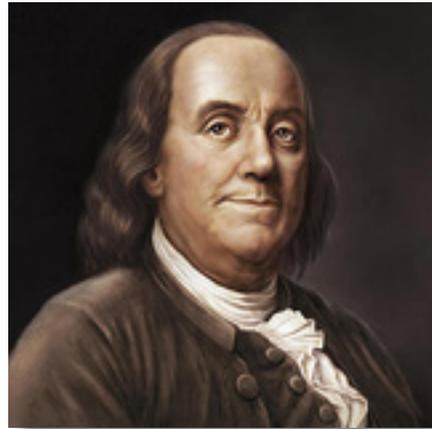
Moreover, the alienation being without reserve, the union is as perfect as it can be, and no associate has anything more to demand: for, if the individuals retained certain rights, as there would be no common superior to decide between them and the public, each, being on one point his own judge, would ask to be so on all; the state of nature would thus continue, and the association would necessarily become inoperative or tyrannical.

Finally, each man, in giving himself to all, gives himself to nobody; and as there is no associate over whom he does not acquire the same right as he yields others over himself, he gains an

equivalent for everything he loses, and an increase of force for the preservation of what he has.

If then we discard from the social compact what is not of its essence, we shall find that it reduces itself to the following terms:

“Each of us puts his person and all his power in common under the supreme direction of the general will, and, in our corporate capacity, we receive each member as an indivisible part of the whole.”



*“We must indeed all hang together, or else, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately.”*

At once, in place of the individual personality of each contracting party, this act of association creates a moral and collective body, composed of as many members as the assembly contains votes, and receiving from this act its unity, its common identity, its life and its will. This public person, so formed by the union of all other persons formerly took the name of city, and now takes that of Republic or body politic; it is called by its members State when passive. Sovereign when active, and Power

when compared with others like itself. Those who are associated in it take collectively the name of people, and severally are called citizens, as sharing in the sovereign power, and subjects, as being under the laws of the State. But these terms are often confused and taken one for another: it is enough to know how to distinguish them when they are being used with precision.

## 8. THE SOVEREIGN

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## 9. THE CIVIL STATE

THE passage from the state of nature to the civil state produces a very remarkable change in man, by substituting justice for instinct in

his conduct, and giving his actions the morality they had formerly lacked. Then only, when the voice of duty takes the place of physical impulses and right of appetite, does man, who so far had considered only himself, find that he is forced to act on different principles, and to consult his reason before listening to his inclinations. Although, in this state, he deprives himself of some advantages which he got from nature, he gains in return others so great, his faculties are so stimulated and developed, his ideas so extended, his feelings so ennobled, and his whole soul so uplifted, that, did not the abuses of this new condition often degrade him below that which he left, he would be bound to bless continually the happy moment which took him from it for ever, and, instead of a stupid and unimaginative animal, made him an intelligent being and a man....

# Quiz

## Check your knowledge of the U.S. House of Representatives



<b>A</b>	Cohen	<b>E</b>	Manafort	<b>I</b>	Scaramucci
<b>B</b>	Flynn	<b>F</b>	Wolffe	<b>J</b>	Sessions
<b>C</b>	Gates	<b>G</b>	Papadopolous	<b>K</b>	Stone
<b>D</b>	Kushner	<b>H</b>	Ross	<b>L</b>	Tillerson

- \_\_\_ Campaign staff. Specialist in opposition research. Twitter account suspended.
- \_\_\_ White House Communications Director. Wall Street financier. Fired after ten days.
- \_\_\_ Top foreign policy adviser. Moscow investment banker. Fired for Russia connections.
- \_\_\_ Natl. Security Adviser (for 24 days). Retired general. Fired by Obama as security risk.
- \_\_\_ Trump lawyer. Lied @ negotiating a Moscow *Trump Tower* deal after inauguration.
- \_\_\_ Attorney General. Lied under oath @ Russia connections. Recused self. Hired Mueller.
- \_\_\_ Campaign staff. Arrested by Mueller. Pled guilty. Sang like a bird. Probably wore a wire.
- \_\_\_ Son-in-Law. In charge of everything. Undisclosed Russia business. Is Club Fed in future?
- \_\_\_ Commerce Secretary. Lied about divesting. Partner of Russian oligarch under sanctions.
- \_\_\_ Right hand man of Manafort. Indicted for money laundering for Ukraine and Russia.
- \_\_\_ Called Trump a “f\_\_king moron.”
- \_\_\_ Author of a sensational “inside the West Wing” account of Trump’s first year.



## Quiz



## Links



## Dates

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. L
12. F

See the [website](#).