

July 9, 2015

Jonathan Tobin has interesting ideas about who benefits from the endless Iran negotiations.

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Kevin Williamson writes on Greece.

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Greek referendum voters overwhelmingly rejected bailout terms offered them by their European patrons. Greece's leftist prime minister, Alexis Tsipras — think of him as Europe's answer to Senator Sanders, but with enough discipline to be dangerous — insisted that a popular rejection of the bailout terms would put him in a stronger negotiating position. The European Central Bank (ECB) immediately began to disabuse the Greeks of that notion: The first order of ECB business on Monday was — if you'll forgive me for eliding the financial gobbledygook — choosing a larger sledgehammer with which to jack up Greek financial institutions should Athens fail to sober up sufficiently for Tuesday's emergency negotiations. ...

... The presence of Greece in the Eurozone is the result of a lie: The Greeks pretended to get their deficits and debt under control, and the Europeans pretended to believe them. That was the first act. In the second act, after the advent of the current crisis, the Greeks pretended to enact fiscal reforms, and the Europeans pretended to believe them. ...

... It is not as though Americans are immune to the substitution of temper tantrums for real budgets. Polls have shown that Americans understand, for example, the financial problems of Social Security, and that the program's imbalances mean that there are essentially three possible remedies: raising taxes, cutting benefits, or some combination of both. Majorities of Americans oppose all three. Chris Christie is running for president as the entitlement-reform guy, rejecting the conventional wisdom about the so-called third rail of American politics: "They say, 'Don't touch it.' We're going to hug it."

But will voters embrace such reform?

The situation in Greece illustrates the shocking extent to which citizens of advanced, high-income, democratic societies are willing to see themselves reduced in exchange for a small regular check from the government. It does not inspire confidence. Hillary Rodham Clinton, who wrote a book called "Hard Choices," has embraced the do-nothing agenda on entitlement reform. That wasn't a hard choice. But there are hard choices to come, and we'll either be choosers or we'll be beggars.

More from [John Fund](#).

... the situation in Greece is growing more dire. Greeks traveling abroad are seeing their credit cards refused, online purchases from sites like Amazon are restricted, many ATMs lack the cash to provide even the meager \$66 a day allowance the Greek government is allowing its people and shortages of pharmaceutical drugs are being reported. If Tsipras thinks reforms are more "than ordinary citizens can stand," how does he think they will handle the current transition of Greece to that of a lesser-developed country?

[John Steele Gordon](#) on college costs.

In a [Wall Street Journal](#) op-ed this morning, Senator Lamar Alexander argues that college is not too expensive for students to afford, what with Pell Grants, student loans, college tuition assistance of various kinds, etc. That's true to some extent, but the fact remains that college is a whole lot more expensive than it used to be.

When I graduated from Vanderbilt in 1966, tuition was \$1,100 a semester, or \$2,200 a year. Using the CPI to convert to 2015 dollars, which would be a little over \$16,000 in today's money. But Senator Alexander reports that tuition at Vanderbilt today is \$43,000, more than two-and-one-half times as much (and much that used to be included in tuition is now charged as separate fees, much like now having to pay to check luggage on airlines). That is true pretty much across the country. ...

David Gerlenter, Yale prof, is quoted by [Scott Johnson](#).

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[Jonathan Tobin](#) posts on Hillary's interview on CNN.

After months of shielding herself from the press via staged events and rope lines, Hillary Clinton finally sat down to talk with a member of the national media yesterday. But anyone thinking that a new more open, honest or humble Hillary would be unveiled in [the interview with CNN's Briana Keilar](#) was bound to be disappointed. Much like her stilted performance back in March when she had a press conference to deal with questions about her email scandal, Clinton's appearance did nothing to silence questions about either her trustworthiness or her political instincts. Her responses to even the softball questions lobbed into her by Keilar were not merely high-handed and clueless. They were also brazenly false and presented a portrait of an arrogant Hillary Clinton to the country that shows she believes herself to be entitled not only to the presidency but to be treated as if the normal rules of law and conduct don't apply to her. While this shaky performance may not cause most members of her party to question her inevitable coronation as their presidential nominee in 2016, it should embolden both her Democratic challengers and potential Republican opponents to think she remains deeply vulnerable.

The first thing to be understood about this interview is that it was as favorable a setting as she could have hoped for. Rather than press Clinton to answer tough questions about her emails or the conflicts of interest that investigations of her family foundation have brought out into the open, Keilar largely let the former First Lady get away with murder. At no point did she follow up with pointed rejoinders seeking details or ask about Sidney Blumenthal's involvement in both her family foundation and Libya policy. Nor did she challenge Clinton on her numerous false assertions, especially where it concerned the emails. Even on policy questions, Clinton was allowed to merely voice generalities rather than specifics and given free rein to take gratuitous pot shots at her potential rivals. ...

... She has lived the last 22 years at the pinnacle of American public life lived inside the cocoon of Secret Service protection along with the trappings of the vast wealth she and her husband have accumulated through a supposed charity that operates more like a political slush fund. All this seems to have stripped her of both the common touch but also of any notion of public accountability. From her current frame of reference, the American people are simply not allowed to distrust her or even to question her ethics. She owes them no explanations or apologies even when caught in misbehavior. They must simply accept all criticisms of her as illegitimate.

Given Clinton's enormous advantages in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, it's not clear that even several more months of similarly dismal performances would be enough to allow a clearly implausible challenger like Bernie Sanders to beat her. But even her most ardent supporters must today be wondering why she is unable to bend even a little bit when it comes to showing a trace of humility or willingness to admit fault. They must know it all stems from a sense of entitlement that a better politician would be at pains to hide. For all of her natural gifts, Clinton's demeanor and defensiveness screams vulnerability against a tough opponent. It remains to be seen whether someone so bereft of basic political skills can be elected president.

Contentions

Who Benefits From Endless Iran Negotiations?

by Jonathan S. Tobin

In the hands of a president that was tough enough to mean what he said when he threatened to walk away from nuclear talks with Iran if it didn't get what it wanted, a negotiating deadline would be an effective tool to obtain the West's objectives. But over the course of the last two years, the Obama administration has realized that when a deadline loomed they were the only players in the diplomatic standoff that started to sweat. The Iranians quickly learned that faced with the prospect of President Obama's cherished dream of a new détente with their regime, the West preferred concessions to walkouts and accordingly stiffened their stands on outstanding issues. That's why the U.S. has treated every such recent deadline as a flexible rather than a rigid concept, a decision that was repeated when first the June 30 date for an end to the talks and then the July 7th date that was regarded as the true end point passed without either an agreement or the U.S. team packing their bags and leaving Vienna. Even many of the administration's critics see this as not an altogether bad thing since more talking is to be preferred to another Western collapse. But with their hotel reservations now extended until Saturday, the question arises as to who will benefit from [the seemingly endless Iran negotiations?](#)

There are good reasons why everyone from Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chair Bob Corker to many Israelis seem unperturbed by the latest extension of the talks. They are sure that if President Obama thought either the June 30 or the July 7 dates were his last chance for signing an agreement with Iran, Tehran's intransigence on a number of key points would have been rewarded with American surrenders. They think that because the last two years of negotiations with Iran have been largely characterized by a series of U.S. retreats on uranium enrichment, the retention of the regime's nuclear infrastructure in the form of thousands of centrifuges, and the drafting of a deal that expired after ten years rather than one that created permanent restrictions on Iran's nuclear program were largely the result of the administration's panic. Faced with the choice between no deal and one that favored Iran, the president has always chosen the latter.

So it's no surprise that critics prefer that the Americans stay in Vienna and stick to their demands for an agreement that would provide a rigorous inspection process, full access to Iran's past military nuclear research, as well as provisions for sanctions to be lifted gradually and to be able to be snapped back immediately in the event of a violation.

But [as we learned from the New York Times today](#), a "senior administration official" that briefed reporters in Vienna on the talks made it clear that plenty of "progress" was being made to justify the continued discussions. But in this case, the meaning of "progress" ought not to encourage those hoping that the administration is actually digging in its heels and insisting that any deal live up to the promises the president made about the nuclear framework when it was first announced in April. According to the official, the U.S. is negotiating a system of "managed access" to Iranian nuclear sites that will allow Iran to "shield conventional, secret military facilities" from inspections. According to the Americans, that's reasonable since the right of all nations to protect their military secrets must be respected.

But such a formulation speaks more to the administration's belief in the future of an entente with Iran more than a devotion to ferreting out the truth about its nuclear activities. In this case, "managed access" seems to allow Iran the ability to keep the West guessing rather than the achievement of genuine transparency. Once certain places become off-limits to United Nations inspectors, what's to stop Tehran from conducting illicit research or other nuclear activity at these facilities? More to the point, no matter you define it, "managed access" falls far short of the anywhere, anytime standard that the administration seemed to promise when it announced the framework.

The official also seemed to indicate that discussions that would also deal with the problem of Iran's ongoing nuclear research might not be made public making it impossible to gauge whether Iran would be in a position to race to a bomb once the deal expired. That's a sure sign that the result of the negotiations would embarrass the administration and please Iran.

Similarly, Iran's latest demands about lifting the embargo on their ability to import arms were also on the table instead of being kept in place.

So while it is true that the administration has acquitted itself of the charge of "rushing" to conclude an agreement because of its willing to keep the negotiations going into overtime, the results of their continued stay in Vienna is hardly encouraging.

Thanks to the intrepid reporters on the scene, we know how many Twizzlers and Rice Krispie Treats the diplomats have consumed in the course of their discussions. We also know that they are suffering from the heat because the air conditioning in their Viennese hotel is failing due to the unusual heat in Austria this summer. But we also know that, despite the consensus that the U.S. staying at the table was preferable to a collapse at the end of last month, their intake of snacks hasn't stiffened the spines of Secretary of State John Kerry or top negotiator Wendy Sherman.

If this administration were truly willing to walk away from a bad deal, their tactics wouldn't be a matter of concern. But the relief about their flexibility about deadlines has been entirely premature. Whether they stay another two days, a week or a month, Iran knows that the Americans will cave in sooner or later. Whether the deadlines are respected or the talks are allowed to drag out endlessly, the Iranians seem to benefit either way. Congress, which will apparently be given an extra month to consider the deal due to the extended deadline, should be paying attention to this depressing spectacle and draw the right conclusions about their duty to vote it down.

National Review

Beggars and Choosers

A temper tantrum is no substitute for a budget.

by Kevin D. Williamson

The Greeks have their Bernie Sanders. What they need is their Chris Christie.

The Greek people spent part of the weekend in the streets celebrating their status as international deadbeat. They spent the rest of the weekend hoarding food, fuel, and medicine in preparation for the manmade disaster they have inflicted upon themselves.

Greek referendum voters overwhelmingly rejected bailout terms offered them by their European patrons. Greece's leftist prime minister, Alexis Tsipras — think of him as Europe's answer to Senator Sanders, but with enough discipline to be dangerous — insisted that a popular rejection of the bailout terms would put him in a stronger negotiating position. The European Central Bank (ECB) immediately began to disabuse the Greeks of that notion: The first order of ECB business on Monday was — if you'll forgive me for eliding the financial gobbledygook — choosing a larger sledgehammer with which to jack up Greek financial institutions should Athens fail to sober up sufficiently for Tuesday's emergency negotiations. The ECB is imposing larger losses on Greek banks, not smaller ones, and may yet discontinue its emergency support entirely, in which case: lights out.

Tsipras assured the Greeks they were voting themselves better bailout terms. They are getting the opposite — if, indeed, they get anything. More than a few well-informed observers believe that the Germans have simply abandoned hope that the Greeks are capable of real reform or willing to engage in it, and that the Greek “No” vote was welcomed with a quiet sigh of relief, providing Angela Merkel et al. with a plausible excuse to scuttle further bailout efforts. The Greeks may have burned their bridge to Europe, but the Germans are roasting marshmallows over the flames.

The presence of Greece in the Eurozone is the result of a lie: The Greeks pretended to get their deficits and debt under control, and the Europeans pretended to believe them. That was the first act. In the second act, after the advent of the current crisis, the Greeks pretended to enact fiscal reforms, and the Europeans pretended to believe them. Political logic is, not coincidentally, lawyer logic — which is to say, it substitutes consensus for reality. If enough people (jurors, voters) are convinced that your position is the correct one, then you “win.” Maybe the election turns out your way, as with Tsipras and the referendum. Maybe political consensus prevents your opponents from enacting their favored policies, just as conservatives have for decades been frustrated in their efforts to enact entitlement reform by cheap and dishonest images of grandmothers being pushed over cliffs. Maybe O. J. Simpson walks.

Politics is negotiation. Reality is non-negotiable. The Greeks were not one euro (or drachma!) better off after their weekend temper tantrum; if anything, they were worse off, as attested to by the spectacle of the citizens of a civilized, high-income, European country stockpiling sugar and flour like denizens of some backward war zone. In the homeland of political philosophy, political discourse has been reduced to an infantile bawl on the part of the people — the eternal “I Want!” — and the parental version from the leadership: “Because I Said So!”

Greek public debt is unpayable. More important, the Greek standard of living is, given real economic conditions, unsustainable. Real reform is necessary on the narrow fiscal front and on the general economic front, and the other European powers, daftly committed as they are to the proposition that Greeks and Germans are so different that they have separate countries but so similar that they'll thrive from a single set of shared economic policies, are offering to help finance those reforms. Ideology and Euro-idealism are, needless to say, not the only motives at work: The Germans have self-interested reasons to preserve the current European order.

The Greeks, and the anti-“austerity” Left worldwide, can question those motives. They can decry them. But until Venezuela coughs up billions upon billions of dollars to bail out its sister socialist paradise, the Europeans are the only game in town, and the ancient proverbs apply: Greece is a beggar nation, and beggars are not choosers.

It is not as though Americans are immune to the substitution of temper tantrums for real budgets. Polls have shown that Americans understand, for example, the financial problems of

Social Security, and that the program's imbalances mean that there are essentially three possible remedies: raising taxes, cutting benefits, or some combination of both. Majorities of Americans oppose all three. Chris Christie is running for president as the entitlement-reform guy, rejecting the conventional wisdom about the so-called third rail of American politics: "They say, 'Don't touch it.' We're going to hug it."

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National Review - The Corner **[Beware of Greeks Bearing Empty Rhetoric](#)**

by John Fund

The European Parliament finally got around to debating the Greek crisis today, and it's clear emotions are pretty raw.

Greek prime minister Alexis Tsipras — after an initial refusal to appear before the parliament — came to plead for another bailout because the Greek people "have no other choice" but to "demand that they be given a way out." Reforms have been more "than ordinary citizens can stand," he maintained.

German parliamentarian Manfred Weber responded:

"How can you tell Bulgaria that Greece can't countenance any further cuts, when in at least five EU countries the standards of living are lower than Greece?" He noted that Tsipras had not named a single economic reform he had done or was planning to do.

Belgium's Guy Verhofstadt, the leader of the liberal group in the European Parliament, then rose to flay Tsipras and suggest to him a specific reform agenda: "Propose to end the privileges in your country. The privileges of the ship owners. The privileges of the military. The privileges of the Greek islands. And the privileges of the political parties, who receive funds from banks who are in fact bankrupt." The choice is very simple, Verhofstadt told Tsipras: "Do you want to be remembered as an accidental prime minister or a real revolutionary who modernized his country."

Meanwhile, the situation in Greece is growing more dire. Greeks traveling abroad are seeing their credit cards refused, online purchases from sites like Amazon are restricted, many ATMs lack the cash to provide even the meager \$66 a day allowance the Greek government is allowing its people and shortages of pharmaceutical drugs are being reported. If Tsipras thinks reforms are more "than ordinary citizens can stand," how does he think they will handle the current transition of Greece to that of a lesser-developed country?

Contentions

The Cost of College

by John Steele Gordon

In a [Wall Street Journal op-ed](#) this morning, Senator Lamar Alexander argues that college is not too expensive for students to afford, what with Pell Grants, student loans, college tuition assistance of various kinds, etc. That's true to some extent, but the fact remains that college is a whole lot more expensive than it used to be.

When I graduated from Vanderbilt in 1966, tuition was \$1,100 a semester, or \$2,200 a year. Using the CPI to convert to 2015 dollars, which would be a little over \$16,000 in today's money. But Senator Alexander reports that tuition at Vanderbilt today is \$43,000, more than two-and-one-half times as much (and much that used to be included in tuition is now charged as separate fees, much like now having to pay to check luggage on airlines). That is true pretty much across the country.

It is economics 101 that when a commodity — in this case, a college education — increases in price over and above inflation for decades when there is no constriction on supply, then a cartel is in operation. With colleges, the accreditation organizations serve as the cartel enforcement mechanism.

To be sure, there is more than a combination in restraint of trade going on here. The federal government, using the power that giving federal funds to colleges (which is almost all of them) gives it, has inundated colleges with rules, directions, and "guidance." I submit the following from Senator Alexander's op-d as the horrifying statistic of the week:

The Boston Consulting Group found that in one year Vanderbilt University spent a startling \$150 million complying with federal rules and regulations governing higher education, adding more than \$11,000 to the cost of each Vanderbilt student's \$43,000 in tuition. America's more than 6,000 colleges receive on average one new rule, regulation or guidance letter each workday from the Education Department.

Alexander has several sensible suggestions to cut college costs, but the bureaucratic compulsion to micromanage what is none of their business is inherent. The only solution to that problem is to get rid of the bureaucrats.

Power Line

Gelernter on fire

by Scott Johnson

David Gelernter is an old-fashioned Renaissance man. He is professor of computer science at Yale University, chief scientist at Mirror Worlds Technologies, contributing editor at the Weekly Standard and member of the National Council of the Arts (more [here](#)). We have proudly hosted several of his thoughts on the present discontents.

Professor Gelernter is the author of books that suggest a kind of Herodotean interest in everything human. Professor Gelernter has written [a history of the 1939 World's Fair](#). After he

survived an attack by the Unabomber, he wrote [a reflective book](#) about that. His is also the author, most recently, of [America-Lite](#).

A while back the Weekly Standard carried Professor Gelernter's article "[The Roots of European Appeasement](#)." Among his provocative observations in the piece was this timely statement:

Once upon a time we thought of appeasement as a particular approach to Hitler. We have long since come to see that it is a Weltanschauung, an entire philosophical worldview that teaches the blood-guilt of Western man, the moral bankruptcy of the West, and the outrageousness of Western civilization's attempting to impose its values on anyone else. World War II and its aftermath clouded the issue, but self-hatred has long since reestablished itself as a dominant force in Europe and (less often and not yet decisively) the United States. It was a British idea originally; it was enthusiastically taken up by the French. Today (like so many other British ideas) it is believed more fervently in continental Europe than anywhere else."

Now Professor Gelernter joins Bill Kristol in the latest installment of Bill's Conversations (video below, about an hour). The video is also posted and broken into chapters [here](#); the transcript is posted [here](#). I will limit myself to saying that Professor Gelernter is on fire on the subjects covered in this conversation and that it is worth your time.

Quotable quote: "Students today are so ignorant that it's hard to accept how ignorant they are. It's hard to grasp that [the student] you're talking to, who is bright, articulate, interested, doesn't know who Beethoven was. Looking back at the history of the 20th Century [he] just sees a fog. Has [only] the vaguest idea of who Winston Churchill was or why he mattered. No image of Teddy Roosevelt. We have failed [them]."

Contentions

[Arrogant Hillary Clinton Doesn't Have to Bother With the Truth](#)

by Jonathan S. Tobin

After months of shielding herself from the press via staged events and rope lines, Hillary Clinton finally sat down to talk with a member of the national media yesterday. But anyone thinking that a new more open, honest or humble Hillary would be unveiled in [the interview with CNN's Briana Keilar](#) was bound to be disappointed. Much [like her stilted performance back in March](#) when she had a press conference to deal with questions about her email scandal, Clinton's appearance did nothing to silence questions about either her trustworthiness or her political instincts. Her responses to even the softball questions lobbed into her by Keilar were not merely high-handed and clueless. They were also brazenly false and presented a portrait of an arrogant Hillary Clinton to the country that shows she believes herself to be entitled not only to the presidency but to be treated as if the normal rules of law and conduct don't apply to her. While this shaky performance may not cause most members of her party to question her inevitable coronation as their presidential nominee in 2016, it should embolden both her Democratic challengers and potential Republican opponents to think she remains deeply vulnerable.

The first thing to be understood about this interview is that it was as favorable a setting as she could have hoped for. Rather than press Clinton to answer tough questions about her emails or the conflicts of interest that investigations of her family foundation have brought out into the open, Keilar largely let the former First Lady get away with murder. At no point did she follow up with pointed rejoinders seeking details or ask about Sidney Blumenthal's involvement in both

her family foundation and Libya policy. Nor did she challenge Clinton on her numerous false assertions, especially where it concerned the emails. Even on policy questions, Clinton was allowed to merely voice generalities rather than specifics and given free rein to take gratuitous pot shots at her potential rivals.

But Keilar did do the country one service when she asked Clinton whether she understood why polls show that a large majority of Americans didn't trust her and whether she took any responsibility for this. Her answers to these queries told us more about her character and her view of her place in the world than any policy speech or personality profile could possibly do:

KEILAR: I'm wondering if you can address a vulnerability that we've seen you dealing with recently. We see in our recent poll that nearly six in 10 Americans say they don't believe that you're honest and trustworthy.

Do you understand why they feel that way?

CLINTON: Well, I think when you are subjected to the kind of constant barrage of attacks that are largely fomented by and coming from the Right and –

KEILAR: But do you bear any responsibility for that?

CLINTON: – well, I – you know, I can only tell you that I was elected twice in New York against the same kind of onslaught. I was confirmed and served as secretary of state and I think it's understandable that when questions are raised people maybe are thinking about them and wondering about them. But I have every confidence that during the course of this campaign people are going to know who will fight for them, who will be there when they need them and that's the kind of person I am. And that's what I will do, not only in a campaign but as president.

KEILAR: Trusting someone to fight for them and trusting someone, these are two different things.

Do you see any role that you've had in the sentiment that we've seen, where people are questioning whether you're trustworthy?

CLINTON: I can only tell you, Brianna, that this has been a theme that has been used against me and my husband for many, many years. And at the end of the day, I think voters sort it all out. I have great confidence. I trust the American voter. So I trust the American voter 100 percent because I think the American voter will weight these kinds of accusations.

I mean, people write books filled with unsubstantiated attacks against us. And even admit they have no evidence. But of course, it's your job to cover it. So of course that's going to raise questions in people's minds.

But during the course of this campaign, just as in my two prior campaigns and in my other years of service, I have a lot of confidence that the American people can sort it all out.

KEILAR: Would you vote for someone that you don't trust?

CLINTON: Well, they – people should and do trust me. And I have every confidence that that will be the outcome of this election.

Boiled down to its bare essentials, these answers show that Clinton appears to have learned nothing since her time in the White House when she attributed the national dismay about her husband's personal conduct to the workings of a "vast right-wing conspiracy."

In point of fact, liberal outlets like the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, not conservative publications, have largely carried out the investigations of the Clinton Foundation. Nor was the *Clinton Cash* book by Peter Schweizer unsubstantiated. To the contrary, it was dense with disturbing questions about the Clintons' conduct and the way their raising of funds from foreign sources seemed to hinge on those donors' expectations about the Clintons doing them favors. But rather than address ethical questions head on, she simply dismisses all the charges as political. In Clintonworld, personal responsibility is something for other people, never for Bill and Hillary.

A better politician like her husband could have disarmed these questions with humility and an admission of mistakes.

That was especially true when she was asked about her bizarre use of a private email and home server while serving as secretary of state and the fact that she withheld these communications from the government and then deleted tens of thousands of emails and wiped the server clean when asked by a House committee for the documents.

Everything I did was permitted by law and regulation. I had one device. When I mailed anybody in the government, it would go into the government system.

Now I didn't have to turn over anything. I chose to turn over 55,000 pages because I wanted to go above and beyond what was expected of me because I knew the vast majority of everything that was official already was in the State Department system.

These are all blatant falsehoods. The administration she served set up such a regulation in 2009 that would have mandated her handing all of her communications over to the government. Her withholding of documents and then their destruction did violate the rules. As did her home server. As did her choice of which to give to the government and which to withhold and then destroy. But in Clintonworld, it is apparently okay to lie brazenly and then blame the controversy on critics.

The point here isn't just that she behaved wrongly and won't own up to it. It's that she still seems to consider the very act of answering questions about her conduct to be beneath her dignity. The defensive and surly tone with which she made these statements not only reeks with arrogance, it shows that the first months on the campaign trail haven't done much to improve her political skills. Though she was never much of a natural politician, the rust that seems to have accumulated during her time as secretary of state not only remains but also appears to have grown thicker.

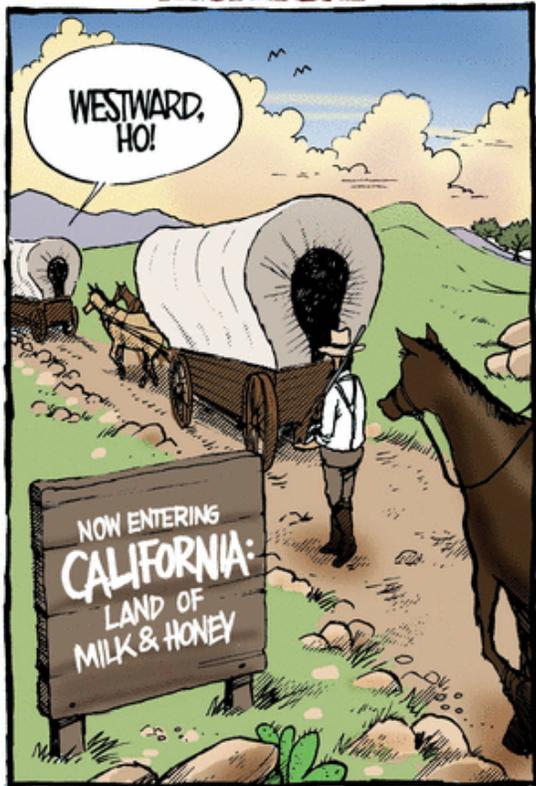
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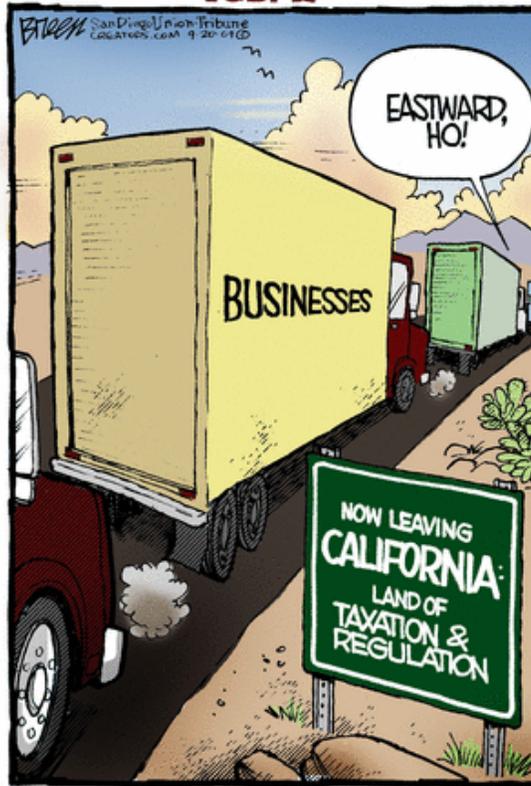




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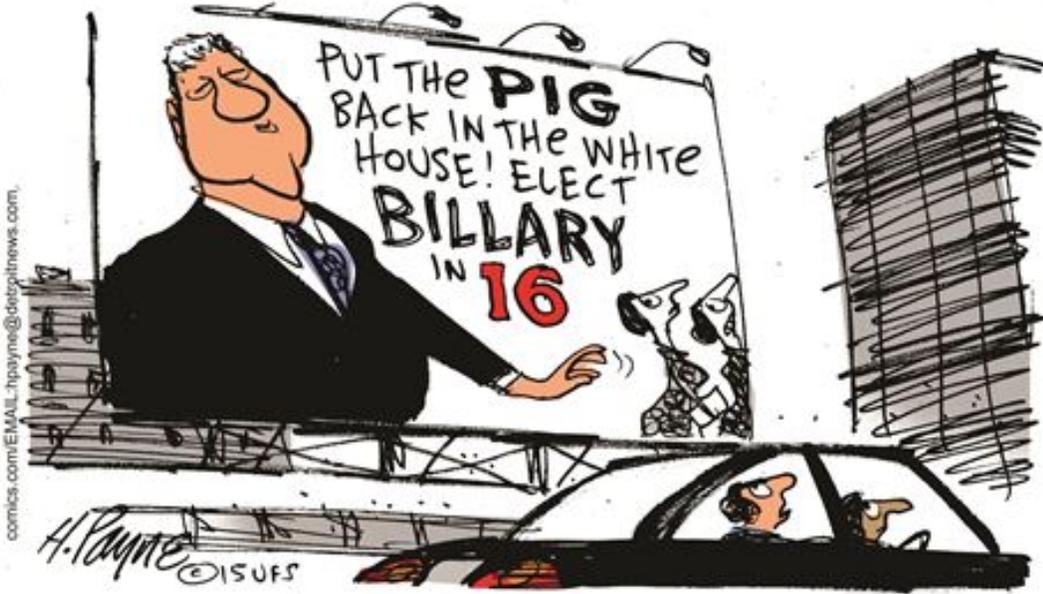


TODAY



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"THE GOOD NEWS FOR COSBY IS HE HAS A FUTURE IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY...."

