

Chron



Enough stuff say

**THE
GEPHARDT-IN-CONGRESS
COMMITTEE**

50 JUN 5 49:20

MEMO

TO: LINDA MOORE
FR: JOYCE ABOUSSIE
DT: MAY 28, 1996
RE: WHITE PAPER

Linda, former St. Louis City Police Chief Clarence Harmon attended a White House Scholar's Dinner with President Clinton last year. At that meeting, the President discussed the juvenile crime issue with Chief Harmon and asked him to detail his thoughts. In response, Chief Harmon drafted the enclosed White Paper regarding the subject of juvenile crime. The President was to receive this during his trip to St. Louis on May 17, 1996. His address is as follows:

Clarence Harmon
1920 Virginia
St. Louis, Missouri 63104

6/5/96

Send to >

Don Skunk for
T.Y. - Dennis Burke
or Richm Byl.
Don Skunk
Coordinate
reply w/
them
1-

Nancy
FYI
A. Hancox

John R. Tumbarello, Treasurer
7435 Watson Road, Suite 107
St. Louis, Missouri 63119

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Democrat

1920 Virginia Ave.
St. Louis, Mo. 63104
May 17, 1996

Congressman Richard A. Gephardt
Democratic Leader
United States House of Representatives
7435 Watson Road, Suite 107
St. Louis, Mo. 63119

Dear Congressman Gephardt,

I would like to request that you present the enclosed letter to President Clinton along with me during the special reception at the TransWorld Dome on Friday, May 17.

When I attended the White House Scholar's Dinner last year, I was immediately struck by the President's openness and candor as we discussed the many issues related to violent juvenile offenders. As a then practicing police chief in a major U.S. city, I was then and continue to be concerned about the rise in violent juvenile crime across the country. What I learned that evening at the dinner, was that scholars too differ, occasionally dramatically, as to what we must do as a nation to solve this dilemma.

What I have attempted to provide in the enclosed letter is the perspective of a field-tested, senior police official, who was required to provide practical and effective police resources in dealing with urban juvenile crime. My discussion of the issues involved are from my personal perspective of what has worked in St. Louis and therefore may be worthy of consideration in practical application in other cities. I hope that the President will find it useful as he leads our country in these difficult times.

Congressman, I greatly appreciate your concern and interest in this subject and in your assistance in conveying this letter to the President. Thank you for taking the time to help.

Sincerely,



Clarence Harmon
Former Chief of Police
Metropolitan St. Louis Police Department

1920 Virginia Avenue
St. Louis, Mo. 63104
May 17, 1996

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear President Clinton:

As a former police chief in a major urban city and as one who has spent nearly 30 years in police service, my personal views on crime and punishment, leadership and morality and what it means to be an American, have crystalized. When we spoke last year at the White House Scholar's Dinner, you asked me to share with you at a later date my thoughts about a variety of important issues that face our nation.

Obviously, the lens through which I have come to view these and other topics has been shaped by the unique events of my own life and by the rare opportunity I have been given, as a police chief, to earnestly consider and comment upon all manner of subjects understandably close to the American identity. Nonetheless, the lens is quite clear, and my vision, while not perfect, enables me to see the hope our nation still holds on to: my vision recognizes the shape of what has stood in our way and the form that the future portends. I see America in a light tempered by experience, an America buoyed by the optimism of a renewed spirit.

Mr. President, it is because I feel this way that I write to you, hoping that you will indulge me in taking this opportunity to share insights and pose questions that may offer you a different perspective on the nature of several issues I sense cause you great concern. I believe you will hear me out and hopefully, use the information I am offering as a guide, not gospel.

I'll begin with leadership.

As pollsters gauge approval ratings and handicap the next presidential election, a question begs to be asked and answered: What is leadership? In response, I say that leadership in this day and age is, unfortunately, the ability to create an image that provides those served with a perception of who you are without showing them who you are. Leaders are created in every walk of life today with a second's notice; yet when they fail to actually lead, the public expresses great shock and dismay. There was a time, however, not so long ago, when leaders were made based on what they did, not based on what they said. And all too often, those we select as our leaders ignore the consequences of promising too much, believing in too little and trusting in everyone else but themselves. When I think of leadership, words like gumption, courage and dignity come to mind. but in today's world, leadership simply means holding the job; there's no responsibility to do it.

In St. Louis in 1992, our newly elected political leadership promised racial harmony, renewed commitment and economic growth for everyone within the city's boundaries. Themes were echoed that uplifted spirits and warmed hearts; the thoughts of rich and poor alike turned to the possibility of worthwhile, measurable change. And voters turned out to make the dream of what could be a reality.

Three-and-a-half years later, however, the promises have not come to fruition. The images are faded and the themes have been forgotten. Those who had so much hope feel cheated, and those who wondered if it were all possible in the first place have acknowledged that they were correct, but without the enjoyment one would expect. And the leadership of our city has continued to espouse the same messages, without realizing that those messages now fall on deaf ears. In short, our citizens tired of the talk; they expected leadership, and were disappointed.

The same is true with industry, which promises employees long-term employment based on short-term cash flow solutions, only to later reward them with the inevitable pink slip. As the companies' leaders talk about "hard realities," the only people who live the hard reality are those who believed in the skill and capability of their leaders.

As president, your leadership has been questioned in the past not because you did not do what you said you would, but because you have vigilantly done everything you said you would. Yes, you have changed your position on some occasions and compromised on others, but in large part, you have led the nation much as you said you would. However, because your actual leadership--being measured by what you do--has been remarkable as far as presidential records go, the questions about your character and ethical principles diminished your accomplishments. I mention this fact not to judge, but to illustrate a truth regarding our perception of our leaders: We expect our leaders to be more moral, more ethical and more understanding than we are. In fact, we apotheosize our political leaders much in the same way we do our religious leaders, although for the wrong reasons. There is to be expected a certain degree of conduct for our elected officials, of course, but we have failed to recognize that despite our high expectations, even the most effective leader is given to human frailty.

I would remind you, Mr. President, of Albert Schweitzer's remark: "Example is not the main thing in trying to influence people; it's the only thing." Therefore, our political leaders should lead not as if they are making decisions based on an ardent desire to be re-elected, but based on a genuine desire to accomplish great things for this nation and its people. As one with great belief in your leadership capabilities, I would suggest, therefore, that you continue to deal head-on with your critics as you have in recent months. But whatever else you do, lead because it is the right thing to do, not because it will ensure four more years in office.

At this point, I'll turn my attention to crime, as it is on the minds of many Americans who are afraid to travel their streets and feel secure in their homes. Crime, like many of the issues our nation faces, is a perceptual obstacle we have yet to overcome. But while the problem of crime is not as bad as many believe it is, it nonetheless has the potential of getting bigger, which is just one among many reasons why we must effectively deal with the issues behind the crime statistics we see, and why we must do it now.

You have provided necessary and inspired leadership regarding crime by recognizing that crime is not a problem without causes. All too often, theorists, citizens and politicians look at crime without recognizing that the problem began with certain events and activities that eventually lead to it. You have developed several programs that get to the root of the problem by focusing on prevention, but the real challenge is to deal effectively with criminals and violent offenders, whether the offender is a youth or an adult.

More specifically, the justice system needs to straightforwardly deal with offenders, particularly violent, recidivist youth, as you have pointed out only this week at the White House. Your message calling for tougher penalties for violent juvenile offenders, particularly gang members, struck the right cord among members of the law enforcement community who have long advocated such sanctions. I urge you, however, to also further attack the roots of juvenile crime with long-range strategies. While we do indeed need to get tough on crime, many law enforcement professionals believe the solution lies ultimately in the development of programs that provide at-risk children with more positive experiences during their early stages of development. It's during these early years, that the gang phenomenon and the proclivity for criminal behavior often takes root.

The justice system also must recognize that rather than just warehousing offenders, its goal should be to help children and adults live full, productive lives. In fact the primary goal of the system should be ensure true justice by doing all that is both right and necessary to ensure

opportunities for those people, young and adult, whose lives have been sidetracked by crime, not derailed.

After all, the incentives for growing healthy children and developing productive adults far outweigh the disadvantages of doing so. If there is one question that should be asked regarding how we might save our nation from the plague of crime, it is: What is the acceptable number of casualties?

The answer, of course, should be that there is no acceptable number. But it will take courage to say that to the public, particularly when you are continually assaulted by members of the Gingrich Revolution who believe that some casualties are indeed acceptable. I believe you understand, however, that you must act on the courage of your convictions; you must recall that when this nation needed to act on the courage of its convictions, that we've always been able to do great things.

When I served as police chief, it was only when I met my greatest challenges that I experienced my greatest successes. When public scrutiny turned to several bad apples in our department, we told the truth and braved the storm. When our ranking in the national crime index rose, the department took a deep breath and began telling the real story about crime in St. Louis. The local media as well as politicians are now saying the same thing that we had been saying all along, that despite some past increases, crime is consistently down. When our citizens and politicians alike called for more action from police, we responded. And when there were questions raised about policing issues in general, we answered them--truthfully--even when critics didn't like what we were saying to them.

And what I've been saying, for many years now, is that I subscribe to the belief that the pre-conditions for eliminating crime are the three Es--education, economics and equality. In fact, I firmly believe in the idea that it is important for the "entire village to raise the child." But I don't stop there. That village also must assume responsibility for its adults, in that the village can only remain viable if it is concerned with the whole of the village, not just one part. As we wage our war on crime, let us not forget that we are part of the entire village.

Locally, we have kept that idea in mind by turning our attention to collaborative relationships that encourage teachers, parents, police officers, social workers and church members to work within their individual communities to affect change. While serving as chief, we began several programs that made our officers more visible, and thereby more effective in the performance of their jobs. We began a program that recognizes young children who "Do The Right Thing"; stepped up our nationally recognized consent-to-search program that removes guns from homes and the streets; worked closely with other area law enforcement officials to develop alternative sentencing programs that enable offenders to put something back in the community;* and extended our overall community policing philosophy to every corner of the metropolitan area.*

None of these measures, I must point out, would have been possible without the support of the officers and other staff who are dedicated to one day witnessing a stronger, crime-free

** An aside on community policing and some recent administrative activities: I applaud your renewed effort to ensure that the funding promised for additional police officers is indeed used for that purpose and that local political and law enforcement officials be required to collaborate in their deployment. I must point out, however, that many of the major cities' police chiefs feel, as I do, that we must continue to stress the need to develop community policing strategies as part of the COPS program. Deployment of police alone, regardless of their total numbers, will not produce lasting effects. It will require that police departments adopt comprehensive neighborhood solving strategies to successfully abate many of the urban crime problems we face today.

community. Police officers, as you know, are not always the greatest risk takers when it comes to moving forward with programs and initiatives, but we do plan very well and anticipate the results with a great reliability. I would suggest, Mr. President, that you would benefit by surrounding yourself with individuals whose conservatism, albeit sometimes unexciting approach, results in effective and well-managed programs.

While your opponents would try to impugn your credibility for expressing some of the ideas many chiefs hold, they would find themselves at a loss to impugn the credibility of police chiefs who live with and work with the issues we could mention on your behalf. Obviously, it would be somewhat forward of me to tell you how not to have enemies, yet I believe I can indicate one of the better ways of always ensuring that you have friends. The approach I've mentioned is just one way. But in addition, you should be aware that while we all may go down in defeat for stating the truth, it will nonetheless be a great defeat. Your friends will always stand by you in truth, but they will find it necessary to depart when they have lost faith in you.

Last year, the media's coining of the "waffling" phrase seemed to put you in a quandry, Mr. President. Through a variety of methods and means, this shifting on issues helped you create a remarkable "middle" where no one else wanted to be. I have seen a change in your approach, however, in recent months and hope you will continue to create a ground above the middle and that you will stand firmly upon it, and face the consequences. Quite literally, it's time to show 'em what you're made of. It doesn't matter whether the policy issue is crime, the economy or the military. To lead, one must lead without doubt, without fear. It has always been true that the greatest leaders of any time never set out please anyone, but somehow, they eventually were remembered for making a difference that set well with most. You have that opportunity now, Mr. President, to employ strategies that illustrate your final shift to the position that is yours to command, or lose, as leader of the United States of America.

Mr. President, I and many of my contemporaries voted for you because you represented a hope unknown to us since the time of your own idol, John F. Kennedy. I remember well the excitement and joy at your inauguration, the sense of possibility that literally pervaded the air. Americans of every race, sex and age dreamed that you could right the wrongs they had experienced, not because you were now president, but because you were one of them. In fact, the greatest perception of you at the time was that you were one of us. You were not born a rich man; you used God-given talent, strong determination and battle-tested faith to overcome every obstacle put in your way. You were Bill Clinton, the man from Hope who gave a nation hope. And right now, we need you again.

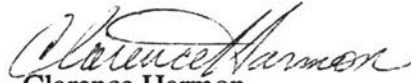
We need the Bill Clinton we've observed of late, the leader who has been forthright, strong and unwavering in his commitment to doing what is best for the American people. Although this letter does bluntly speak to some areas in which you have been unable to marshal support or focus attention on the real issues that confront us all, I know that your recent actions are not just an aspect of the man you are, but a true representation of the man you are. The American people are supportive of you because you've stood your ground; they appreciate your candor and recognize your leadership ability for what it is. There is no separating Bill Clinton from the presidency any longer, and that's exactly how it should be.

As the first African-American police chief in St. Louis; as a man of meager beginnings who now is blessed to serve on symphony and college trustee boards; as a man who obtained a GED and later obtained a graduate degree, I speak with the sense of one who has walked a path similar to yours. I know very well the burden of responsibility that comes with being looked to for answers where it seems none exist and I too am often overcome by the urgency of matters that are outside my realm of responsibility, but inextricably linked to it. There are simply times, I realize, when all is not enough, but what you have to give is everything. I'm reminded of something my

mother told me as a young man that still guides me today: Courage is only fear that has said its prayers.

Mr. President, I trust you to have courage despite what may appear insurmountable circumstances. There are many who believe in what you are attempting to accomplish, and we stand with you. In all things, Mr. President, remember this statement by John Henrik Clarke: "History is a clock that people use to tell their time of day. It is a compass they use to find themselves on the map of human geography. It tells them where they are, and what they are." Know who and what you are Mr. President, and act on the courage of your convictions.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Clarence Harmon".

Clarence Harmon
Former Chief of Police,
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

23-1996 15-33 FROM TO 2024561121 P.01

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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Cynthia P. Schneider
17201 Norwood Rd.
Sandy Spring, Md. 20860
tel. 301-570-4782 (h), 202-687-2995 (w)
fax 301-570-9497
May 22, 1996

President Bill Clinton
The White House
fax 202-456-1121

Dear Mr. President:

It was good to see you yesterday at the lunch at the White House. I am sorry that Tom and I were unable to stay for your remarks. We had to leave early because I was catching a plane to Moscow. (As it turns out, we could have stayed because I had completely forgotten to get a visa! The sophisticated traveler! I hope to leave tomorrow.)

I forgot to tell you when we saw you in the receiving line how much I appreciated your warm and witty words at David Ifshin's funeral. I understand from friends that your remarks at Admiral Boorda's funeral also struck just the right chord. Do you remember our conversation about funerals at brunch after the Vermeer show? You said that you enjoyed going to them, that you appreciated the chance to pay tribute to people. You certainly know how to make everyone else at a funeral feel better. I so sorry, though, that you have had to go through the pain of so many friends dying.

Tom and I miss seeing you and Hillary. We would love to get together for an evening at Wolf Trap this summer, or, if it is easier, an informal dinner --at our house, or at a restaurant near the White House. We thought you might enjoy the Jazz and Blues Festival, which features Joshua Redman and the Neville Brothers. I will write Hillary, and I will contact Nancy Hernreich about possible dates for Wolf Trap.

I am so glad that you like Greg Mort's Stewardship II lithograph. We really had fun working on it for the gala. The response has been very positive.

Tom and I are thrilled to be working towards your re-election. The campaign looks as if it might get rather confusing, with you praising individual states' solutions to welfare and Dole calling for a national law requiring people to go to work after two years. Isn't it supposed to be the other way around?

Our thoughts and prayers are with you and with the First Lady. Keep up the good work!

Very best regards,

Cynthia

P.S. Some bad news for us. Tom's mother has been diagnosed with breast cancer. She begins chemotherapy next week.

9
guy
him
unusual

Cynthia P. Schneider - She appreciated your warm and witty words at David Ifshin's funeral, and understands your remarks at Admiral Boorda's funeral struck just the right chord. Do you remember mentioning to her that you enjoyed going to funerals, that you appreciated the chance to pay tribute to people? You know how to make everyone at funerals feel better. She and Tom miss seeing you and Hillary and will contact NH about possible dates you might get together for Wolf Trap. They are thrilled to be working toward re-election. Tom's mother has been diagnosed with breast cancer and begins chemotherapy next week.

Carolyn -
Can you Send?

Todd -

To Doriskind for
action?

✓ yes _____ no

(Ifshin remarks attached)



CHIROPRACTIC NEUROLOGY CENTER VIRGINIA

Edward D. Jennings, D.C., C.C.S.P., D.A.B.C.N.
Certified Chiropractic Sports Physician
Diplomate American Board Chiropractic Neurology

*cc: Connie M.
through Jeff
Gey*

May 31, 1996

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President:

I read with interest the results of your recent examination and was pleased to see your health profile is improving except for your occasional dietary lapses. One area that concerns me was the report of your continued lower back pain being attributed to jogging. Your doctors have recommended additional stretching and a new set of exercises. This might temporarily alleviate some of the milder symptoms but it would appear you have an underlying structural disorder that can best be addressed through chiropractic treatment.

Most likely you are aware of last year's report of the Agency For Health Care Policy And Research (AHCPR) which concluded that spinal manipulation was the most effective of all treatments for lower back pain. It further concluded that NSAID's, i.e. Ibuprofen, bed rest and waiting, are the least effective methods. Spinal manipulation has been shown in numerous studies to quickly resolve these structural problems. It should be noted that over 90% of all spinal manipulations are performed by chiropractors.

It would be my pleasure to help you resolve this persistent lower back complaint. A house call could be arranged if that would be more convenient. Whatever you decide Mr. President, I am at your service to assist you in any way possible.

Respectfully,

Edward D. Jennings, D.C., C.C.S.P., D.A.B.C.N.
Chiropractic Neurologist

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate the reply.

EDJ: ks

6/5/96

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis Reception
at the Democratic National Committee
to be hosted by female Members of the U.S. House of Representatives

A Proposal by Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald

- A reception would be held during the Democratic National Convention, sponsored by the female Members of Congress.
- Invited would be female delegates to the Convention, Democratic female nominees to Congress, state and local seats, etc.
- The event would be named for the late Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, who was known for her courage, her independence, and her strength as a woman.
- The purpose of the event would be to galvanize Democratic women behind the image of Mrs. Onassis and to encourage them to make their presence known, not only at the convention but also on election day.
- Women have the potential to make the difference in the November 1996 election. If we are able to organize ourselves and make our voices heard, we can have an impact on policy as policy-makers; as well as being the critical mass for the difference between success and failure.
- We would use this reception to let the Democratic women from across the nation know that we are prepared to follow the lead of Mrs. Onassis and exert our courage, our strength, and our independence in the electoral process.

Sorinich / Heck
See Mr. Miller -
BC


Sunday

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6.5.96

What do you make
of this? ~

Bc

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR
PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
TO QUIETLY LEVERAGE TURKISH TROOPS
OFF OF CYPRUS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

615196

1. Turkey is facing an unprecedented debt and foreign exchange crisis.
 - Turkey cannot secure funds on the internal market for a six-month term and has been paying 109% interest on an annual basis for three-month TL (Turkish Lira) funds.
 - This year, Turkey must repay 12 billion dollars of their foreign debts, while they have only 16 billion dollars in foreign exchange reserves. They are anticipating a current account deficit of about 4 billion dollars.
2. Only the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with the Clinton Administration's blessings, can help out in this situation. An IMF team is currently in Turkey and will return shortly. The IMF program for Turkey will move forward, assuming Turkey makes the fiscal and expenditure changes requested, and needs only a green light from the Clinton Administration, usually through the Department of the Treasury.
3. President Clinton has an opportunity to quietly secure agreement from Ankara for an end of Turkey's illegal military occupation of Cyprus in exchange for the IMF assistance. The elimination of the drain on the Turkish economy of the, at least \$200 million a year, occupation of Cyprus should be one of the conditions of the IMF bail out since that occupation is in breach of international law. Security for Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots can be assured by the replacement of the occupation troops with NATO/WEU forces.
4. This can be the opportunity that the Clinton Administration has been looking for to help Turkey withdraw from Cyprus. Lack of serious Clinton Administration pressure on Turkey thus far and its reaction to Turkey's misuse of American arms against Hellenes by sending yet more arms has been misperceived by Turkey as a green light for a dramatic escalation against Greece and Cyprus:
 - Yesterday, the Turks shot and killed an unarmed, 19-year old, Greek-Cypriot.
 - Just over four months ago, they moved 90 more American tanks to Cyprus.
 - One year ago, the Turkish Parliament and Prime Minister officially threatened war against Greece and eight months later attacked.
 - Since the beginning of the Clinton Administration, Turkey has greatly increased illegal overflights of Greek territory with a tremendous escalation in the last five months.



Leon - 5/11 - bc Lunch w/

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/15/94

Don't Make a Deal With Philip Morris

By Richard Kluger

W SKILLMAN, N.J. ishful foes and naive watchers of the tobacco industry mistook the offer early this year by the Liggett Group to settle class-action lawsuits for the first serious crack in the stony bunker behind which American cigarette manufacturers have long crouched.

In fact, the move by little Liggett, with just 2 percent of the market, was a gambit by its Wall Street operatives to leverage their position and become major players by gaining control of RJR Nabisco.

Far more symptomatic of the industry's embattled status was the partial agreement last week by Philip Morris, the world's largest cigarette maker, to support Federal legislation proposed last August by President Clinton that would discourage smoking by children. The legislation would set 18 as the minimum age for all buyers, ban vending machine and mail order sales, stop the distribution of free samples, outlaw cigarette ads on public transit and on billboards near schools and halt the use of brand logos on nontobacco merchandise. It would also stop tobacco sponsorship of most sports and cultural events.

With this calculated step, Philip

Morris is shrewdly gambling that it can halt the far larger and long overdue initiative in which the White House wrapped its effort to keep children and cigarettes separated — namely, Food and Drug Administration jurisdiction over the nation's deadliest consumer product.

Yes, youngsters take up smoking, but it's adults who die from it, and if the F.D.A., now empowered by the first avowedly anti-smoking President in American history, exercises control over the tobacco industry, it can require cigarettes to be made less lethal and less addicting.

When the F.D.A. proposed its ambitious program to slow underage smoking, Philip Morris was anything but eager to join in. It and the rest of the tobacco industry dreaded the F.D.A. campaign, because it was likely the first step in an effort to bring the product, which eventually claims the life of one out of four of its users, under the mantle of consumer protection laws.

Cigarette makers hoped that solid Republican majorities in Congress and courtroom maneuvers would forestall serious F.D.A. oversight. Now, however, Mr. Clinton has a solid lead in the election polls, and the agency is within months of enacting a sweeping anti-tobacco program. It is also far from clear that the courts will delay or eventually deny the agency jurisdiction over the industry.

Thus, Philip Morris offered its proposal in the hope that the Clinton

White House would jettison F.D.A. oversight in return for a quick, small triumph.

But the company offers too little, too late. Why, for example, should the sponsorship ban exclude auto-racing and rodeo events, favored by blue-collar workers, a disproportionate number of whom are heavy smokers? And the company plays it cute in urging that tobacco ads be modified only in periodicals with 15 percent or more underage subscribers — not readers, as the F.D.A.

proposes — when it is the youngsters' parents or schools that usually do the subscribing.

Virtually everything in the company's proposed legislation is included in the pending F.D.A. regulation. What Philip Morris doesn't include are steps that would enable the agency to order the reduction of tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide levels, the disclosure of toxic ingredients on warning labels and the muting of advertising.

True, a Dole administration would probably roll back F.D.A. jurisdiction over the cigarette companies but not without revealing it to be a naked defender of a devious industry.

There is no reason, then, for Bill Clinton to fall for the deal offered by Philip Morris. He already has a politically winning issue. His F.D.A. program will deter underage smokers and could potentially save the lives of countless adult smokers. □

Richard Kluger is the author of "Ashes to Ashes: America's Hundred-Year Cigarette War, the Public Health, and the Unabashed Triumph of Philip Morris."

6/5/96

To the Clintons and the Doles

Some day, through my will and heart, I will help end the suffering of millions of people. That will make the world a better place for everybody. How lovely that will be.

Can there be a sweeter dream? Can there be a child who has known love who has not dreamed it? Or a grown-up of good soul who has not carried the thought inside, taking it out now and again to look at, then putting it away because adulthood teaches us it cannot be?

But that is not entirely true. I can think of four people in the United States alone who can move such a dream toward reality. I am sure each of them has the heart to do it. Now all they need is the will.

President Clinton can do it — which Hillary Rodham Clinton can point out. Bob Dole can promise to do it if he becomes President. Elizabeth Dole could bring that up now. Whoever is elected, bipartisanship in mercy could save millions from torture so hideous that most of humanity does not even want to think about it.

Female genital mutilation: the amputation or removal or sewing together of some or all of the genitalia of girls or young women in almost 30 countries, mostly African. About two million young people a year undergo this torture — and the long pain and sexual deprivation it brings, along with disease, damage to other body organs, peril during childbirth and the strong possibility of early death.

Recently I met with Fauziya Kasinga of Togo. She fled her country in 1994. She was then not quite 18 years old. She preferred to part from family and homeland rather than submit

The bipartisanship of mercy.

to the mutilation she knew would be inflicted upon her. She entered the U.S. illegally but immediately turned herself over to immigration officials.

Awaiting hearings on her plea for asylum, for more than a year she endured body searches, shackles and poor sanitation at a Federal detention center. After The New York Times reported her story, she was permitted to live with Americans from religious and human rights groups.

But the Government is still determined to fight against asylum for her. Some of the meaner among us warn that giving her asylum would open the gates to hordes of African women who could somehow find the courage, strength and money to flee their fate, and we don't want that, do we?

And meanwhile the hideousness goes on, generation after generation. About 100 million women now alive have been put to the knife — or razor. A small number of African and foreign women devote their lives to fighting genital mutilation. But unless they get major help and attention their struggle may take more generations.

No people on earth can give them more help and attention than the President of the United States or a candidate for the Presidency. No advice to do so could be more important from their wives.

To start with, a President can order the Justice Department to drop the case against Ms. Kasinga, who has suffered more than enough. He can order an immigration regulation mandating female genital mutilation as grounds for asylum when reasonably demonstrated. He can order humane treatment for illegal immigrants fleeing mutilation — not tough prisons meant for tough criminals. And he can give his push to pending legislation that would make mutilation a crime in the U.S. A few cases have been reported from among African immigrant groups.

These steps will not stop this horror abroad. So he can do the following:

1. Give instructions that \$100 million of the American foreign aid budget be put aside for local campaigns against the ritual of mutilation — including essential health education. The work would be carried out by Africans and foreigners.
2. Give more aid to governments actively working against mutilation in their countries, and less, or nothing, to governments that are not. Do the same about all U.N. agencies in a position to help.
3. Make the issue a high, continuous priority for American delegations to the U.N., and other international organizations.

Doing all this could bring the end of female mutilation closer — say 20 years earlier. Forty million girls and young women would bless the name of the President, his opponent, their wives and their country. So, one day, would all children who ever dreamed of helping the grievously suffering and all grown-ups who still do. □

Sandy

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/5/96

What's the real story here? — why wouldn't this be a ground for asylum? why not

Be

GS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/5/96.

you might want
to make sure he knows
what we're trying to do ~

BC

With College for All

More than the cost of Harvard, it is the rising tuition at state schools that subverts the democratic ideal

By NICHOLAS LEMANN

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE YEARS AGO, the historian Frederick Jackson Turner made his famous elegiac announcement that America no longer had a frontier. Turner was interested in the frontier less as a place than as a sociological phenomenon. "The West was another name for opportunity," he wrote; to his mind it had been the means by which the nation delivered on its promise of a chance of advancement for all citizens. It was the possible loss of this, not of open range, that worried him.

What is not so well known about Turner is what he thought the replacement for the frontier would be: state universities. They could take on the mystical duties for democracy that free land had once performed—with, of course, an academic twist. "The test tube and the microscope are needed, rather than the ax and rifle, in this new ideal of conquest," he wrote.

Turner's dream of making state universities the main avenue of opportunity in America was hardly unique to him. Hints of the concept can be found in the writings of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin (founders of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania), and of Abraham Lincoln, who signed into law one of this country's first landmark pieces of national social legislation, the Morrill Act of 1862, which provided "land grants" for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and engineering.

During the golden era of American higher education, the middle decades of the 20th century, the democratic potential of public universities seemed endless. James Bryant Conant, the president of Harvard, wrote an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1943 calling for a new social type, the American radical. "He will favor public education, truly universal educational opportunity at every level. He will be little concerned with the future of private university," Conant wrote—this from the head of the country's most prominent private university.

In one sense the vision has come true. Increasingly, a college degree and middle-class opportunity are the same thing, and four of every five college degrees are delivered by a

public university. Back in the '70s, when the number of college graduates was growing rapidly because of the coming of age of the baby boomers and a wave of campus construction, the economic "return" from a college degree began to fall; economists nodded their heads with satisfaction at this proof of the law of supply and demand at work. Then in the '80s the return began to rise dramatically because the high-tech economy put more and more value on the degree. Today college graduates earn double what high school graduates earn, or more.

The problem nowadays is not with the value of a college education but with the other side of the equation—the idea that if college is going to be "another name for opportunity," then it should be open to everyone with ability and ambition, irrespective of ability to pay. In that regard, a distinct erosion has taken place.

Traditionally, public higher education was not completely free of charge, but the cost was nominal. Average tuition and room and board for in-state students at public four-year schools was less than \$1,000 until 1966; tuition alone was less than \$1,000 until 1985. The understanding was that states would charge a student only about a tenth of the actual cost of educating him or her in a public university. State universities were fantastically good

politics: pork-barrel construction projects and middle-class entitlement programs rolled into one. Most states committed large portions of their budgets to subsidizing their universities.

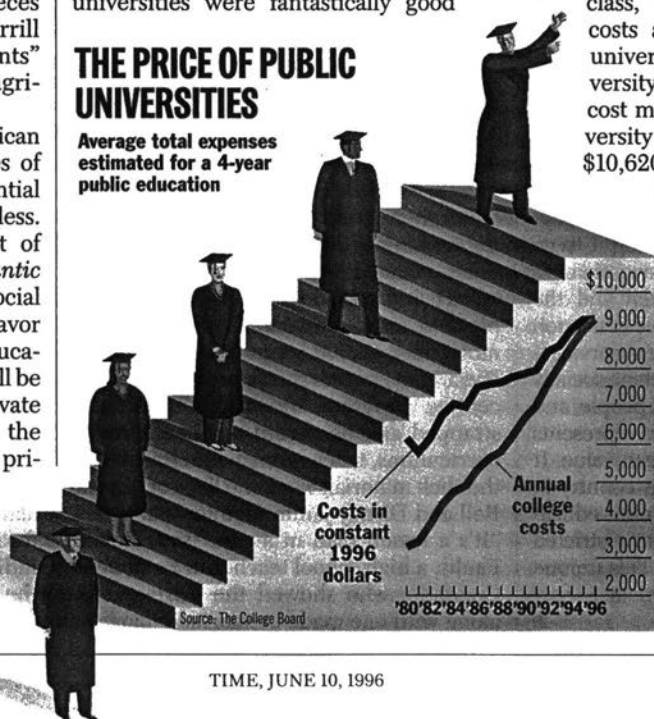
In the late 1970s, two foundation-sponsored blue-ribbon commissions recommended that the states ratchet up what students paid for a public university education to a third of the actual cost. Nothing happened right away, but afterward the states got into the habit of increasing the cost of higher education whenever a recession would hit—even though recessions are exactly the times when families are least able to absorb higher bills. (Later, of course, when the recession ended, the cost would not be ratcheted back down.) In most states, rising Medicaid costs and tough-on-crime legislation that required the construction of new prisons also cut into the funds that were available for higher education.

The worst increases came during the "Bush recession" of the early '90s. Between 1991 and 1994, the average state-university tuition went up at least 10% a year. Since 1980, the cost in most states has tripled or quadrupled. Today the price of a state university education is distinctly not nominal. The average total cost for a year of public higher education is \$9,285. At the world-class, "flagship" state universities, costs are approaching the private-university level. Next year the University of California at Berkeley will cost more than \$13,818 and the University of Virginia an estimated \$10,620.

It is amazing that greater attention has not focused on what amounts to a real shift in the operating principles of schools that together serve 9 million students. Rising tuitions at such institutions as Stanford and Harvard generate national discussion because their costs are the highest and because they are the schools on the minds of the opinion-making classes. But prices at the handful of most prestigious private schools do not affect very

THE PRICE OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

Average total expenses estimated for a 4-year public education



Source: The College Board

TIME, JUNE 10, 1996

67

many people and are not a clear public issue. Across-the-board increases at state schools amount to a major change in government policy, yet they remain mysteriously underdiscussed.

The main federal student-loan program, created in 1965, is interest-free while the student is in college. Because of the run-up in the cost of public higher education, loan demand was rising so rapidly that the program was in danger of becoming ruinously expensive. So Congress started a second student-loan program, in which the recipients pay interest even during their school years. This program, rolled out in 1992, now has 2 million borrowers and a loan volume of \$7.6 billion. The effect has been that of a one-two punch: as tuitions and fees have risen, so has the cost to the borrower of a student loan. Loan interest adds a few hundred dollars a year to the cost of a college education.

In defense of the cost increases, two arguments are usually made. First, as costs have gone up, so has the availability of financial aid—hence students of modest means are not being shut out. Second, public higher education is still a great bargain, offered to students at substantially less than cost and, if viewed as an investment, likely to produce a high return in the form of future earnings.

The problem with the first argument is that the fit between costs and aid is not close enough. In most states the cost of education is controlled by one bureaucracy and the dispensing of financial aid by another; increases in aid almost always lag behind increases in costs. Moreover, the parents of students who use state universities as a gateway into the middle class are often unfamiliar with the process of putting together a financing mechanism. Also, some state-university systems have responded to budget cuts by simply reducing their student body. In 1992 and '93, to cite the most notorious example, the California State University system cut 20,000 slots and the California community-college system more than 150,000.

Even if a state-university education pays off richly in the long run, allowing it to go from practically free to expensive changes the bargain between the citizen and the state. For most Americans, public education is the most important government service—important economically, important socially because it binds us together as a people, and important psychically because it represents opportunity, the central American value. It gives a distinctive feeling to this country if, unlike the rest of the world, we offer education at all levels in an open and unrestricted way to everyone who qualifies. This unique and precious national commitment is now diminishing. ■

Blackboards as Billboards

As brand names invade the classroom, kids learn ecology with Exxon and spelling with Taco Bell

SUSIE'S DAY AT ANYSCHOOL, U.S.A., begins with a geography lesson in which she locates major cities according to where Tootsie Rolls are made and sold. Then she turns to her reading: if her class makes enough progress in *The Berenstain Bears at the Teen Rock Cafe*, they will win a party at the local Pizza Hut. Her science lesson—*Scientists and the Alaskan Oil Spill*—comes to her courtesy of none other than Exxon.

In today's classrooms, corporate logos and learning often go hand in hand. A 1995 report by Consumers Union found that many of America's 43 million school-age

"Everyone needs one of those sometimes, but you have to be discreet about what you are showing."

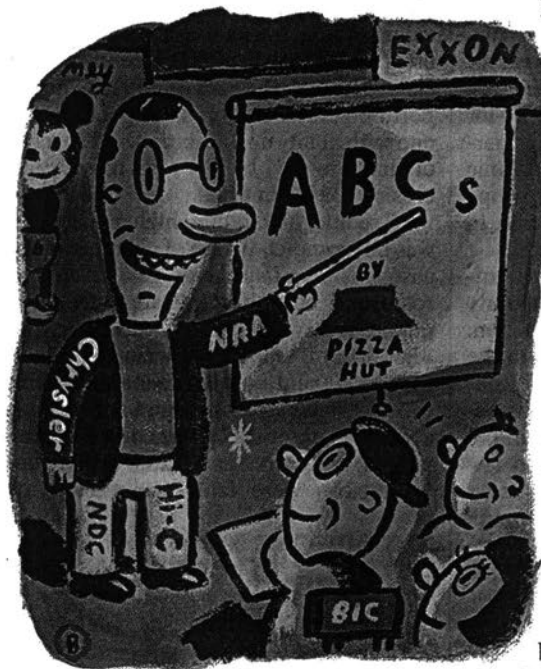
The companies supplying these materials are thinking less about discretion than discretionary income: last year children ages four to 12 spent about \$17 billion on food, clothes and toys, while their parents spent hundreds of billions more on their behalf. Where some see students, others see captive consumers. Brian Bice, president of Jordan Education Media in Portland, Oregon, which has developed programs for Disney and Hi-C, says it is naive to think businesses will just write checks to help out schools. "The private sector will be more eager to support education in the form of teaching materials, provided they're allowed to take a bow," he says.

Some teachers are grateful for the freebies. Sandra Hopkins, who has only \$500 a year to spend on supplies for her second-graders in Slatington, Pennsylvania, says information sent to her by such groups as the National Dairy Council is often more up to date than that in many textbooks. "I feel I have the knowledge to filter out and use only material focused toward my curriculum," Hopkins says.

But do the children? Consider "Read-A-Logo," put out by Teacher Support Software and used by 3,800 kindergartners in Texas' Cypress-Fairbanks School District. "Taco Bell has [blank] and burritos," one test sentence runs. Insists Suzanne Thompson, early-childhood coordinator for the district: "They have been going to Taco Bell since long before kindergarten. This connects to their prior learning." But Alex Molnar, an education professor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and author of a book on corporations in the classroom, argues that "the long-term impact is to undermine and trivialize the curriculum."

The National PTA and the National Education Association, among others, are alarmed about the trend and are pressing for new guidelines. Meantime, it is up to individual teachers to recognize the junk in their junk mail.

—By Elizabeth Gleick
Reported by Sharon E. Epperson/New York



children are being bombarded by a growing number of blatantly commercial messages. Channel One, with two minutes of advertising for every 10 minutes of news, plays in more than 12,000 schools, while more than 58,000 schools participated in Pizza Hut's BOOK IT! National Reading Incentive Program this year. Financially strapped and desperate to spice up their curriculums, teachers may find irresistible the slick materials from the likes of Tootsie Roll and Disney jamming their mailboxes. "It's a lesson plan in a can," says Robert Paulis, a high school teacher in Parachute, Colorado, who showed the Exxon video along with one made by marine biologists.

To Sandy

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/5/94

Fyl - I talked to
him about this -

BC

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN

June 2nd -
Ferry from Canada.

Dear Mr. President,

We missed you at Bilderberg but George
did a fabulous job which was much appreciated.

The latest on IDA is that the House has
indicated \$525 million and, barring accidents
this figure should be approved next week -

There is some hope for more money in
the Senate version - maybe up to \$600 million
for the whole foreign sector. This will give
you and the Administration the possibility of

allocating up to the \$935 promised for next
year to make up the U.S. contribution
due from the last IDA X

I hope you will keep this in mind if,
by chance, this happens. It will avert the
imminent problem of the whole \$22 Billion
IDA XI package for the next 3 years and
will restore U.S. leadership.

I know that you are supportive & I
thank you for your concern and leadership
Best
W

Alexis / Carano / Reed
- Wofford wants the Summit
named in call it?
Re

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/5/96

December 13, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CORPORATION
FOR NATIONAL
SERVICE

FROM: Harris Wofford HW

SUBJECT: George Romney's Proposal for
Leadership Summit for National Service and Community Volunteering

Among other items for our forthcoming conference call, I want to discuss this proposal. As many of you know, one of George Romney's last acts, a few days before his death, was to sign off on an outline for a "Leadership Summit for National Service and Community Volunteering." Bob Goodwin, president of the Points of Light Foundation, and I agreed to work with George in planning the large leadership convocation he had long championed, and to ask both the Corporation and the Foundation to co-sponsor it.

I attach the short working paper George gave us, in the last of three discussions we had on this idea. As Governor of Michigan, as the founder of the national Volunteer Centers organization, and as founding board member of both the Commission on National and Community Service and the Points of Light Foundation, George Romney tirelessly advocated a national summit that would bring together leaders from across our society to mount a full-scale mobilization to attack the underlying causes of the disintegration of our communities and families.

In recent years George had come to see full-time National Service in AmeriCorps (or other full-time service programs) and traditional part-time, unpaid volunteering as the twin engines that -- working together -- could realize the powerful potential of citizens' action to solve some of our most pressing problems in education, public safety, health and the environment. He was intending to come to Washington each week to meet with members of Congress to assure adequate funding and a successful reauthorization for the programs of the Corporation and Foundation. But above all he saw the proposed Summit for National Service and Community Volunteering as a way to lift sights beyond the partisanship of 1996 to a new and more effective level of non-partisan citizens action in 1977 and beyond.

George proposed that the call to the 1997 Summit be issued in early 1996, by President and Mrs. Clinton, by President and Mrs. Bush (President Bush has just become the active honorary chairman of the Points of Light Foundation, which he initiated), by President and Mrs. Carter, by President and Mrs. Ford, and by President and Mrs. Reagan.

1201 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20525
Telephone 202-606-5000

Memorandum to the Board of Directors

December 13, 1995

Page 2

Bob Goodwin and I think that the attached proposal by George Romney provides a good starting frame in which to begin planning. We propose that several members of the Board of the Corporation and of the Foundation be designated to serve on the initial planning committee. Both of us hope that Mitt Romney, a new member of the Foundation's board, will be one of the key planners of this idea which he heard so much about from his father. Sargent Shriver and John Gardner were also involved early in George's formulation of this proposal, and would be excellent members of a planning committee. You will have other good participants to suggest, from the civic, religious, business, volunteer and government sectors.

We count on the two chairs of our boards to participate, and we will enlist interested staff support in the planning process.

If both boards agree, we would like the first planning session -- at least by teleconference -- to take place sometime this month. At an early stage we should seek the concurrence of President Clinton and President Bush, and then of the other proposed conveners, and of the initial advisory group or other structure for sponsorship by the appropriate national civic leaders.

As you might expect, it's been proposed that Colin Powell be asked to play a leading part, perhaps as Chairman of the Summit.

Please think about how this proposal fits our goals and strategy, and how to take the next steps.

Attachment

LEADERSHIP SUMMIT FOR NATIONAL SERVICE AND COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERING

PREMISE:

connect We must curb and reverse the vitally serious social problems and ~~reconstruct~~ torn communities or they will render us noncompetitive globally and terminate us as a great nation. This will require cooperation and support of top leadership from all four sectors, nationally and locally.

PURPOSE:

To persuade top leadership from the four sectors that America's future global competitiveness requires its vitally serious social problems to be curbed and reduced and its torn communities to be connected.

The needed cooperation between such leadership should start with a summit at the national level. The conference should convene inclusive top leadership from the four sectors: 1) ^{Religious} ~~religions~~ and moral; 2) business and labor; 3) volunteer and social; 4) national, state and local government. Citizens of all ages should be among the invitees.

To secure their attendance and recognition of the urgent need for such cooperation and its nonpartisan nature, the conference should be convened by the President and his wife and all former Presidents and their wives. To make certain the cooperation will ^{continue} ~~contract~~ to have ~~this~~ ^{the} the leadership of Presidents, the conference should be held in January 1997 following the next Presidential Election and the winner and loser should jointly chair the conference. This will also further evidence its nonpartisan and national importance.

ORGANIZATION:

It will take the time until January 1997 to organize a successful summit conference of this magnitude. The first step should be to secure the President's approval of its purpose and organization. The second step should be selection of the individual or individuals to secure commitments from the former Presidents and their wives. The third should be the selection of an inclusive and nonpartisan advisory committee. The fourth to plan the summit. The fifth to identify the attendees. The sixth to make it a success.

ITS SUCCESS:

The success of the summit will depend on the willingness of the national leaders to follow-up by persuading their state and local leaders to strengthen national service and community volunteering in their states and local communities. This will require effective state and national service commissions and community volunteering structures. The state commissions and community volunteering structures should launch campaigns to strengthen citizens' national service, volunteer activities focused on curbing and reversing problems in education, public safety, health, and the environment. Duplication of programs and projects should be minimized and collaboration of programs and projects increased .

The national summit in 1997 should be followed up with evaluation summits either annually or bi-annually.

George Romney
July 21, 1995

HUCKABAY, MUNSON, ROWLETT & TILLEY, P. A.

LAW OFFICES
FIRST COMMERCIAL BUILDING
400 WEST CAPITOL, SUITE 1900
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201
(501) 374-6535
FAX (501) 374-5906

96 JUN 5 P12:35

ELIZABETH FLETCHER ROGERS

May 30, 1996

Honorable Bill Clinton, President
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500-2000

RE: **Donnie Reece v. City of Blytheville, et al**
U.S.D.C. No. J-C-94-365
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

Dear Mr. President:

I am representing the City of Blytheville in the above-styled litigation.

Pursuant to Freedom of Information Act, I would like to receive a copy of the Governor's file on Nucor Yamato Steel and any other files relating to the efforts you made while Governor of Arkansas to secure the location of the Nucor Yamato Steel Company in Blytheville, Arkansas. As governor, the formal announcement of the Blytheville Steel mill was made on February 20, 1987. The City of Blytheville has been sued solely on the basis of the fact that it issued industrial development revenue bonds to finance that project and Blytheville's defenses include the argument that actions such as this are against public policy. Documents illustrating the efforts made by the Governor's office to bring this facility to the State of Arkansas will hopefully help illustrate this point.

I would request that you notify me of the availability of this information within three (3) working days. I will be happy to pay for the cost of reproduction of any copies.

If my request is denied in whole or in part, I ask that you explain the basis for your actions and specify the statutory exemptions that provide for nondisclosure of the records or deletions or portions thereof and list any records withheld from disclosure.

Mr. President, I would appreciate any assistance you could provide to the City of Blytheville in connection with this request for documents. We are presently scheduled for trial the week of August 12, 1996.

6-5-96
Send to Counsel

Honorable Bill Clinton
May 30, 1996
Page Two

Until then, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Fletcher Rogers".

Elizabeth Fletcher Rogers

EFR/cmw

P.S. *Please enclose a copy of this letter when returning any documents to our office.*

Sunday, May 19, 1996

'Takings' bill creates new entitlement

By AL GORE

In recent days, Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole have become alarmed that the Republican party is "malpositioned" on the environment and concerned that the GOP's opposition to public health and environmental protection is unpopular. So Republican leaders are trying to portray themselves as moderate on the environment — with press conferences, media appearances with animals, even a helicopter ride over the Everglades.

If only their symbolism was matched by action. Behind the scenes, Gingrich and Dole continue to pursue an anti-environment, pro-special interest agenda that is out of touch with American values. Most people believe that no child should drink water contaminated with dangerous chemicals, no child should live near a toxic dump and no child should eat foods laden with pesticides. But the Republican leadership in Congress keeps promoting legislation that would undercut those very basic and important rights.

As soon as this week, Dole will ask the Senate to vote on a bill he sponsors that would undo the most fundamental environmental standards. The legislation, the so-called "takings" bill, purports to protect private property. Who can disagree with that?

But Dole's "takings" bill says an individual has no responsibility to preserve and protect our shared resources, and that society should pay an individual to do the right thing. Under the Dole legislation, if a federal safeguard — designed to protect the environment, public health, workers, consumers and other valuable assets — cuts into the bottom line of a company or a property owner, taxpayers have to pay the difference. This bill is as extreme as the one citizens in Washington defeated in a referendum last year.

For example, a factory may have to limit the amount of pollution it releases in order to protect drinking water. If that company could operate without environmental safeguards, its operation could be more profitable. Under the Dole bill, taxpayers would have to pay the cost of the measures necessary to meet public health standards — or the pollution would continue.

In other words, Dole's "takings" bill would require taxpayers to pay polluters not to pollute.

The legislation defies universal values of responsibility and turns the very notion of

citizenship on its head. At its heart, it says we no longer have basic obligations to our neighbors or to our community. Do we pay drunk drivers to stay off the road? Do we pay deadbeat dads to fulfill their child support obligations? Why should we pay companies not to contaminate our water supplies? This bill would dramatically weaken the ability of citizens to maintain almost every kind of community safety and health protection.

Last July, the president announced a new package of executive measures to reform endangered species and wetlands protection programs to make them more friendly to homeowners. With these reforms, homeowners can modify a half-acre of wetland without a special clean water permit, and landowners modifying less than five acres are essentially exempt from endangered species laws. These reforms are environmentally sound, focusing protection efforts on the most biologically significant areas.

We want to protect private property rights, but in this country, freedom comes with responsibility. We do not have an automatic right to do whatever we want, regardless of the consequences downstream or next door.

Proponents of the bill will say that "takings" legislation contains exceptions for things considered a public nuisance. That argument is a red herring. The reason the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act and a generation of other environmental laws exist in the first place is because state nuisance laws did not sufficiently protect the air and water. The "takings" bill would return us to the days before federal environmental protection existed — the days when rivers burned and the Great Lakes almost perished.

Some "takings" proponents say they are not opposed to health, safety and environmental laws, but believe the taxpayers should pick up the tab to implement basic safeguards. And pay we would.

Furthermore, the Dole bill would create a new entitlement — an entitlement that could contribute to a loss of funding for other worthy mandatory programs, such as Medicare, veterans' benefits or student loans.

It's no surprise the mining companies, land speculators and resource extraction industries are spending millions of dollars in support of takings bills. And why shouldn't they? They would reap billions of your dollars from the legislation.

Proponents of "takings" legislation are right when they seek to protect private property. That's why President Clinton has consistently acted to protect private property, expand opportunities for home ownership and enhance property values. But Dole's bill does not do that. Instead, it creates a costly new entitlement program that would undermine the very standards that protect our communities and keep property values high.

■ Al Gore is vice president of the United States.

LOVER w/ POTUS
Lynn / Libby / Smith / Leigh
a Strategy
to move this up
to the top
June 4 -
R

McClure

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/5/96

He went to Princeton w/ group
coming for Convention Delegates
and election - should have
HQ been for him - and to
Amberes - want an
interview -> BC



THE AARON HARBER SHOW



Post Office Box 17143

Boulder, Colorado 80308-0143

(303) 443-2626

(303) 444-1166

FAX (303) 444-1168

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
16 April 1996

Contact: Donella Danielson, Pietro Belluschi, Desmond Murphy
(303) 443-2626 (303) 444-1166 (303) 443-2620

***HARBER VICTORIOUS! -- BECOMES "THE MAN WHO BEAT RUSH LIMBAUGH"
LIMBAUGH ARCH-NEMESIS WINS OUTRIGHT VICTORY IN FEDERAL COURT
\$20 MILLION LIMBAUGH DAMAGE CLAIM DOESN'T GET RUSH A PENNY***

Boulder, CO -- The celebrating began immediately at USA Talk Network's Boulder, Colorado offices when U.S. Federal District Court Chief Judge Richard P. Matsch (who also is presiding over the Oklahoma City bombing trial) ordered the dismissal of the case filed 20 months ago on behalf of Rush Limbaugh by his representatives against progressive talk radio host Aaron Harber of Lafayette, Colorado. Harber's show is produced daily in Boulder and broadcast live nationally by the Boston-based Talk America Radio Network (the nation's only 24-hour a day talk radio network). "I'm pleased the Judge recognized how a \$20 million lawsuit severely inhibited my Free Speech rights," Harber said. "My wife, Doreen, who was terribly concerned about this monetary claim, and I are happy to see this burden removed from our daily lives after waiting almost two years for this victory."

Limbaugh arch-nemesis Harber personally was the target of Limbaugh's \$20 million intimidation lawsuit. The action was filed to prevent Harber from using the word "Rush" in the show's title. Although Harber's show opposed Limbaugh, Limbaugh's representatives had argued people would somehow think Harber was affiliated or associated with Limbaugh and, as a result, would be confused by the name. Limbaugh took the position Harber could not use the words "Rush" or "Limbaugh" in the name of any title Harber chose.

To tease Limbaugh some more, during the case, Harber re-named the program "Against The Rush" -- still using the key word "Rush" in the title (but changing the preposition "after" to "against"). "This epitomizes the meaning of 'frivolous lawsuit,' exclaimed Harber. "Limbaugh started this case by saying he was damaged to the tune of almost \$20 million and no one believed him. Now the case ends and his fancy New York lawyers have left with their tails between their legs -- having admitted they should not get a single penny. And the basis of their case -- my using the word 'Rush' in the title of my show -- remains unchanged and unchallenged."

Harber disclosed that, with the victory, he would continue to use the word "Rush" in his title. "The bottomline is they did not want me to use the word 'Rush' and asked for \$20 million in damages. No matter what spin they put on this case, they have to admit (1) they aren't getting any money and (2) I can use the word 'Rush'," Harber said.

He also noted that Limbaugh has been a vocal on-air proponent of legal reform and, in particular, has frequently touted the "Loser Pays" concept on his program. "Well, the big guy lost this case outright," Harber opined. "I wonder if he would pay my legal fees because he lost the case?" Harber was defended

-- MORE --

primarily by American Civil Liberties Union attorney Edward T. Ramey of ISAACSON, ROSENBAUM, WOODS & LEVY. "I would like to thank Ed Ramey for his excellent work as well as the superb assistance I received from Charles F. Luce, Jr., of MOYE, GILES, O'KEEFE, VERMEIRE & GORRELL in Denver, and from Lynn A. Peterson, Esq., of Boulder. I would not have won this case without the help of Ed, Charlie, and Lynn," he professed. "And I hope the ACLU starts using this case in their fundraising. That will really drive Rush nuts," Harber chortled.

Harber's show is on the road this week where he is broadcasting live from the National Association of Broadcasters World Media Expo & Convention in Las Vegas. "It's exciting to go into the year's biggest media convention with this victory," Harber's Executive Producer, Ron Meyer, stated. "This case is the most recognized and talked about lawsuit in the radio, television, and entertainment industry." The show is broadcast on 31 stations in 20 states (AL, AZ, FL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, ME, MO, MT, NH, NM, OH, PA, SC, TX, VA, VT, and WV). Harber's largest regular markets include Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, and Pittsburgh. His program also is available to 5 million U.S. satellite dish owners.

Harber's show has become a haven for Democratic officials who find the airwaves dominated by conservatives. "Despite the Right Wing mantra 'the Media is controlled by Liberals,' **the truth is the Media is owned and controlled by conservatives,**" Harber asserted. "Talk Radio, in particular, is completely dominated by the Right. A 'moderate' in Talk Radio today is a gun-loving, anti-abortion, right-winger who just happens to know how to spell the word 'Democrat.' **That is why we need balance on the airwaves and why so many community-minded stations are interested in the show.** With this victory, those stations who were concerned about my fate and who understand the importance of balance will be eager to take the program." Harber explained his popularity with the White House and Democrats. "Democrats and progressives can come on the show and tell their side of the story without fear of the personal attacks they are subject to on most conservative programs. I even have Republicans on, too, although I try not to make a habit of it!

A sample of Harber's past guests include White House Chief Spokesman Mike McCurry, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich, Democratic National Committee National Chairman and Senator Chris Dodd, Secretary of Health & Human Services Donna Shalala, Democratic Leadership Council Chairman and Senator Joseph Lieberman, Nebraska Governor Ben Nelson, presidential political strategist Paul Begal, Senator Bill Bradley, the late Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown, DNC chairman Don Fowler, Secretary of Education Richard Riley, former Senator Gary Hart, U.S. Trade Representative and Ambassador Mickey Kantor, Senator Ben Campbell, White House Chief Counsel Abner Mikva, Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, former State Department spokesman and Deputy Secretary of State Hodding Carter, Senator Jeff Bingaman, Deputy Secretary of State Tim Wirth, Senator Byron Dorgan, Friends of the Earth founder David Brower, Indiana Governor Evan Bayh, ice cream magnate Ben Cohen ("Ben & Jerry's"), NOW President Patricia Ireland, Vermont Governor Howard Dean, former U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, Clinton attorney Jim Lyons, Pulitzer Prize winning columnist Anna Quindlen, journalist Daniel Schorr, Congresswoman Laura DeRosa, Congressman and Democratic Study Group Chair David Skaggs, Newsweek Editor Eleanor Clift, DLC President Al From, Senator Patty Murray, West Virginia Governor Gaston Caperton, and national talk show hosts Bruce Williams, Jim Bohannon and Gil Gross, among many others.

USA Talk Network, the company which employs Harber, had a premonition of the case's outcome and had a banner on hand at the final hearing which read, "Aaron Harber: The Man Who Beat Rush Limbaugh." For more details, please call (303) 443-2626 or 444-1166.

"The All-American Alternative to Conservative Talk"



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(303) 444-1166

FAX (303) 444-1168

Why wait? You can have the best talk show on radio right now! We're talking about "The Aaron Harber Show: Against the Rush" Aaron is the nation's top independent political thinker.

Yes, The Aaron Harber Show is the program that was sued by Rush Limbaugh's minions for \$20 million because of the word "rush" in the original title ("After the Rush"). Many stations delayed a decision to take the show until the Federal District Court had issued a final ruling. Guess what? We've won! The case was dismissed on April 12th, 1996, and Rush's cronies weasled out of town with their tails between their legs!

The Aaron Harber Show is an entertainment program which responds to Limbaugh and today's horde of conservative talkers. It is hosted by "The Smartest Man On Radio" and "America's Number One Independent Political Voice" -- Aaron Harber.

The show will add balance to your programming and attract the many listeners you are missing -- listeners who are turned off by the ranting and raving of conservative talk show hosts who spend more time cynically, viciously and venomously attacking than they do offering or developing solutions to America's needs. While many stations have adhered to the idea that Talk Radio should be "Local," the 1994 elections nationalized the political debate. Today it makes even more sense to have a national program, such as The Aaron Harber Show, to anchor your schedule.

Please feel free to listen to the show "live." The Aaron Harber Show is broadcast every weekday from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. Eastern (12 p.m. to 1 p.m. Pacific) on these transponder numbers:

SatCom C-5
Transponder 19
Channel 6.0 Dats (7.5 KHz)

Galaxy 6
Transponder 3
5.4 (Analog)

SPACENET 3
Transponder 9
Ch. 6.8 (TVRO -C Band)

Air-checks also are available.

The program is bartered so all you have to do is complete the Standard Affiliate Agreement and return two copies to us. We are so confident you will be pleased with the program, that our Agreement allows you to cancel it at any time, as long as you give us advance notice.

If you need any other additional information, please don't hesitate to call. All of us at The Aaron Harber Show look forward to working with you and providing high quality Talk Radio programming in the years to come.

A liberal answer to Rush

TALKERS

Poking fun at the rotundity of profundity may be a tall order, but Harber, who checks in at 6-foot-5, feels he's pundit enough.



USA Talk Network in 1993 and hired Harber as president.

AINME

DENVER POST

By Mary George
Denver Post Staff Writer
BOULDER — Aaron Harber thinks Rush Limbaugh has weighed down the talk radio seasaw long enough.

to take on Rush

The scheduled debut of a nationally syndicated talk show that would be called "After the Rush" was postponed this week pending legal troubles. Conservative radio host Rush Limbaugh and his attorneys take issue with the title "bleeding Harber's," they say.

There will be no question the fence Harber is on when he broadcasts from the nation's "col," or argues that bleeding he

That stance alone should light up the phones for a few days.

So, although Limbaugh's 11th-hour challenge caught



Boulder talk-radio host to take on Rush Limbaugh



meanwhile, Harber is expected to delay the launch of his show, originally scheduled for Aug. 15, while the name is tied up in court.

This isn't exactly how Harber had hoped to introduce himself to the nation. "We wanted to focus more on the conservative talk shows in the marketplace," Limbaugh, Gordon Liddy, Michael Reagan and Pat Buchanan. "We wanted to see us a little more," he said. "No longer will the ridiculous charges, unfounded accusations and offensive innuendo of Rush Limbaugh and the 'Baby nukes' go unchallenged," said Harber, referring to G. Gordon Liddy, Michael Reagan, Patrick Buchanan and other conservatives on the program.



Rocky Mountain News

Limbaugh sues to halt use of name

Liberal vs. Conservative

Boulder talk show host goes toe to toe

By Kris Newcomer
Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer
Conservative talk show host Rush Limbaugh has launched a multimillion-dollar legal battle over the use of name by a Boulder talk show host. Yes, Rush is Limbaugh's name. According to Harber, as well as the name of a word with many meanings.



But the powerful be time for Harber in real trouble. "If not, Harber said the best for his new show would be the of a conservative Republican. "We gladly took the case," said David Miller, legal director for the Colorado ACLU. "Harber has a statutory, civil and constitutional right to call his show 'After the Rush.' It's not a violation of Limbaugh's trademark." "But Limbaugh's best for the county," said Harber. "I'll just eat better if an gets elected."

Local radio talk show host accused of trying to gain from Rush's fame

By BETH KRODEL
Camera Staff Writer
When Boulder political activist Aaron Harber decided in April to launch a liberal radio talk show that would slap his conservative counterpart, he had no idea he'd get the gurus of conservative gab, so riled up. Harber hasn't even gone on the air yet, but he's already taking the case. "We gladly took the case," said David Miller, legal director for the Colorado ACLU. "Harber has a statutory, civil and constitutional right to call his show 'After the Rush.' It's not a violation of Limbaugh's trademark." "But Limbaugh's best for the county," said Harber. "I'll just eat better if an gets elected."



Amendment right to name his whatever he wishes, went American Civil Liberties Union. "We gladly took the case," said David Miller, legal director for the Colorado ACLU. "Harber has a statutory, civil and constitutional right to call his show 'After the Rush.' It's not a violation of Limbaugh's trademark." "But Limbaugh's best for the county," said Harber. "I'll just eat better if an gets elected."

he doesn't mind going when he decided to game, the gifted Rush Limbaugh to begin Aug. 15. The Boulder County business will launch his own two-hour radio call-in show "After the Rush," a daily political and inaccurate, exaggerated poking fun at the rotundity of Harber, who checks in at 6-foot-5, feels he's pundit enough.

mad about show's play on 'rush'

Rushing for dollars
EFM Media Management, the company that syndicates "The Rush Limbaugh Show," and PAM Media, which produces the show, have made good on their threat to sue USA Talk Network for using the name "After the Rush" for a talk show that counterpoints Mr. Limbaugh and other conservative talk-show hosts. In a statement, USA Talk Network spokesman Tom Lion indicated that "they are seeking a preliminary injunction in Federal District Court to prevent

238 stations interested

What's in a name?

Talk-show tiff? No rush to judgment

By Mary George
Denver Post Staff Writer

The battle of political talk shows was not on your car radio yesterday. It was in U.S. District Court.

The competitors were Rush Limbaugh, the national conservative talk phenomenon, and Aaron Harber, the liberal Boulder upstart who would love to call his response-to-Rush show "After the Rush."

Rush, his producer and syndicator disapprove. They have filed a \$20 million lawsuit. Yesterday, Chief Justice Richard Matsch heard arguments.

Karen Frieman, representing Limbaugh's producer and syndicator, said that her clients have no quibble with Harber's content. They object to him riding the popular pundit's coattails and "deceiving people into

believing they're getting more Rush."

"What if the title were 'Against the Rush,' or 'Disagreement with the Rush?' " Matsch asked. "What if it were some veiled reference? I can't think of one without being pejorative, and I don't wish to do that."

Frieman held fast.

"If it calls to mind the trade name Rush Limbaugh, yes," we object, she said. She gave no quarter to a First Amendment argument.

radio host over 'Rush'

Using "Rush" in the name is necessary, ACLU attorney Ed Ramey argued. "We want to be very clear that this is Rush Lim-

baugh, his views and what he represents that we are responding to," he said.

Ramey said station managers and listeners might initially think they were getting more of the same. "But it would take a listener a matter of 30 seconds to determine that this (Harber's) program has nothing to do with this (Limbaugh's) program."

Matsch agreed, called the disagreement an "interesting issue," thanked the attorneys for answering his questions, and said he would rule soon.

Many courtroom observers, though, were having déjà vu. They were from a first-year law class at the University of Colorado at Boulder where the case already has been argued. Harber won in that moot case, one of the students said, and Limbaugh is already "appealing."



Liberal versus Limbaugh

Rush in court, fighting
for his good name



Can I buy that verb? I'll take Rush for \$15 million

Local radio talk-show host, Limbaugh square off in court

DENVER (AP) — It was Rush Limbaugh vs. liberals — new about that.

But Wednesday's con- between the nationally- conservative talk show political foe took place room, not over the air.

Attorneys for the con- produces the popular "baugh Show" for more radio stations across it told a federal judge

So, when is a name just a name? It all comes down to whether a name is a trademark and whether the public associates a person or product with the name.

Rush Limbaugh believes his listeners will become confused when they turn on the radio and hear "After the Rush With Aaron Harber." He believes, according to court papers, that people are busy driving when they listen to the radio and

"The Aaron Harber legal battle is re-

"But it would take a listener a matter of 30 seconds to determine that this (Harber's) program has nothing to do with this (Limbaugh's) program," Ramey said.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 6-5

TO:

John Angell

FROM: Staff Secretary

My 1 - There are a
number of issues here
d T.S. is working on
them. He'll prepare a
cover memo. I just
wanted to give you a
heads up. Todd



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

June 4, 1996

96 JUN 4 P7:48

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I request authority to release up to 44.6 million bushels of feed grains currently stored in the Disaster Reserve pursuant to Section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970, as amended. The reserve was established for the purpose of alleviating distress caused by natural disaster. Supply conditions for feed grains are at such low levels as a result of prolonged drought conditions that it has become necessary to release Disaster Reserve stocks to fill the feed needs of livestock producers until harvest later this year. Release of the Disaster Reserve will meet the goal of providing livestock producers with direct assistance at a time when grain prices are at historic highs and beef prices are very low.

Section 813(c) of the Agricultural Act of 1970 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to release feed grains from the Disaster Reserve when the President proclaims a state of emergency, or following a concurrent resolution of Congress declaring that such reserves should be disposed. I recommend that you delegate to me the authority to determine that a state of emergency exists which warrants release of feed grains from the Disaster Reserve. Upon receiving such delegation of authority, the Department of Agriculture will strive to make the feed grains available to producers in a manner that minimizes market disruptions.

Enclosed is a draft of the requested delegation of authority.

Respectfully,


DAN GLICKMAN
Secretary

Enclosure

Presidential Determination
No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

SUBJECT: Disaster Reserve Release

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 813 of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (U.S.C. 1427a) (the "Act") and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

- 1. There is delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture the functions and authority conferred upon the President by section 813(c) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 1427a(c)).*
- 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the Federal Register.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

04-Jun-1996 12:41pm

TO: T J Glauthier

FROM: Daniel D. Heath

SUBJECT: Release of Feedgrain Disaster Reserve Stocks

USDA just notified us of Sec. Glickman's intention to ask for the President's authority to release 45 million bushels in stocks (mostly corn), following daily media accounts since last week. The formal request to the White House should arrive in the next day or so. USDA is still working on a plan for the use of the grain.

Background

The 1970 Agriculture Act created the Disaster Reserve, used in the past through the Emergency Feed Assistance Program (EFAP) and the Indian Acute Distress Donation Program (IADDP). The 1996 Farm Bill removed USDA's authority to release this small reserve of feedgrains (0.5 percent of annual feedgrain production). A emergency proclamation by the President or a Congressional resolution is needed for release.

To benefit livestock producers in the SW drought area, USDA will propose that the President delegate to Sec. Glickman authority to declare an emergency and to dispose of the Reserve stocks. Since most of the grain is held far from the need in Oklahoma and Texas, USDA likely would sell in some states and buy where it is needed. Or, USDA might simply sell stocks and distribute cash. USDA has not decided how to implement a program, so details are lacking.

Concurrent resolutions urging release without legal power, have been introduced. The House's is on today's suspensions calendar, and the Senate's might be tomorrow. In addition, Sen. Bingaman's bill to resurrect the EFAP urges USDA to explore the idea of release of stocks.

Analysis

We are analyzing the proposal and requesting more information from USDA. Preliminary points of concern include:

1. Plan - Is it workable and fair? There are no rules for release of the Reserve. USDA must ensure that stocks reach needy livestock, and not visibly end up in industrial or export use. To simply give cash to some local cattle interests and not to other disaster victims or cattle interests might provoke criticism. Release of stocks could slightly depress prices, to the detriment of holders of feedgrains. Purchase of scarce grain in Oklahoma would disrupt local markets. Yet the costs of shipping grain to

would disrupt local markets. Yet the costs of shipping grain to the SW are unknown by USDA. Relief would have to be pro-rated, and partial at first, to ensure fair treatment for later claimants if the drought persists or expands.

2. Timing - Why do this now? Grain prices are easing at present. The cattle industry relief announcement is over, and USDA has not reported this need as a result of the announced follow-up with the industry. The disaster relief announcement by the President occurred last week, and weather has improved.

The Administration might prefer to keep this symbolic tool in reserve for more significant use if necessary later in the summer, as stocks tighten toward the end of the marketing year. At least, USDA might wait for an event, even the June 28 stocks report.

USDA no doubt would wait, after having authority delegated now. However, trade pressure for full immediate disposal has been building since USDA "pre-announced" this action last week. USDA likely would not be able to resist, if authority were delegated. Under these circumstances it is not necessarily bad to let Congress pass a concurrent resolution before release of stocks, rather than rush with an ill-considered plan. In any case, there are other ways to handle the push from Congress.

3. Options - The Reserve is one of the few remaining weapons in the Federal arsenal for stocks management. It might be used for maximum effect in showing the President's management of the overall farm commodity situation. Action could be more deliberate and strategic than proposed by USDA, to avoid adverse perceptions, to stress the Administration's command of a situation broader than the SW drought, to avoid a sense of panic. That is why it was not announced at the cattle event in April or the SW drought release last week.

The President, not Sec. Glickman, might declare the emergency and specify a portion of the Reserve to be released, and a portion saved for later.

A further option, to buy time for a significant announcement (now that USDA has raised public expectations), yet get out in front of Congress on the issue, would be for Sec. Glickman to announce that the Administration is developing a plan to have ready for the President's use. Then the Administration could find or generate the event for maximum impact.

Recommendation

Opening the Reserve should be part of a larger strategy on stocks management, not a rushed, obscure transfer of Presidential authority to Sec. Glickman for local disaster relief. Immediate Administration action should pre-empt Congress but buy time, to devise a thorough plan and to achieve maximum impact. Have the Secretary or the White House announce work under way, but no announcement of emergency or delegation of authority at this time.