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TAG ARCHIVES: **US GOVERNMENT**

20 Friday
Mar 2009

These are the foundations of our economic crisis and other insanities of influence over taking away the rights

of the American people – no wonder they can't hear us –

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN ALEXANDER HAMILTON, ANCIENT SEA, CIVIL RIGHTS, CREATING SOLUTIONS FOR AMERICA, CREATING SOLUTIONS FOR REAL-LIFE, CRICKET D, CRICKET DIANE, CRICKET DIANE C PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE DESIGNS, CRICKET HOUSE STUDIOS, CRICKETDIANE, CRICKETHOUSESTUDIOS, DEMOCRACY, DIANE C PHILLIPS, DWIGHT D EISENHOWER, ECOLOGY, ECONOMICS, ECONOMY, ENERGY SOLUTIONS, EXTREME ENGINEERING, FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, GLOBAL WARMING, HUMAN RIGHTS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INNOVATION, INTEGRATED THINKING PROCESSES, INTELLIGENCE, INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS, INVENTING SOLUTIONS FOR AMERICA, LITERACY, LOGIC, MACRO-ECONOMICS, MACRO-ECONOMICS FUTURE FORECASTING, MONEY, NEW BOSTON TEA PARTY ACTIONS, PHYSICS OF CHANGE, PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS, REAL TIME CRISES, REAL-WORLD, REALITY-BASED ANALYSIS, REASONING, ROCKET SCIENCE, SAVE THE SEA, SOLUTIONS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, SPARKY PHILLIPS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, SWORD OF TRUTH, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, THINKING SKILLS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, THOMAS PAINE, THOMAS PAYNE, THOUGHTS, TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY, UNCATEGORIZED, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, US AT HOME - DOMESTIC POLICY, US BILL OF RIGHTS, US CONSTITUTION, US DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, US GOVERNMENT, XI-1

5 COMMENTS

Tags

*accounting principles,
bailouts, banking,
bankruptcy, banks,
bondholders, bonds,
budget deficits, Bush
economics, Business,
collateralized debt
obligations, Creating
Solutions for America,
credit crunch crisis,
credit default swaps,
credit derivatives,
Cricket D, cricket diane,
Cricket Diane C
Phillips, Cricket Diane
C Sparky Phillips,
Cricket Diane Designs,*

My note –

In all honesty, where there is any place that has a membership which numbers around 42,000, there will be a likelihood that a substantial number will have ties into any given party and / or ideology. However, that said, it is fascinating to follow the overwhelming number of well-positioned relationships which follow from the Federalist Society – known for its conservative, narrow application of laws and Constitutional rights such that they are used to favor business, corporate rights and “sovereign” rights over those of the individual who has been harmed or in some way affected.

It is amazing how many places are being either run or influenced by these same people and ideologies especially in the application of policies, choices, decisions and coloring the ways in which each of us is allowed to live and to be free, to have the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, to pursue happiness and to have individual opportunities.

– cricketdiane, 03-20-09

Cricket House Studios,

cricketdiane,

CricketHouseStudios,

currencies, currency

values, Current

Economic Info Sources,

Democracy, depression,

diane c phillips,

Economic depression,

economic statistics and

analysis, Economics,

Economy, Federal

government, financial

derivatives,

foreclosures, global

economic crisis,

government

corruption, Inventing

Solutions For America,

invest in America,

investing, investment

banking, investments,

macro-economic

future forecasting,

macro-economics,

Macro-economics

future forecasting,

macroeconomics,

Money, Principles of

Economics, Reality-

based Analysis,

recession, Senate,

shareholders,

Solutions, solvency,

statistics, stimulus bill,

stimulus package,

structured investment

vehicles, US currency,

US dollar, US

economic bailout, US

economic crisis, US

Government, US

government policy

Federalist Society

People related to Federalist Society:

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Joseph Cannon – business advisory council member

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Lois Haight Herrington – board of visitors member

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Leonard A. Leo – EVP

Robert A. Levy – board of visitors member

David M. McIntosh – vice chairman

John G. Medlin Jr. – business advisory council member

Edwin Meese III – board of visitors member

Eugene B. Meyer – president

Theodore B. Olson – member, board of visitors member

Priscilla R. Owen – member

Andrew J. Redleaf – board of visitors member

Wm. Bradford Reynolds – board of visitors member

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz – board of visitors member

Kenneth W. Starr – member

Nicholas John Stathis – business advisory council member

Paul S. Stevens – business advisory council member

Robert L. Strickland – business advisory council member

Other current Federalist Society relationships:

Castle Rock Foundation – donor

Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation – donor

Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation – donor

Sarah Scaife Foundation – donor

Federalist Society past relationships:

James Bopp Jr. – co-chairman

Steven G. Bradbury – member

Rachel K. Paulose – member

Searle Freedom Trust – funder

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Spencer Abraham

Spencer Abraham

Spencer Abraham personal relations:

Joseph T. Kelliher – senior policy adviser

Other current Spencer Abraham relationships:

Abraham Group – chairman & CEO

Federalist Society – member

Fund for American Opportunity – PAC

Hoover Institution – visiting fellow

ICX Technologies – director

Occidental Petroleum Corp. – director

Spencer Abraham past relationships:

2008 Fred Thompson presidential campaign – campaign chairman

AREVA Inc. – director

Cesar Conda – legislative director

George H.W. Bush administration – deputy chief of staff

Libby Legal Defense Trust – advisory committee member

Michigan Republican Party – co-chairman

Miller Canfield Paddock & Stone – counsel

National Republican Congressional Committee – co-chairman

James L. Pitts – chief of staff

Antoin Rezko – contributor

U.S. Department of Energy – secretary

U.S. Senate – senator

Spencer Abraham connections, once removed:

Spencer Abraham is connected to ...

Bracewell and Giuliani >> through ICX Technologies >> Map it

ELS & Associates >> through ICX Technologies >> Map it

O'Melveny & Myers LLP >> through Occidental Petroleum Corp. >> Map it

Park Strategies LLC >> through ICX Technologies >> Map it

Park Strategies Washington Group >> through ICX Technologies >> Map it

PMA Group >> through ICX Technologies >> Map it

Potomac Advocates >> through ICX Technologies >> Map it

Donald Abenheim >> through Hoover Institution >> Map it

Marc L. Abramowitz >> through Hoover Institution >> Map it

Frederick L. Allen >> through Hoover Institution >> Map it

Richard V. Allen >> through Hoover Institution >> Map it

[and others – see this page for listings]

<http://www.muckety.com/Spencer-Abraham/1505.muckety>

Joseph T. Kelliher

Joseph T. Kelliher personal relations:

Spencer Abraham – senior policy adviser

Karen Kelliher – spouse

Other current Joseph T. Kelliher relationships:

U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission – chairman

Joseph T. Kelliher past relationships:

House Committee on Energy and Commerce – majority counsel

LeBoeuf Lamb Greene & MacRae LLP – of counsel

Public Service Electric and Gas Company – lobbyist

Joseph T. Kelliher connections, once removed:

Joseph T. Kelliher is connected to ...

Fund for American Opportunity >> through Spencer Abraham >> Map it

Suedeen G. Kelly >> through U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission >> Map it

Philip D. Moeller >> through U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission >> Map it

Marc Spitzer >> through U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission >>

Map it

Jon Wellinghoff >> through U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission >> Map it

Abraham Group >> through Spencer Abraham >> Map it

Occidental Petroleum Corp. >> through Spencer Abraham >> Map it

ICX Technologies >> through Spencer Abraham >> Map it

Hoover Institution >> through Spencer Abraham >> Map it

Federalist Society >> through Spencer Abraham >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

<http://www.muckety.com/Joseph-T-Kelliher/87297.muckety>

Mickey D. Barnett

Mickey D. Barnett current relationships:

Federalist Society – member

U.S. Postal Service – board of governors member

Mickey D. Barnett past relationships:

Pete V. Domenici – legislative assistant

New Mexico State Senate – senator

Mickey D. Barnett connections, once removed:

Mickey D. Barnett is connected to ...

Spencer Abraham >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Bradford A. Berenson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

James H. Bilbray >> through U.S. Postal Service >> Map it

Robert H. Bork >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

[and others]

<http://www.muckety.com/Mickey-D-Barnett/26264.muckety>

Bradford A. Berenson

Bradford A. Berenson current relationships:

Federalist Society – member

Sidley Austin LLP – partner

Bradford A. Berenson past relationships:

George W. Bush administration – associate counsel

Anthony M. Kennedy – clerk

Bradford A. Berenson connections, once removed:

Bradford A. Berenson is connected to ...

Parry, Romani, DeConcini & Symms >> through Sidley Austin LLP >>

Map it

Spencer Abraham >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Virginia Aronson >> through Sidley Austin LLP >> Map it

[and others]

<http://www.muckety.com/Bradford-A-Berenson/91591.muckety>

Robert H. Bork

Robert H. Bork personal relations:

Robert H. Bork Jr. – son

Other current Robert H. Bork relationships:

Ave Maria School of Law – professor

Federalist Society – board of visitors co-chair

Hotchkiss School – graduate

Robert H. Bork past relationships:

Steven G. Calabresi – research associate

ReganBooks – author

Ben Stein – student

U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit – circuit judge

U.S. Department of Justice – solicitor general

U.S. Supreme Court – unsuccessful nominee

Yale Law School – professor

Robert H. Bork connections, once removed:

Robert H. Bork is connected to ...

Bork Communication Group >> through Robert H. Bork Jr. >> Map it

Spencer Abraham >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Victor H. Ashe II >> through Hotchkiss School >> Map it

Malcolm Baldrige >> through Hotchkiss School >> Map it

Mickey D. Barnett >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Thomas C. Barry >> through Hotchkiss School >> Map it

Bradford A. Berenson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

[and others]

<http://www.muckety.com/Robert-H-Bork/1963.muckety>

J. Stewart Bryan III

J. Stewart Bryan III current relationships:

Federalist Society – business advisory council member

Media General Inc. – chairman

J. Stewart Bryan III connections, once removed:

J. Stewart Bryan III is connected to ...

Colling Swift & Hynes >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Dow Lohnes Government Strategies LLC >> through Media General Inc.

>> Map it

News Virginian >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Richmond Times-Dispatch >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Tampa Tribune >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Winston-Salem Journal >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Spencer Abraham >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

O. Reid Ashe Jr. >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Mickey D. Barnett >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Bradford A. Berenson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Robert H. Bork >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Steven G. Calabresi >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Joseph Cannon >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Diana F. Cantor >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Michael Chertoff >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Ann Coulter >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Charles A. Davis >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Eugene I. Davis >> through Media General Inc. >> Map it

Viet D. Dinh >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

C. Boyden Gray >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Brent O. Hatch >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Orrin G. Hatch >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

[and others]

<http://www.muckety.com/J-Stewart-Bryan-III/9136.muckety>

Media General Inc.

Business sector:

newspapers: publishing or publishing & printing

Media General Inc. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Media General Inc.:

O. Reid Ashe Jr. – EVP & COO

J. Stewart Bryan III – chairman

Diana F. Cantor – director

Charles A. Davis – director

Eugene I. Davis – director

F. Jack Liebau – director

Marshall N. Morton – president & CEO

Thompson L. Rankin – director

Rodney A. Smolla – director

J. Daniel Sullivan – director

Walter E. Williams – director

H. Graham Woodlief – division president

Coleman Wortham III – director

Other current Media General Inc. relationships:

Colling Swift & Hynes – lobby firm

Dow Lohnes Government Strategies LLC – lobby firm

House Rules Committee – lobby firm

News Virginian – publication

Richmond Times-Dispatch – publication

Tampa Tribune – publication

Winston-Salem Journal – publication

<http://www.muckety.com/Media-General-Inc/5003484.muckety>

Steven G. Calabresi

Steven G. Calabresi current relationships:

Federalist Society – chairman

Northwestern University School of Law – professor

Steven G. Calabresi past relationships:

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – supporter

2008 Rudy Giuliani presidential campaign – supporter

Robert H. Bork – research associate

T. Kenneth Cribb – special assistant

Edwin Meese III – special assistant

J. Danforth Quayle – speechwriter

Antonin Scalia – law clerk

Steven G. Calabresi connections, once removed:

Steven G. Calabresi is connected to ...

[see page for listing]

<http://www.muckety.com/Steven-G-Calabresi/9269.muckety>

Joseph Cannon

Joseph Cannon current relationships:

Federalist Society – business advisory council member

Geneva Steel – chairman & CEO

[and others]

<http://www.muckety.com/Joseph-Cannon/9167.muckety>

Michael Chertoff

Michael Chertoff

Michael Chertoff personal relations:

Meryl Justin Chertoff – spouse, spouse

Other current Michael Chertoff relationships:

DC Muckety: 2009 power couples – named

Federalist Society – member

Michael Chertoff past relationships:

William J. Brennan Jr. – clerk

George W. Bush administration – homeland security secretary

Latham & Watkins, LLP – partner

Senate Whitewater Committee – chief counsel

Third Circuit Court of Appeals – judge

U.S. Department of Homeland Security – secretary

U.S. Department of Justice – assistant attorney general

World Economic Forum 2008 – attendee

Michael Chertoff connections, once removed:

Michael Chertoff is connected to ...

Universal Systems and Technology >> through U.S. Department of Homeland Security >> Map it

Spencer Abraham >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Mickey D. Barnett >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Bradford A. Berenson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Robert H. Bork >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

J. Stewart Bryan III >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Steven G. Calabresi >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Joseph Cannon >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Ann Coulter >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Viet D. Dinh >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

C. Boyden Gray >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Brent O. Hatch >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Orrin G. Hatch >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Lois Haight Herrington >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Donald Paul Hodel >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Francis A. Keating >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

R. Crosby Kemper III >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Harvey C. Koch >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Gary Lawson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Leonard A. Leo >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Robert A. Levy >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

David M. McIntosh >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

John G. Medlin Jr. >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Edwin Meese III >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Eugene B. Meyer >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

John A. Minnick >> through U.S. Department of Homeland Security >> Map it

Theodore B. Olson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Priscilla R. Owen >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Andrew J. Redleaf >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Wm. Bradford Reynolds >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Kenneth W. Starr >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Nicholas John Stathis >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Paul S. Stevens >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Robert L. Strickland >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

<http://www.muckety.com/Michael-Chertoff/1115.muckety>

Ann Coulter

Ann Coulter current relationships:

Federalist Society – member

High Crimes and Misdemeanors – author

Universal Press Syndicate – columnist

Ann Coulter connections, once removed:

[see listing]

<http://www.muckety.com/Ann-Coulter/30406.muckety>

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr.

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. current relationships:

Council for National Policy – director

Federalist Society – counselor

Sarah Scaife Foundation – trustee

Young America's Foundation – director

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. past relationships:

Edwin Meese III – counsel to the attorney general

Ronald Reagan – assistant to the president for domestic affairs

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. connections, once removed:

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. is connected to ...

[see listing]

<http://www.muckety.com/T-Kenneth-Cribb-Jr/9274.muckety>

Viet D. Dinh

Viet D. Dinh personal relations:

Jennifer Ashworth Dinh – spouse

Other current Viet D. Dinh relationships:

Bancroft Associates PLLC – principal

Bancroft Capital Management – principal

Federalist Society – member

Georgetown University Law Center – professor

M&F Worldwide Corporation – director

News Corp. – director

Viet D. Dinh past relationships:

2008 Mitt Romney presidential campaign – supporter

Pete V. Domenici – special counsel for the Clinton impeachment trial

Freddie Mac – consultant

Sandra Day O'Connor – clerk

Thomas J. Perkins – attorney

Senate Whitewater Committee – associate special counsel

Laurence H. Silberman – clerk

U.S. Department of Justice – assistant attorney general

Viet D. Dinh connections, once removed:

Viet D. Dinh is connected to ...

20th Century Fox >> through News Corp. >> Map it

Allen & Company LLC >> through News Corp. >> Map it

Bockorny Group, Inc. >> through News Corp. >> Map it

Centerview Partners >> through News Corp. >> Map it

David Leach LLC >> through News Corp. >> Map it

Fox Broadcasting Company >> through News Corp. >> Map

[and others]

<http://www.muckety.com/Viet-D-Dinh/25425.muckety>

Viet D. Dinh (Vietnamese: ?inh ?o^`ng Phu.ng Vie^t; born February 22, 1968) is a lawyer who served as an Assistant Attorney General of the United States from 2001 to 2003, under the presidency of George W. Bush. Born in Saigon,[1] in the former South Vietnam, he was the chief architect of the USA PATRIOT Act.

Contents

- * 1 Early life
- * 2 Career
 - o 2.1 Law
 - o 2.2 Department of Justice
 - o 2.3 Georgetown University Law Center
- * 3 Personal life
- * 4 Future Supreme Court nominee
- * 5 Articles, interviews, and testimony
- * 6 See also
- * 7 References
- * 8 External links

Early life

Dinh was born in Saigon, South Vietnam. He and his family emigrated to the United States to escape oppressive campaigns from the communist government of Vietnam in 1978. They initially settled in Portland, Oregon, but moved to Fullerton, California two years later.

Dinh graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University in 1990 with an A.B. in Government and Economics. He then attended Harvard Law School, where he was a Class Marshal, an Olin Research Fellow in Law and Economics, and Bluebook editor of the Harvard Law Review, and graduated magna cum laude in 1993.

Career

Law

After graduating from law school, Dinh served as a law clerk to Judge Laurence H. Silberman of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Dinh has served as Associate Special Counsel to the U.S. Senate Whitewater Committee, as Special Counsel to Senator Pete V. Domenici for the Impeachment Trial of President Bill Clinton, and as counsel to

the Special Master in In re Austrian and German Bank Holocaust Litigation.

He is a member of the District of Columbia and Supreme Court bars.

In late 2003, he was one of a group of prominent U.S. security officials hired by ChoicePoint to advise the company on developing its government homeland security contracts.

Dinh currently serves on the boards of the News Corporation, Liberty's Promise, the American Judicature Society, the Transition Committee for California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, the Section on National Security Law of the Association of American Law Schools, and the ABA Section on Administrative Law.

He currently resides in Washington, D.C., teaches at Georgetown University Law Center, and is the principal at Bancroft Associates PLLC. In 2006 he joined Kenneth Starr in challenging the constitutionality of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.[2]

His representative publications include *Defending Liberty: Terrorism and Human Rights in the Helsinki Monitor*, *Codetermination and Corporate Governance in a Multinational Business Enterprise* in the *Journal of Corporation Law*, and *Financial Sector Reform and Economic Development in Vietnam* in *Law and Policy in International Business*. He is also the author of *Judicial Authority and Separation of Powers* (forthcoming).

In September 2006 Dinh received publicity for representing Tom Perkins, a former Hewlett-Packard director involved in the company's pretexting scandal. The emails between Perkins and Larry Sonsini, a corporate lawyer involved with Board of Directors decisions for many Corporations were eventually forwarded to reporters and became public.[3]

Dinh is also on the board of directors of News Corporation with Perkins and Rupert Murdoch. [4]

Department of Justice

Dinh served as Assistant Attorney General of the United States from 2001 to 2003, under the presidency of George W. Bush. He was confirmed in the Senate by a vote of 96 to 1, with the sole No vote coming from Hillary Clinton.[5] As the official responsible for federal legal policy, Dinh worked with issues of illicit drugs, racial profiling in federal law enforcement, exploitation of children, human trafficking, DNA technology, gun violence, and civil and criminal justice procedural reform. Dinh was also involved in the selection and confirmation of 100 district and 23 appellate judges in his role representing the U.S. Department of Justice. After 9/11, Dinh conducted a comprehensive review of DOJ priorities, policies and practices, and played a key role in developing the USA PATRIOT Act and revising the Attorney General's Guidelines, which govern federal law enforcement activities and national security investigations.

Georgetown University Law Center

Dinh is Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law Center. His expertise lies in constitutional law, corporations law, and the law and economics of development. He is also currently Co-Director of the Asian Law & Policy Studies Program. He previously served as Co-Director of the Joint Program in Law and Business Administration, from 1998–99.

Personal life

His family was separated in 1975 when his father, Phong Dinh, was imprisoned in a re-education camp after the fall of Saigon. His father was being held as a political prisoner in the family's war-ravaged homeland. He escaped in 1978, and remained a fugitive in Vietnam, when his mother, Nga Thu Nguyen, and his older siblings got on a boat with 85 other people and set out. For 12 days Dinh was in a broken 15-foot-long boat with no food or water as they encountered a Thai fishing crew that gave them food and gas, and helped fix the boat and pointed them toward land. When they reached Malaysia, they found only to be met by gunshots from a patrol boat; the Malaysians didn't want them. Their boat docked but Dinh's mother realized that the port police would force them to leave the next morning, so she sneaked back out to the boat alone that night with an axe and damaged the boat so as

not to be sent back on it. After six months as refugees in Malaysia, Dinh's family made it to Oregon in November 1978. They picked strawberries for menial wages, sending money back to Dinh's father and a sibling hiding out in Vietnam. After Mount St. Helens erupted in 1980, the crop damage forced his family to relocate to Fullerton.

Dinh was honored by his high school alma mater when he was added to Fullerton's wall of fame. He will share that wall with an ideological opposite, David Boies, former Vice President Al Gore's lawyer for the Florida recount.

Dinh was reunited with his father in 1983. In 1992, he was reunited with one of his sisters at a refugee camp in Hong Kong, a meeting filmed by the newsmagazine show Dateline NBC.

Future Supreme Court nominee

Dinh was mentioned as a potential nominee to The Supreme Court of the United States in a Republican administration.[6]

[Articles, interviews, and testimony

* Former Official Backs Lobbyists in Leak Case . Washington Post. 2006-02-14. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/02/13/AR2006021301905.html>.

* Bob Barr, Bane of the Right? . Washington Post. 2006-02-11. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/02/10/AR2006021001799.html>.

* The Patriot Act and Privacy Issues . Transcript, Hardball with Chris Matthews, 2006-02-02.

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* Enough Already . Wall Street Journal. 2005-10-27.

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* Candor Needs Privacy . USA Today. 2005-07-27.

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* Roberts Reviewed . Slate. July 2005.

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* Justice O'Connor's Indelible Stamp . Washington Post. 2005-07-03.

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(Adobe PDF)

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* Sacrifices of Security , Interview with Bryant Gumbel, PBS, 2003-07-15

* At Home in War on Terror . Los Angeles Times. 2002-09-18.

<http://www.asianam.org/viet%20dinh.htm>.

* Remarks at the Swearing in of U.S. citizens, Ellis Island, 2001-07-10

* Once Upon a Time in Arkansas , Interview with Peter Boyer, Frontline, PBS, 1988

See also

* List of law clerks of the Supreme Court of the United States

* George W. Bush Supreme Court candidates

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* Bancroft Associates PLLC

* Profile of Viet D. Dinh, Department of Justice

* Viet D. Dinh Professor of Law; Co-Director, Asian Law & Policy Studies Program at Georgetown Law School

* Biography of Viet D Dinh by the Institute for Korean-American Studies

* News Corporation Elects Two New Directors, Press Release, April 16, 2004

* At Home in War on Terror, Los Angeles Times, September 18, 2002

News Corporation

Corporate directors

Rupert Murdoch A José María Aznar A Natalie Bancroft A Peter Chernin
A David DeVoe A Arthur Siskind A Rod Eddington A Andrew Knight A
James Murdoch A Lachlan Murdoch A Rod Paige A Thomas Perkins A
Viet Dinh A John L. Thornton

Dow Jones newspapers,
magazines and websites

Barron's A Far Eastern Economic Review A SmartMoney A The Wall
Street Journal A The Wall Street Journal Asia A The Wall Street Journal
Europe A Vedomosti A Factiva A Dow Jones Newswires A
MarketWatch.com

Other newspapers

Ottaway Community Newspapers A News International A News Limited
A News of the World A The Australian A New York Post A The Sun A The
Sunday Times (UK) A thelondonpaper A The Times (UK)

Fox Filmed Entertainment

20th Century Fox A 20th Century Fox Animation A 20th Century Fox
Television A 20th Television A Fox 21 A Blue Sky Studios A Fox Atomic A
Fox Faith A Fox Searchlight Pictures A Fox Studios Australia A Fox
Television Studios A Fox Telecolombia

US broadcast TV

Fox Broadcasting Company A Fox Television Stations A MyNetworkTV
US cable TV

Big Ten Network (49%) A Fox Business Network A Fox College Sports A
Fox Movie Channel A Fox News Channel A Fox Reality A Fox Soccer
Channel A Fox Sports en Español A FSN A Fuel TV A FX A National
Geographic Channel (50%) A Speed Channel A SportSouth

Fox O&Os

KDFW A KMSP A KRIV A KSAZ A KTBC A KTTV A WAGA A WFLD A WFXT
A WHBQ A WJBK A WNYW A WOFL A WOGX1 A WTTG A WTVT A WTXF
MyNetworkTV O&Os

KCOP A KDFI A KTXH A KUTP A WDCA A WFTC A WPWR A WRBW A
WUTB A WWOR

Non-US and satellite TV

AMP Radio Networks A B1 TV (12.5%) A BskyB (39.1%) A Fox Turkey A
bTV A Fox televizija (49.0%) A Foxtel (25%) A Imedi Media Holding A
Phoenix Television (17.6%) A Premiere (25.01%) A SKY Italia A SKY

Network Television (44%) A STAR TV A XYZnetworks (50%)

Fox

International Channels

Fox A Fox Life A Fox HD A Fox Life HD A Fox Crime A FX A Fox History & Entertainment A Fox Next A Fuel TV A Fox Sports A Speed Channel A Cult A Next:HD A Baby TV A National Geographic Channel A National Geographic Channel HD A National Geographic Wild A National Geographic Adventure A Nat Geo Music

HarperCollins publishing

US: Amistad A Avon A Ecco A Eos A Greenwillow A Harper A Harper Perennial A HarperOne A Harper Studio A Joanna Cotler A Katherine Tegan A Laura Geringer A Morrow A Rayo A Zondervan A UK: Collins A Fourth Estate A The Friday Project A Blue Door A Thorsons/Element A Voyager A Australia: Angus & Robertson

Other assets

20th Century Fox Home Entertainment A Brisbane Broncos (68.87%) A Fox Family Fun A Fox Interactive Media A Fox News Talk A IGN A Melbourne Storm A National Rugby League (50%) A NDS A News Outdoor A The Weekly Standard A Fox International Channels Italy A MySpace A WSJ. A Hulu2

1WOGX is a partial satellite of WOFL. 2Joint Venture with NBC Universal.

Annual revenue: \$23.9 billion USD (?17% FY 2005) A Employees: 44,000 A Stock symbol: NYSE: NWS, NYSE: NWSa, ASX: NWS, LSE: NCRA See List of assets owned by News Corporation.

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Categories: 1968 births | Living people | People from Ho Chi Minh City | American legal academics | American legal writers | Law clerks of the Supreme Court of the United States | Assistant Attorneys General of the United States | Harvard Law School alumni | Naturalized citizens of the United States | News Corporation | Washington, D.C. lawyers | People from Fullerton, California | Vietnamese-American politicians | Vietnamese refugees | Vietnamese lawyers | Vietnamese Americans | Georgetown University Law Center faculty

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The USA PATRIOT Act, commonly known as the Patriot Act, is a statute enacted by the United States Government that President George W. Bush signed into law on October 26, 2001. The contrived acronym stands for Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Public Law Pub.L. 107-56).

The Act increases the ability of law enforcement agencies to search telephone, e-mail communications, medical, financial, and other records; eases restrictions on foreign intelligence gathering within the United States; expands the Secretary of the Treasury's authority to regulate financial transactions, particularly those involving foreign individuals and entities; and enhances the discretion of law enforcement and immigration authorities in detaining and deporting immigrants suspected of terrorism-related acts. The act also expands the definition of terrorism to include domestic terrorism, thus enlarging the number of activities to which the USA PATRIOT Act's expanded law enforcement powers can be applied.

The Act was passed by wide margins in both houses of Congress and was supported by members of both the Republican and Democratic parties. It has been criticized for weakening protections of civil liberties, as well as being overboard in regard to its circumstances of application. In particular, opponents of the law have criticized its authorization of indefinite detentions of immigrants; searches through which law enforcement officers search a home or business without the owner's or the occupant's permission or knowledge; the expanded use of National Security Letters, which allows the FBI to search telephone, e-mail, and financial records without a court order; and the expanded access of law enforcement agencies to business records, including library and financial records. Since its passage, several legal challenges have been brought against the act, and Federal courts have ruled that a number of provisions are unconstitutional.

Many of the act's provisions were to sunset beginning December 31, 2005, approximately 4 years after its passage. In the months preceding

the sunset date, supporters of the act pushed to make its sunset provisions permanent, while critics sought to revise various sections to enhance civil liberty protections. In July 2005, the U.S. Senate passed a reauthorization bill with substantial changes to several sections of the act, while the House reauthorization bill kept most of the act's original language. The two bills were then reconciled in a conference committee that was criticized by Senators from both the Republican and Democratic parties for ignoring civil liberty concerns.[1] The bill, which removed most of the changes from the Senate version, passed Congress on March 2, 2006 and was signed into law by President George W. Bush on March 9, 2006.

Contents

* 1 Background

* 2 Titles

o 2.1 Titles I and X: Miscellaneous provisions

o 2.2 Title II: Surveillance procedures

o 2.3 Title III: Anti-money-laundering to prevent terrorism

o 2.4 Title IV: Border security

o 2.5 Title VI: Victims and families of victims of terrorism

o 2.6 Title VIII: Terrorism criminal law

o 2.7 Title IX: Improved Intelligence

* 3 Reauthorizations

* 4 Controversy

* 5 See also

* 6 References

* 7 External links

Background

See also: History of the USA PATRIOT Act

The PATRIOT Act has made a number of changes to U.S. law. Key acts changed were the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (FISA), the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 (ECPA), the Money Laundering Control Act of 1986 and Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), as well as the Immigration and Nationality Act. The Act itself came about after the September 11 terrorist attacks on New York City and the Pentagon. After

these attacks, Congress immediately started work on several proposed antiterrorist bills, before the Justice Department finally drafted a bill called the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001. This was introduced to the House as the Provide Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (PATRIOT) Act of 2001, and was later passed by the House as the Uniting and Strengthening America (USA) Act (H.R. 2975) on October 12.[2] It was then introduced into the Senate as the USA Act of 2002 (S. 1510) [3] where a number of amendments were proposed by Senator Russ Feingold,[4][5][6][7] all of which were passed. The final bill, the USA PATRIOT Act was introduced into the House on October 23 and incorporated H.R. 2975, S. 1510 and many of the provisions of H.R. 3004 (the Financial Anti-Terrorism Act).[8] It was vehemently opposed by only one Senator, Russ Feingold, who was the only Senator to vote against the bill. Senator Patrick Leahy also expressed some concerns.[9] However, many parts were seen as necessary by both detractors and supporters.[10][11][12] The final Act included a number of sunsets which were to expire on December 31, 2005.

Due to its controversial nature, a number of bills were proposed with which to amend the USA PATRIOT Act. These included the Protecting the Rights of Individuals Act,[13] the Benjamin Franklin True Patriot Act, [14] and the Security and Freedom Ensured Act (SAFE),[15] none of which passed. In late January 2003, the founder of the Center for Public Integrity, Charles Lewis, published a leaked draft copy of an Administration proposal titled the Domestic Security Enhancement Act of 2003.[16] This highly controversial document was quickly dubbed PATRIOT II or Son of PATRIOT by the media and organizations such as the Electronic Frontier Foundation.[17] The draft, which was circulated to 10 divisions of the Department of Justice,[18] proposed to make further extensive modifications to extend the USA PATRIOT Act.[19] It was widely condemned, although the Department of Justice claimed that it was only a draft and contained no further proposals.[20]

Titles

[edit] Titles I and X: Miscellaneous provisions

Main articles: USA PATRIOT Act, Title I and USA PATRIOT Act, Title X

Title I authorizes measures to enhance the ability of domestic security

services to prevent terrorism. The title established a fund for counter-terrorist activities and increased funding for the FBI's Technical Support Center. The military was authorized to provide assistance in some situations that involve weapons of mass destruction when so requested by the Attorney General. The National Electronic Crime Task Force was expanded, along with the President's authority and abilities in cases of terrorism. The title also condemned the discrimination against Arab and Muslim Americans that happened soon after the September 11 terrorist attacks. The impetus for many of the provisions came from earlier bills, for instance the condemnation of discrimination was originally proposed by Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA) in an amendment to the Combatting Terrorism Act of 2001, though in a different form. It originally included the prayer of Cardinal Theodore McCarrick, the Archbishop of Washington in a Mass on September 12, 2001 for our Nation and the victims in the immediate aftermath of the terrorist hijackings and attacks in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania reminds all Americans that 'We must seek the guilty and not strike out against the innocent or we become like them who are without moral guidance or proper direction.' [21] Further condemnation of racial vilification and violence is also spelled out in Title X, where there was condemnation of such activities against Sikh Americans, who were mistaken for Muslims after the September 11th terrorist attack.[22]

Title X created or altered a number of miscellaneous laws that didn't really fit into the any other section of the USA PATRIOT Act. Hazmat licenses were limited to drivers who pass background checks and who can demonstrate they can handle the materials.[23] The Inspector General of the Department of Justice was directed to appoint an official to monitor, review and report back to Congress all allegations of civil rights abuses against the DoJ.[24] It amended the definition of electronic surveillance to exclude the interception of communications done through or from a protected computer where the owner allows the interception, or is lawfully involved in an investigation.[25] Money laundering cases may now be brought in the district the money laundering was committed or where a money laundering transfer started from.[26] Aliens who committed money laundering were also prohibited from entering the U.S.[27] Grants were provided to first responders to assist them with responding to and preventing terrorism.

[28] US\$5,000,000 was authorized to be provided to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to train police in South and East Asia.[29] The Attorney General was directed to commission a study on the feasibility of using biometric identifiers to identify people as they attempt to enter the United States, and which would be connected to the FBI's database to flag suspected criminals.[30] Another study was also commissioned to determine the feasibility of providing airlines names of suspected terrorists before they boarded flights.[31] The Department of Defense was given temporary authority to use their funding for private contracts for security purposes.[32] The last title also created a new Act called the Crimes Against Charitable Americans Act[33] which amended the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act to require telemarketers who call on behalf of charities to disclose the purpose and other information, including the name and mailing address of the charity the telemarketer is representing.[34] It also increased the penalties from one year imprisonment to five years imprisonment for those committing fraud by impersonating a Red Cross member.[35]

Title II: Surveillance procedures

Main article: USA PATRIOT Act, Title II

Title II is titled Enhanced Surveillance Procedures and covers all aspects of the surveillance of suspected terrorists, those suspected of engaging in computer fraud or abuse, and agents of a foreign power who are engaged in clandestine activities. It primarily made amendments to FISA and the ECPA, and many of the most controversial aspects of the USA PATRIOT Act reside in this title. In particular, the title allows government agencies to gather foreign intelligence information from both U.S. and non-U.S. citizens, and changed FISA to make gaining foreign intelligence information the significant purpose of FISA-based surveillance, where previously it had been the primary purpose.[36] The change in definition was meant to remove a legal wall between criminal investigations and surveillance for the purposes of gathering foreign intelligence, which hampered investigations when criminal and foreign surveillance overlapped.[37] However, that this wall even existed was found by the Federal Surveillance Court of Review to have

actually been a long-held misinterpretation by government agencies. Also removed was the statutory requirement that the government prove a surveillance target under FISA is a non-U.S. citizen and agent of a foreign power, though it did require that any investigations must not be undertaken on citizens who are carrying out activities protected by the First Amendment.[38] The title also expanded the duration of FISA physical search and surveillance orders,[39] and gave authorities the ability to share information gathered before a federal grand jury with other agencies.[40]

The scope and availability of wiretap and surveillance orders were expanded under Title II. Wiretaps were expanded to include addressing and routing information to allow surveillance of packet switched networks[41] — EPIC objected to this, arguing that it does not take into account email or web addresses, which often contain content in the address information.[42] The Act allowed any district court judge in the United States to issue such surveillance orders[41] and search warrants for terrorism investigations.[43] Search warrants were also expanded, with the Act amending Title III of the Stored Communications Access Act to allow the FBI to gain access to stored voicemail through a search warrant, rather than through the more stringent wiretap laws.[44]

Various provisions allowed for the disclosure of electronic communications to law enforcement agencies. Those who operate or own a protected computer can give permission for authorities to intercept communications carried out on the machine, thus bypassing the requirements of the Wiretap statute.[45] The definition of a protected computer is defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1030(e)(2) and broadly encompasses those computers used in interstate or foreign commerce or communication, including ones located outside the United States. The law governing obligatory and voluntary disclosure of customer communications by cable companies was altered to allow agencies to demand such communications under U.S.C. Title 18 provisions relating to the disclosure of electronic communications (chapter 119), pen registers and trap and trace devices (chapter 206) and stored communications (121), though it excluded the disclosure of cable subscriber viewing habits.[46] Subpoenas issued to Internet Service Providers were expanded to include not only the name, address, local

and long distance telephone toll billing records, telephone number or other subscriber number or identity, and length of service of a subscriber but also session times and durations, types of services used, communication device address information (e.g. IP addresses), payment method and bank account and credit card numbers.[47] Communication providers are also allowed to disclose customer records or communications if they suspect there is a danger to life and limb .[48]

Title II established three very controversial provisions: sneak and peek warrants, roving wiretaps and the ability of the FBI to gain access to documents that reveal the patterns of U.S. citizens. The so-called sneak and peek law allowed for delayed notification of the execution of search warrants. The period before which the FBI must notify the recipients of the order was unspecified in the Act — the FBI field manual says that it is a flexible standard [49] — and it may be extended at the court's discretion.[50] These sneak and peek provisions were struck down by judge Ann Aiken on September 26, 2007 after a Portland attorney, Brandon Mayfield was wrongly jailed because of the searches. The court found the searches to violate the provision that prohibits unreasonable searches in the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.[51][52]

Roving wiretaps are wiretap orders that do not need to specify all common carriers and third parties in a surveillance court order. These are seen as important by the Department of Justice because they believe that terrorists can exploit wiretap orders by rapidly changing locations and communication devices such as cell phones,[53] while opponents see it as violating the particularity clause of the Fourth Amendment.[54][55] Another highly controversial provision is one that allows the FBI to make an order requiring the production of any tangible things (including books, records, papers, documents, and other items) for an investigation to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities, provided that such investigation of a United States person is not conducted solely upon the basis of activities protected by the first amendment to the Constitution. [56] Though it was not targeted directly at libraries, the American Library Association (ALA), in particular, opposed this provision. In a

resolution passed on June 29, 2005 they stated that Section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act allows the government to secretly request and obtain library records for large numbers of individuals without any reason to believe they are involved in illegal activity. [57] However, the ALA's stance did not go without criticism. One prominent critic of the ALA's stance was the Manhattan Institute's Heather Mac Donald, who argued in an article for the New York City Journal that [t]he furore over section 215 is a case study in Patriot Act fear-mongering. [58]

The title also covers a number of other miscellaneous provisions, including the expansion of the number of FISC judges from seven to eleven (three of which must reside within 20 miles (32 km) of the District of Columbia), [59] trade sanctions against North Korea and Taliban-controlled Afghanistan [60] and the employment of translators by the FBI. [61]

At the insistence of Republican Representative Richard Armey, [62] the Act had a number of sunset provisions built in, which were originally set to expire on December 31, 2005. The sunset provision of the Act also took into account any ongoing foreign intelligence investigations and allowed them to continue once the sections had expired. [63] The provisions that were to expire are below.

Title II sections that were to originally expire on December 31, 2005

Section Section title

201 Authority to intercept wire, oral, and electronic communications relating to terrorism

202 Authority to intercept wire, oral, and electronic communications relating to computer fraud and abuse offenses

203(b) Authority to share electronic, wire and oral interception information

204 Clarification of intelligence exceptions from limitations on interception and disclosure of wire, oral, and electronic communications

206 Roving surveillance authority under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

207 Duration of FISA surveillance of non-United States persons who are agents of a foreign power

- 209 Seizure of voice-mail messages pursuant to warrants
- 212 Emergency disclosure of electronic communications to protect life and limb
- 214 Pen register and trap and trace authority under FISA
- 215 Access to records and other items under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.
- 217 Interception of computer trespasser communications
- 218 Foreign intelligence information
- 220 Nationwide service of search warrants for electronic evidence
- 223 Civil liability for certain unauthorized disclosures
- 225 Immunity for compliance with FISA wiretap

Title III: Anti-money-laundering to prevent terrorism

Main article: USA PATRIOT Act, Title III

Title III of the Act, titled International Money Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001, is intended to facilitate the prevention, detection and prosecution of international money laundering and the financing of terrorism. It primarily amends portions of the Money Laundering Control Act of 1986 (MLCA) and the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 (BSA). It is divided into three subtitles, with the first dealing primarily with strengthening banking rules specifically against money laundering, especially on the international stage. The second attempts to improve communication between law enforcement agencies and financial institutions. This subtitle also increases record keeping and reporting requirements. The third subtitle deals with currency smuggling and counterfeiting, including quadrupling the maximum penalty for counterfeiting foreign currency, such as the Hans Vierck case of 2001.

The first subtitle tightened the record keeping requirements for financial institutions, making them record the aggregate amounts of transactions processed from areas of the world where money laundering is a concern to the U.S. government. It also made institutions put into place reasonable steps to identify beneficial owners of bank accounts and those who are authorized to use or route funds through payable-through accounts.[64] Anti-money laundering software from companies such as Lexis Nexis, coupled to databases of

high risk individuals and organizations developed by companies like WorldCompliance help financial institutions perform this due diligence. The U.S. Treasury was charged with formulating regulations designed to foster information sharing between financial institutions in order to prevent money-laundering.[65] Along with expanding record keeping requirements it put new regulations into place to make it easier for authorities to identify money laundering activities and to make it harder for money launderers to mask their identities.[66] If money laundering was uncovered, the subtitle legislated for the forfeiture of assets of those suspected of doing the money laundering.[67] In an effort to encourage institutions to do their bit to reduce money laundering, the Treasury was given authority to block mergers of bank holding companies and banks with other banks and bank holding companies that had a bad history of preventing money laundering. Similarly, mergers between insured depository institutions and non-insured depository institutions that have a bad track record in combating money-laundering could be blocked.[68]

Restrictions were placed on accounts and foreign banks. Foreign shell banks that are not an affiliate of a bank that has a physical presence in the U.S. or that are not subject to supervision by a banking authority in a non-U.S. country were prohibited. The subtitle has several sections that prohibit or restrict the use of certain accounts held at financial institutions.[69] Financial institutions must now undertake steps to identify the owners of any privately owned bank outside the U.S. who have a correspondent account with them, along with the interests of each of the owners in the bank. It is expected that additional scrutiny will be applied by the U.S. institution to such banks to make sure they are not engaging in money laundering. Banks must identify all the nominal and beneficial owners of any private bank account opened and maintained in the U.S. by non-U.S. citizens. There is also an expectation that they must undertake enhanced scrutiny of the account if it is owned by, or is being maintained on behalf of, any senior political figure where there is reasonable suspicion of corruption.[70] Any deposits made from within the U.S. into foreign banks are now deemed to have been deposited into any interbank account the foreign bank may have in the U.S. Thus any restraining order, seizure warrant or arrest warrant may be made against the funds in the interbank

account held at a U.S. financial institution, up to the amount deposited in the account at the foreign bank.[71] Restrictions were placed on the use of internal bank concentration accounts because such accounts do not provide an effective audit trail for transactions, and this may be used to facilitate money laundering. Financial institutions are prohibited from allowing clients to specifically direct them to move funds into, out of, or through a concentration account, and they are also prohibited from informing their clients about the existence of such accounts. Financial institutions are not allowed to provide any information to clients that may identify such internal accounts.[72] Financial institutions are required to document and follow methods of identifying where the funds are for each customer in a concentration account that co-mingles funds belonging to one or more customers. The definition of money laundering was expanded to include making a financial transaction in the U.S. in order to commit a crime of violence; [73] the bribery of public officials and fraudulent dealing with public funds; the smuggling or illegal export of controlled munitions[74] and the importation or bringing in of any firearm or ammunition not authorised by the U.S. Attorney General[75] and the smuggling of any item controlled under the Export Administration Regulations.[76][77] It also includes any offense where the U.S. would be obligated under a mutual treaty with a foreign nation to extradite a person, or where the U.S. would need to submit a case against a person for prosecution due to the treaty; the import of falsely classified goods;[78] computer crime; [79] and any felony violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.[77] It also allows the forfeiture of any property within the jurisdiction of the United States that was gained as the result of an offense against a foreign nation that involves the manufacture, importation, sale, or distribution of a controlled substance.[80] Foreign nations may now seek to have a forfeiture or judgement notification enforced by a district court of the United States.[81] This is done through new legislation that specifies how the U.S. government may apply for a restraining order[82] to preserve the availability of property which is subject to a foreign forfeiture or confiscation judgement.[83] In taking into consideration such an application, emphasis is placed on the ability of a foreign court to follow due process.[81] The Act also requires the Secretary of Treasury to take all reasonable steps to

encourage foreign governments make it a requirement to include the name of the originator in wire transfer instructions sent to the United States and other countries, with the information to remain with the transfer from its origination until the point of disbursement.[84] The Secretary was also ordered to encourage international cooperation in investigations of money laundering, financial crimes, and the finances of terrorist groups.[85]

The Act also introduced criminal penalties for corrupt officialdom. An official or employee of the government who acts corruptly — as well as the person who induces the corrupt act — in the carrying out of their official duties will be fined by an amount that is not more than three times the monetary equivalent of the bribe in question. Alternatively they may be imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or they may be fined and imprisoned. Penalties apply to financial institutions who do not comply with an order to terminate any corresponding accounts within 10 days of being so ordered by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Treasury. The financial institution can be fined \$US10,000 for each day the account remains open after the 10 day limit has expired.[71]

The second subtitle made a number of modifications to the BSA in an attempt to make it harder for money launderers to operate and easier for law enforcement and regulatory agencies to police money laundering operations. One amendment made to the BSA was to allow the designated officer or agency who receives suspicious activity reports to notify U.S. intelligence agencies.[86] A number of amendments were made to address issues related to record keeping and financial reporting. One measure was a new requirement that anyone who does business file a report for any coin and foreign currency receipts that are over US\$10,000 and made it illegal to structure transactions in a manner that evades the BSA's reporting requirements.[87] To make it easier for authorities to regulate and investigate anti-money laundering operations Money Services Businesses (MSBs) — those who operate informal value transfer systems outside of the mainstream financial system — were included in the definition of a financial institution.[88] The BSA was amended to make it mandatory to report suspicious transactions and an attempt

was made to make such reporting easier for financial institutions.[89] FinCEN was made a bureau of the United States Department of Treasury[90] and the creation of a secure network to be used by financial institutions to report suspicious transactions and to provide alerts of relevant suspicious activities was ordered.[91] Along with these reporting requirements, a considerable number of provisions relate to the prevention and prosecution of money-laundering.[92] Financial institutions were ordered to establish anti-money laundering programs and the BSA was amended to better define anti-money laundering strategy.[93] Also increased were civil and criminal penalties for money laundering and the introduction of penalties for violations of geographic targeting orders and certain record-keeping requirements. [94] A number of other amendments to the BSA were made through subtitle B, including granting the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System power to authorize personnel to act as law enforcement officers to protect the premises, grounds, property and personnel of any U.S. Federal reserve bank and allowing the Board to delegate this authority to U.S. Federal reserve banks.[95] Another measure instructed United States Executive Directors of international financial institutions to use their voice and vote to support any country that has taken action to support the U.S.'s War on Terrorism. Executive Directors are now required to provide ongoing auditing of disbursements made from their institutions to ensure that no funds are paid to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism.[96]

The third subtitle deals with currency crimes. Largely due to the effectiveness of the BSA, money launders had been avoiding traditional financial institutions to launder money and were using cash-based businesses to avoid them. A new effort was made to stop the laundering of money through bulk currency movements, mainly focusing on the confiscation of criminal proceeds and the increase in penalties for money laundering. Congress found that a criminal offense of merely evading the reporting of money transfers was insufficient and decided that it would be better if the smuggling of the bulk currency itself was the offense. Therefore, the BSA was amended to make it a criminal offense to evade currency reporting by concealing more than US\$10,000 on any person or through any luggage, merchandise or other container that moves into or out of the U.S. The penalty for such an offense is up

to 5 years imprisonment and the forfeiture of any property up to the amount that was being smuggled.[97] It also made the civil and criminal penalty violations of currency reporting cases[98] be the forfeiture of all a defendant's property that was involved in the offense, and any property traceable to the defendant.[99] The Act prohibits and penalizes those who run unlicensed money transmitting businesses. [100] In 2005, this provision of the USA PATRIOT Act was used to prosecute Yehuda Abraham for helping to arrange money transfers for British arms dealer Hermant Lakhani, who was arrested in August 2003 after being caught in a government sting. Lakhani had tried to sell a missile to an FBI agent posing as a Somali militant.[101] The definition of counterfeiting was expanded to encompass analog, digital or electronic image reproductions, and it was made an offense to own such a reproduction device. Penalties were increased to 20 years imprisonment.[102] Money laundering unlawful activities was expanded to include the provision of material support or resources to designated foreign terrorist organizations.[103] The Act specifies that anyone who commits or conspires to undertake a fraudulent activity outside the jurisdiction of the United States, and which would be an offense in the U.S., will be prosecuted under 18 U.S.C. § 1029, which deals with fraud and related activity in connection with access devices. [104]

Title IV: Border security

Main article: USA PATRIOT Act, Title IV

Title IV amends the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 to give more law enforcement and investigative power to the United States Attorney General and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The Attorney General was authorized to waive any cap on the number of full time employees (FTEs) assigned to the INS on the Northern border of the United States.[105] Enough funds were set aside to triple the maximum number of Border Patrol personnel, Customs Service personnel and INS inspectors along with an additional US\$50,000,000 funding for the INS and the U.S. Customs Service to improve technology for monitoring the Northern Border and acquiring additional equipment at the Canadian northern border.[106] The INS was also given the authority to authorise overtime payments of up to an

extra US\$30,000 a year to INS employees.[107] Access was given to the Department of State and the INS to criminal background information contained in the National Crime Information Center's Interstate Identification Index (NCIC-III), Wanted Persons File and any other files maintained by the National Crime Information Center in order to determine whether visa applicants and applicants could be admitted to the U.S.[108] The Department of State was required to form final regulations governing the procedures for taking fingerprints and the conditions with which the department was allowed to use this information.[109] Additionally, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) was ordered to develop a technology standard to verify the identity of persons applying for a United States visa.[109] The reason was to make the standard the technology basis for a cross-agency, cross-platform electronic system used for conducting background checks, confirming identities and ensuring that people have not received visas under different names.[110] This report was released on November 13, 2002,[111] however, according to NIST, this was later determined that the fingerprint system used was not as accurate as current state-of-the-art fingerprint systems and is approximately equivalent to commercial fingerprint systems available in 1998. [112] This report was later superseded by section 303(a) of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002.

Under subtitle B, various definitions relating to terrorism were altered and expanded. The INA was retroactively amended to disallow aliens who are part of or representatives of a foreign organization or any group who endorses acts of terrorism from entering the U.S. This restriction also included the family of such aliens.[113] The definition of terrorist activity was strengthened to include actions involving the use of any dangerous device (and not just explosives and firearms).[113] To engage in terrorist activity is defined as committing, inciting to commit or planning and preparing to undertake an act of terrorism. Included in this definition is the gathering of intelligence information on potential terrorist targets, the solicitation of funds for a terrorist organisation or the solicitation of others to undertake acts of terrorism. Those who provide knowing assistance to a person who is planning to perform such activities are defined as undertaking terrorist activities. Such assistance includes affording material support, including a safe house,

transportation, communications, funds, transfer of funds or other material financial benefit, false documentation or identification, weapons (including chemical, biological, or radiological weapons), explosives, or training to perform the terrorist act.[113] The INA criteria for making a decision to designate an organisation as a terrorist organisation was amended to include the definition of a terrorist act. [114] Though the amendments to these definitions are retroactive, it does not mean that it can be applied to members who joined an organisation, but since left, before it was designated to be a terrorist organisation under 8 U.S.C. § 1189 by the Secretary of State.[113]

The Act amended the INA to add new provisions enforcing mandatory detention laws. These apply to any alien who is engaged in terrorism, or who is engaged in an activity that endangers U.S. national security. It also applies to those who are inadmissible or who must be deported because it is certified they are attempting to enter in order to undertake illegal espionage, are exporting goods, technology or sensitive information illegally or are attempting to control or overthrow the government, or have, or will have, engaged in terrorist activities.[115] The Attorney General or the Attorney General's deputy may maintain custody of such aliens until they are removed from the U.S., unless it is no longer deemed they should be removed, in which case they are released. The alien can be detained for up to 90 days but can be held up to six months after it is deemed that they are a national security threat. However, removal proceedings or an arrest must be made no longer than seven days after the alien's detention, otherwise the alien will be released. However, such detentions must be reviewed every six months by the Attorney General, who can then decide to revoke it, unless prevented from doing so by law. Every six months the alien may apply, in writing, for the certification to be reconsidered.[115] Judicial review of any action or decision relating to this section, including judicial review of the merits of a certification, can be held under habeas corpus proceedings. Such proceedings can be initiated by an application filed with the United States Supreme Court, by any justice of the Supreme Court, by any circuit judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, or by any district court otherwise having jurisdiction to entertain the application. The final order is subject to appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of

Columbia Circuit.[115] Provisions were also made for a report to be required every six months of such decisions from the U.S. Attorney General to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.[115]

A sense of Congress was given that the U.S. Secretary of State should expedite the full implementation of the integrated entry and exit data system for airports, seaports, and land border ports of entry specified in the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA). They also found that the U.S. Attorney General should immediately start the Integrated Entry and Exit Data System Task Force specified in section 3 of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000. Congress wanted the primary focus of development of the entry-exit data system was to be on the utilization of biometric technology and the development of tamper-resistant documents readable at ports of entry. They also wanted the system to be able to interface with existing law enforcement databases.[116] The Attorney General was ordered to implement and expand the foreign student monitoring program that was established under section 641(a) of the IIRIRA.[117] which records the date and port of entry of each foreign student. The program was expanded to include other approved educational institutions, including air flight schools, language training schools or vocational schools that are approved by the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of State. US\$36,800,000 was appropriated for the Department of Justice to spend on implementing the program.[118]

The Secretary of State was ordered to audit and report back to Congress on the Visa waiver program specified under 8 U.S.C. § 1187 for each fiscal year until September 30, 2007. The Secretary was also ordered to check for the implementation of precautionary measures to prevent the counterfeiting and theft of passports as well as ascertain that countries designated under the visa waiver program have established a program to develop tamper-resistant passports.[119] The Secretary was also ordered to report back to Congress on whether consulate shopping was a problem.[120]

The last subtitle, which was introduced by Senators John Conyers and Patrick Leahy, allows for the preservation of immigration benefits for victims of terrorism, and the families of victims of terrorism.[121] They recognised that some families, through no fault of their own, would either be ineligible for permanent residence in the United States due to being unable to make important deadlines because of the September 11 terrorist attacks, or had become ineligible to apply for special immigration status because their loved one died in the attacks.[122]

It allows the U.S. Attorney General to pay rewards pursuant of advertisements for assistance to the Department of Justice to combat terrorism and prevent terrorist acts, though amounts over \$US250,000 may not be made or offered without the personal approval of the Attorney General or President, and once the award is approved the Attorney General must give written notice to the Chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Appropriations and the Judiciary of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.[123] The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 was amended to allow the Department of State to offer rewards, in consultation with the Attorney General, for the full or significant dismantling of any terrorist organisation[124] and to identify any key leaders of terrorist organisations.[125] The Secretary of State was given authority to pay greater than \$US5 million if he so determines it would prevent terrorist actions against the United States and Canada.[126] The DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act was amended to include terrorism or crimes of violence in the list of qualifying Federal offenses.[127] Another perceived obstacle was to allow Federal agencies to share information with Federal law enforcement agencies. Thus, the act now allows Federal officers who acquire information through electronic surveillance or physical searches to consult with Federal law enforcement officers to coordinate efforts to investigate or protect against potential or actual attacks, sabotage or international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities by an intelligence service or network of a foreign power.[128]

Secret Service jurisdiction was extended to investigate computer fraud, access device frauds, false identification documents or devices, or any fraudulent activities against U.S. financial institutions.[129] The General

Education Provisions Act was amended to allow the U.S. Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General to collect and retain educational records relevant to an authorized investigation or prosecution of an offense that is defined as a Federal crime of terrorism and which an educational agency or institution possesses. The Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General must certify that there are specific and articulable facts giving reason to believe that the education records are likely to contain information [that a Federal crime of terrorism may be being committed]. An education institution that produces education records in response to such a request is given legal immunity from any liability that rises from such a production of records.[130]

One of the most controversial aspects of the USA PATRIOT Act is in title V, and relates to National Security Letters (NSLs). An NSL is a form of administrative subpoena used by the FBI, and reportedly by other U.S. government agencies including the CIA and the Department of Defense (DoD). It is a demand letter issued to a particular entity or organization to turn over various records and data pertaining to individuals. They require no probable cause or judicial oversight and also contain a gag order, preventing the recipient of the letter from disclosing that the letter was ever issued. Title V allowed the use of NSLs to be made by a Special Agent in charge of a Bureau field office, where previously only the Director or the Deputy Assistant Director of the FBI were able to certify such requests.[131] This provision of the Act was challenged by the ACLU on behalf of an unknown party against the U.S. government on the grounds that NSLs violate the First and Fourth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution because there is no way to legally oppose an NSL subpoena in court, and that it was unconstitutional to not allow a client to inform their Attorney as to the order due to the gag provision of the letters. The court's judgement found in favour of the ACLU's case, and they declared the law unconstitutional.[132] Later, the USA PATRIOT Act was reauthorized and amendments were made to specify a process of judicial review of NSLs and to allow the recipient of an NSL to disclose receipt of the letter to an attorney or others necessary to comply with or challenge the order.[133] However, in 2007 the U.S. District Court struck down even the reauthorized NSLs because the gag power was unconstitutional as courts could still not engage in meaningful judicial review of these gags.

Title VI: Victims and families of victims of terrorism

Main article: USA PATRIOT Act, Title VI

Title VI made amendments to the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) in order to make changes to how the U.S. Victims of Crime Fund was managed and funded. Changes were made to VOCA to improve the speedy provision of aid to families of public safety officers by expedited payments to officers or the families of officers. Under the changes, payments must be made no less than 30 days after the officer is injured or killed in the line of duty.[134] The Assistant Attorney General was given expanded authority under section 614 of the USA PATRIOT Act to make grants to any organisation that administers any Office of Justice Programs, which includes the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program. [135] Further changes to the Victims of Crime Fund increased the amount of money in the Fund, and changed the way that funds were distributed.[136] The amount available for grants made through the Crime Victim Fund to eligible crime victim compensation programs were increased from 40 percent to 60 percent of the total in the Fund. A program can provide compensation to U.S. citizens who were adversely affected overseas. Means testing was also waived for those who apply for compensation.[137] Under VOCA, the Director may make an annual grant from the Crime Victims Fund to support crime victim assistance programs. An amendment was made to VOCA to include offers of assistance to crime victims in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other U.S. territory.[138] VOCA also provides for compensation and assistance to victims of terrorism or mass violence.[139] This was amended to allow the Director to make supplemental grants to States for eligible crime victim compensation and assistance programs, and to victim service organizations, public agencies (including Federal, State, or local governments) and non-governmental organizations that provide assistance to victims of crime. The funds could be used to provide emergency relief, including crisis response efforts, assistance, compensation, training and technical assistance for investigations and prosecutions of terrorism.[140]

Title VIII: Terrorism criminal law

Main article: USA PATRIOT Act, Title VIII

Title VIII alters the definitions of terrorism, and establishes or re-defines rules with which to deal with it. It redefined the term domestic terrorism to broadly include mass destruction as well as assassination or kidnapping as a terrorist activity. The definition also encompasses activities that are dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State and are intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or are undertaken to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping while in the jurisdiction of the United States.[141] Terrorism is also included in the definition of racketeering.[142] Terms relating to cyber-terrorism are also redefined, including the term protected computer, damage, conviction, person, and loss. [143]

New penalties were created to convict those who attack mass transportation systems. If the offender committed such an attack while no passenger was on board, they are fined and imprisoned for a maximum of 20 years. However, if the activity was undertaken while the mass transportation vehicle or ferry was carrying a passenger at the time of the offense, or the offense resulted in the death of any person, then the punishment is a fine and life imprisonment.[144] The title amends the biological weapons statute to define the use of a biological agent, toxin, or delivery system as a weapon, other than when it is used for prophylactic, protective, bona fide research, or other peaceful purposes. Penalties for anyone who cannot prove reasonably that they are using a biological agent, toxin or delivery system for these purposes are 10 years imprisonment, a fine or both.[145]

A number of measures were introduced in an attempt to prevent and penalize activities that are deemed to support terrorism. It was made a crime to harbor or conceal terrorists, and those who do are subject to a fine or imprisonment of up to 10 years, or both.[146] U.S. forfeiture law was also amended to allow authorities to seize all foreign and domestic assets from any group or individual that is caught planning to commit acts of terrorism against the U.S. or U.S. citizens. Assets may also be seized if they have been acquired or maintained by an individual or

organisation for the purposes of further terrorist activities.[147] One section of the Act (section 805) prohibited material support for terrorists, and in particular included expert advice or assistance. [148] This was struck down as unconstitutional by the U.S. Federal Court after the Humanitarian Law Project filed a civil action against the U.S. government. The court found that it violated the First and Fifth Amendments to the United States Constitution and the provision was so vague it would cause a person of average intelligence to have to guess whether they were breaking the law, thus leading to a potential situation where a person was charged for an offense that they had no way of knowing was illegal. The court found that this could potentially have the effect of allowing arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement of the law, as well as possible chilling effects on First Amendment rights. [149][150] Congress later improved the law by defining the definitions of the material support or resources, training, and expert advise or resources. [151]

Cyberterrorism was dealt with in various ways. Penalties apply to those who either damage or gain unauthorized access to a protected computer and then commit a number of offenses. These offenses include causing a person to lose an aggregate amount greater than US\$5,000, as well as adversely affecting someone's medical examination, diagnosis or treatment. It also encompasses actions that cause a person to be injured, a threat to public health or safety, or damage to a governmental computer that is used as a tool to administer justice, national defense or national security. Also prohibited was extortion undertaken via a protected computer. The penalty for attempting to damage protected computers through the use of viruses or other software mechanism was set to imprisonment for up to 10 years, while the penalty for unauthorized access and subsequent damage to a protected computer was increased to more than five years imprisonment. However, should the offense occur a second time, the penalty increases up to 20 years imprisonment.[152] The act also specified the development and support of cybersecurity forensic capabilities. It directs the Attorney General to establish regional computer forensic laboratories that have the capability of performing forensic examinations of intercepted computer evidence relating to criminal activity and cyberterrorism, and that have the capability of

training and educating Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel and prosecutors in computer crime, and to facilitate and promote the sharing of Federal law enforcement expertise and information about the investigation, analysis, and prosecution of computer-related crime with State and local law enforcement personnel and prosecutors, including the use of multijurisdictional task forces. The sum of \$50,000,000 was authorized for establishing such labs.[153]

Title IX: Improved Intelligence

Main article: USA PATRIOT Act, Title IX

Title IX amends the National Security Act of 1947 to require the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) to establish requirements and priorities for foreign intelligence collected under FISA and to provide assistance to the United States Attorney General to ensure that information derived from electronic surveillance or physical searches is disseminated for efficient and effective foreign intelligence purposes. [154] With the exception of information that might jeopardize an ongoing law enforcement investigation, it was made a requirement that the Attorney General, or the head of any other department or agency of the Federal Government with law enforcement responsibilities, disclose to the Director any foreign intelligence acquired by the U.S. Department of Justice. The Attorney General and Director of Central Intelligence were directed to develop procedures for the Attorney General to follow in order to inform the Director, in a timely manner, of any intention of investigating criminal activity of a foreign intelligence source or potential foreign intelligence source based on the intelligence tip-off of a member of the intelligence community. The Attorney General was also directed to develop procedures on how to best administer these matters.[155] International terrorist activities were made to fall within the scope of foreign intelligence under the National Security Act.[156]

A number of reports were commissioned relating to various intelligence-related government centers. One was commissioned into the best way of setting up the National Virtual Translation Center, with the goal of developing automated translation facilities to assist with the timely and accurate translation of foreign intelligence information for

elements of the U.S. intelligence community.[157] The USA PATRIOT Act required this to be provided on February 1, 2002, however the report, entitled Director of Central Intelligence Report on the National Virtual Translation Center: A Concept Plan to Enhance the Intelligence Community's Foreign Language Capabilities, April 29, 2002 was received more than two months late, which the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence reported was a delay which, in addition to contravening the explicit words of the statute, deprived the Committee of timely and valuable input into its efforts to craft this legislation. [158] Another report was commissioned on the feasibility and desirability of reconfiguring the Foreign Terrorist Asset Tracking Center and the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.[159] It was due by February 1, 2002 however, it was never written. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence later complained that [t]he Director of Central Intelligence and the Secretary of the Treasury failed to provide a report, this time in direct contravention of a section of the USA PATRIOT Act and they further directed that the statutorily-directed report be completed immediately, and that it should include a section describing the circumstances which led to the Director's failure to comply with lawful reporting requirements. [160]

Other measures allowed certain reports on intelligence and intelligence-related matters to be deferred until either February 1, 2002 or a date after February 1, 2002 if the official involved certified that preparation and submission on February 1, 2002, would impede the work of officers or employees engaged in counterterrorism activities. Any such deferral required congressional notification before it was authorized.[161] The Attorney General was charged with training officials in identifying and utilizing foreign intelligence information properly in the course of their duties. The government officials include those in the Federal Government who do not normally encounter or disseminate foreign intelligence in the performance of their duties, and State and local government officials who encounter, or potentially may encounter in the course of a terrorist event, foreign intelligence in the performance of their duties.[162] A sense of Congress was expressed that officers and employees of the intelligence community should be encouraged to make every effort to establish and maintain intelligence

relationships with any person, entity, or group while they conduct lawful intelligence activities.[156]

Reauthorizations

The USA PATRIOT Act was reauthorized by two bills. The first, the USA PATRIOT and Terrorism Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2005, was passed by both houses of Congress in July 2005. This bill reauthorized provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. It created new provisions relating to the death penalty for terrorists,[163] enhancing security at seaports, [164] new measures to combat the financing of terrorism,[165] new powers for the Secret Service,[166] anti-Methamphetamine initiatives[167] and a number of other miscellaneous provisions. The second reauthorization act, the USA PATRIOT Act Additional Reauthorizing Amendments Act of 2006, amended the first and was passed in February 2006.

The first act reauthorized all but two of the provisions of Title II that would have expired. Two sections were changed to sunset on December 31, 2009: section 206 — the roving wiretap provision — and section 215, which allowed access to business records under FISA. Section 215 was amended further regardless so as to give greater judicial oversight and review. Such orders were also restricted to be authorized by only the FBI Director, the FBI Deputy Director, or the Executive Assistant Director for National Security, and minimization procedures were specified to limit the dissemination and collection of such information. Section 215 also had a gag provision, which was changed to allow the defendant to contact their Attorney.[168] However, the change also meant that the defendant was also made to tell the FBI who they were disclosing the order to — this requirement was removed by the USA PATRIOT Act Additional Reauthorizing Amendments Act. [169]

As NSL provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act had been struck by the courts,[132] the reauthorization Act amended the law in an attempt to make them lawful. It provided for judicial review and the legal right of a recipient to challenge the validity of the letter. The reauthorization act

still allowed NSLs to be closed and all evidence to be presented in camera and ex parte.[170] Gag provisions were maintained, but were not automatic. They only occurred when the Deputy Assistant Director of the FBI or a Special Agent in Charge in a Bureau field office certified that disclosure would result in a danger to the national security of the United States, interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation, interference with diplomatic relations, or danger to the life or physical safety of any person .[171] However, should there be no non-disclosure order, the defendant can disclose the fact of the NSL to anyone who can render them assistance in carrying out the letter, or to an attorney for legal advise. Again, however, the recipient was order to inform the FBI of such a disclosure. [171] Due to the concern over the chilling effects of such a requirement, the Additional Reauthorization Amendments Act removed the requirement to inform the FBI that the recipient spoke about the NSL to their Attorney.[172] Later, the Additional Reauthorization Amendments Act excluded libraries from receiving NSLs, except where they provide electronic communications services.[173] The reauthorization Act also ordered the Attorney General submit a report semi-annually to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, the House and Senate Intelligence Committees and the House Committee on Financial Services and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs on all NSL requests made under the Fair Credit Reporting Act. [174]

Changes were made to the roving wiretap provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act. Applications and orders for such wiretaps must describe the specific target of the electronic surveillance if the identity of the target is not known. If the nature and location of each of the facilities or places targeted for surveillance is not known, then after 10 days the agency must provide notice to the court. The notice must include the nature and location of each new facility or place at which the electronic surveillance was directed. It must also describe the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the applicant's belief that each new surveillance place or facility under surveillance is or was being used by the target of the surveillance. The applicant must also provide a statement detailing any proposed minimization procedures that differ from those contained in the original application

or order, that may be necessitated by a change in the facility or place at which the electronic surveillance is directed. Applicants must detail the total number of electronic surveillances that have been or are being conducted under the authority of the order.[175]

Section 213 of the USA PATRIOT Act was modified. Previously it stated that delayed notifications would be made to recipients of sneak and peek searches in a reasonable period . This was seen as unreasonable, as it was undefined and could potentially be used indefinitely. Thus, the reauthorization act changed this to a period not exceeding 30 days after the date of the execution of the search warrant. Courts were given the opportunity to extend this period if they were provided good cause to do so. Section 213 states that delayed notifications could be issued if there is reasonable cause to believe that providing immediate notification of the execution of the warrant may have an adverse result . This was criticised, particularly by the ACLU, for allowing potential abuse by law enforcement agencies[176] and was later amended to prevent a delayed notification if the adverse results consist only of unduly delaying a trial. [177]

The reauthorization act also legislates increased congressional oversight for emergency disclosures by communication providers undertaken under section 212 of the USA PATRIOT Act.[178] The duration of FISA surveillance and physical search orders were increased. Surveillance performed against lone wolf terrorists under section 207 of the USA PATRIOT Act were increased to 120 days for an initial order, while pen registers and trap and trace device extensions under FISA were increased from 90 days to a year. The reauthorization act also increased congressional oversight, requiring a semi-annual report into physical searches and the use of pen registers and trap and trace devices under FISA.[179] The lone wolf terrorist provision (Section 207) was a sunset provision that also was to have expired, however this was enhanced by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. The reauthorization act extended the expiration date to December 31, 2009.[180] The amendment to material support law done in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act[151] was also made permanent.[181] The definition of terrorism was further

expanded to include receiving military-type training from a foreign terrorist organization and narcoterrorism.[182] Other provisions of the reauthorization act was to merge the law outlawing train wrecking (18 U.S.C. § 992) and the law outlawing attacks on mass transportation systems (18 U.S.C. § 1993) into a new section of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (18 U.S.C. § 1992) and also to criminalize the act of planning a terrorist attack against a mass transport system.[183][184] Forfeiture law was further changed and now assets within U.S. jurisdiction will be seized for illegally trafficking in nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological weapons technology or material, if such offense is punishable under foreign law by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. Alternatively, this applies if similar punishment would be so punishable if committed within the U.S.[185] A sense of Congress was further expressed that victims of terrorism should be entitled to the forfeited assets of terrorists.[186]

Controversy

Main article: Controversial invocations of the USA PATRIOT Act

The USA PATRIOT Act has generated a great deal of controversy since its enactment. Opponents[who?] of the Act have been quite vocal in asserting that it was passed opportunistically after the September 11 terrorist attacks, believing there to have been little debate. They view the Act as one that was hurried through the Senate with little change before it was passed. (Senators Patrick Leahy and Russell Feingold proposed amendments to modify the final revision.) [187][188][9] The sheer magnitude of the Act itself was noted by liberal activist Michael Moore in his controversial film *Fahrenheit 9/11*. In one of the scenes of the movie, he records Congressman Jim McDermott alleging that no Senator read the bill[189] and John Conyers, Jr. as saying We don't really read most of the bills. Do you know what that would entail if we read every bill that we passed? Congressman Conyers then answers his own rhetorical question, asserting that if they did it would slow down the legislative process .[190] As a dramatic device, Moore then hired an ice-cream van and drove around Washington, D.C. with a loud speaker, reading out the Act to puzzled passers-by, which included a few Senators.[191] However, Moore was not the only commentator to notice that not many people had read the Act. Dahlia Lithwick and Julia Turne

for Slate asked How bad is Patriot, anyway? . They decided that it was Hard to tell , and that The ACLU, in a new fact sheet challenging the DOJ Web site, wants you to believe that the act threatens our most basic civil liberties. Ashcroft and his roadies call the changes in law modest and incremental. Since almost nobody has read the legislation, much of what we think we know about it comes third-hand and spun. Both advocates and opponents are guilty of fear-mongering and distortion in some instances. [192] Some television shows as NCIS, Law & Order: Special Victims Unit and Las Vegas have been keen to use the USA PATRIOT Act as a plot device, often for purposes it was not intended. [193][194]

EPIC have criticized the law as unconstitutional, especially when the private communications of law-abiding American citizens might be intercepted incidentally ,[195] while the EFF hold that the lower standard applied to wiretaps gives the FBI a ‘blank check’ to violate the communications privacy of countless innocent Americans .[196] Others do not find the roving wiretap legislation to be as concerning. Professor David D. Cole of the Georgetown University Law Center, a critic of many of the provisions of the Act, found that though they come at a cost to privacy are a sensible measure[197] while Paul Rosenzweig, a Senior Legal Research Fellow in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at the Heritage Foundation, argues that roving wiretaps are just a response to rapidly changing communication technology that is not necessarily fixed to a specific location or device.[198]

The Act also allows access to voicemail through a search warrant rather than through a title III wiretap order.[199] James Dempsey, of the CDT, believes that it unnecessarily overlooks the importance of notice under the Fourth Amendment and under a Title III wiretap,[200] and the EFF criticizes the provision’s lack of notice. However, the EFF’s criticism is more extensive — they believe that the amendment is in possible violation of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution because previously if the FBI listened to voicemail illegally, it couldn’t use the messages in evidence against the defendant.[201] Others disagree with these assessments. Professor Orin Kerr, of the George Washington University school of law, believes that the ECPA adopted a rather strange rule to regulate voicemail stored with service providers because

under ECPA, if the government knew that there was one copy of an unopened private message in a person's bedroom and another copy on their remotely stored voicemail, it was illegal for the FBI to simply obtain the voicemail; the law actually compelled the police to invade the home and rifle through peoples' bedrooms so as not to disturb the more private voicemail. In Professor Kerr's opinion, this made little sense and the amendment that was made by the USA PATRIOT Act was reasonable and sensible.[202]

The USA PATRIOT Act's expansion of court jurisdiction to allow the nationwide service of search warrants proved controversial for the EFF. [203] They believe that agencies will be able to 'shop' for judges that have demonstrated a strong bias toward law enforcement with regard to search warrants, using only those judges least likely to say no—even if the warrant doesn't satisfy the strict requirements of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution ,[204] and that it reduces the likelihood that smaller ISPs or phone companies will try to protect the privacy of their clients by challenging the warrant in court — their reasoning is that a small San Francisco ISP served with such a warrant is unlikely to have the resources to appear before the New York court that issued it. [204] They believe that this is bad because only the communications provider will be able to challenge the warrant as only they will know about it—many warrants are issued ex parte, which means that the target of the order is not present when the order is issued.[204]

For a time, the USA PATRIOT Act allowed for agents to undertake sneak and peek searches.[50] Critics such as EPIC and the ACLU strongly criticized the law for violating the Fourth Amendment,[205] with the ACLU going so far as to release an advertisement condemning it and calling for it to be repealed.[206][207] However supporters of the amendment, such as Heather Mac Donald, a fellow at the Manhattan Institute and contributing editor to the New York City Journal, expressed the belief that it was necessary because the temporary delay in notification of a search order stops terrorists from tipping off counterparts who are being investigated.[208] In 2004, FBI agents used this provision to search and secretly examine the home of Brandon Mayfield, who was wrongfully jailed for two weeks on suspicion of

involvement in the Madrid train bombings. While the U.S. Government did publicly apologize to Mayfield and his family,[209] Mayfield took it further through the courts. On September 26, 2007, judge Ann Aiken found the law was, in fact, unconstitutional as the search was an unreasonable imposition on Mayfield and thus violated the Fourth Amendment.[51][52]

Laws governing the material support of terrorism proved contentious. It was criticized by the EFF for infringement of freedom of association. The EFF argues that had this law been enacted during Apartheid, U.S. citizens would not have been able to support the African National Congress (ANC) as the EFF believe the ANC would have been classed as a terrorist organisation. They also used the example of a humanitarian social worker being unable to train Hamas members how to care for civilian children orphaned in the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, a lawyer being unable to teach IRA members about international law, and peace workers being unable to offer training in effective peace negotiations or how to petition the United Nations regarding human rights abuses.[210] Another group, the Humanitarian Law Project, also objected to the provision prohibiting expert advice and assistance to terrorists and filed a suit against the U.S. government to have it declared unconstitutional. They succeeded, and a Federal Court found that the law was vague enough to cause a reasonable person to guess whether they were breaking the law or not. Thus they found it violated the First Amendment rights of U.S. citizens, and struck it down.[149][150]

Perhaps one of the biggest controversies involved the use of NSLs by the FBI. Because they allow the FBI to search telephone, email, and financial records without a court order they were criticized by many parties.[211][212][213][214] In November 2005, BusinessWeek reported that the FBI had issued tens of thousands of NSLs and had obtained one million financial, credit, employment, and in some cases, health records from the customers of targeted Las Vegas businesses. Selected businesses included casinos, storage warehouses and car rental agencies. An anonymous Justice official claimed that such requests were permitted under section 505 of the USA PATRIOT Act and despite the volume of requests insisted We are not inclined to ask courts to

endorse fishing expeditions .[215] Before this was revealed, however, the ACLU challenged the constitutionality of NSLs in court. In April 2004, they filed suit against the government on behalf of an unknown Internet Service Provider who had been issued an NSL, for reasons unknown. In *ACLU v. DoJ*, the ACLU argued that the NSL violated the First and Fourth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution because the USA PATRIOT Act failed to spell out any legal process whereby a telephone or Internet company could try to oppose an NSL subpoena in court. The court agreed, and found that because the recipient of the subpoena could not challenge it in court it was unconstitutional.[132] Congress later tried to remedy this in a reauthorization Act, but because they did not remove the non-disclosure provision a Federal court again found NSLs to be unconstitutional because they prevented courts from engaging in meaningful judicial review.[216][217][218]

Another provision of the USA PATRIOT Act brought a great deal of consternation amongst librarians. Section 215 allows the FBI to apply for an order to produce materials that assist in an investigation undertaken to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities. Amongst the tangible things that could be targeted, it includes books, records, papers, documents, and other items .[56] Supporters of the provision point out that these records are held by third-parties, and therefore are exempt from a citizen's reasonable expectations of privacy and also maintain that the FBI has not abused the provision.[219] As proof, then Attorney General John Ashcroft released information in 2003 that showed that section 215 orders had never been used.[220] However, despite protestations to the contrary, the American Library Association strongly objected to the provision, believing that library records are fundamentally different to ordinary business records, and that the provision would have a chilling effect on free speech. The association became so concerned that they formed a resolution condemning the USA PATRIOT Act, and which urged members to defend free speech and protect patrons' privacy.[221] They urged librarians to seek legal advice before complying with a search order and advised their members to only keeping records for as long as was legally needed.[222] Consequently, reports started filtering in that librarians were shredding records to avoid having to comply with such orders.[223][224][225]

Another controversial aspect of the USA PATRIOT Act is the immigration provisions that allow for the indefinite detention of any alien whom the Attorney General believes may cause a terrorist act.[115] Before the USA PATRIOT Act was passed, Anita Ramasastry, an associate professor of law and a director of the Shidler Center for Law, Commerce, & Technology at the University of Washington School of Law in Seattle, Washington, accused the Act of depriving basic rights for immigrants to America, including legal permanent residents. She warned that Indefinite detention upon secret evidence — which the USA PATRIOT Act allows — sounds more like Taliban justice than ours. Our claim that we are attempting to build an international coalition against terrorism will be severely undermined if we pass legislation allowing even citizens of our allies to be incarcerated without basic U.S. guarantees of fairness and justice. [226] Many other parties have also been strongly critical of the provision. Russell Feingold, in a Senate floor statement, claimed that the provision falls short of meeting even basic constitutional standards of due process and fairness [as it] continues to allow the Attorney General to detain persons based on mere suspicion . [227] The University of California passed a resolution condemning (amongst other things) the indefinite detention provisions of the Act, [228] while the ACLU has accused the Act of giving the Attorney General unprecedented new power to determine the fate of immigrants... Worse, if the foreigner does not have a country that will accept them, they can be detained indefinitely without trial. [229]

Another controversial aspect of the USA PATRIOT Act is its effect on the privacy of British Columbian citizens. British Columbia's privacy commissioner raises concerns that the USA PATRIOT Act will allow the United States government to access Canadians' private information, such as personal medical records, that are outsourced to American companies. Although the government of British Columbia has taken measures to prevent United States authorities from obtaining information, the widespread powers of the USA PATRIOT Act could overcome legislation that is passed in Canada.[230] B.C. Privacy Commissioner David Loukidelis stated in a report on the consequences of the USA PATRIOT Act, "once information is sent across borders, it's

difficult, if not impossible, to control”.[231]

In an effort to maintain their privacy, British Columbia placed amendments on the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA), which was enacted as law on October 21, 2004. These amendments aim to place more firm limitations on “storing, accessing, and disclosing of B.C. public sector data by service providers.”[232] These laws only pertain to public sector data and do not cover trans-border or private sector data in Canada. The public sector establishments include an estimated 2,000 “government ministries, hospitals, boards of health, universities and colleges, school boards, municipal governments and certain Crown corporations and agencies.”[232]

Legal action has been taken in Nova Scotia to protect the province from the USA PATRIOT Act’s data collecting methods. On November 15, 2007 the government of Nova Scotia passed a legislation aimed to protect Nova Scotians’ personal information from being brought forward by the USA PATRIOT Act. The act was entitled “The new Personal Information International Disclosure Protection Act”. The goal of the act is to establish requirements to protect personal information from being revealed, as well as punishments for failing to do so. Justice Minister Murray Scott stated, This legislation will help ensure that Nova Scotians’ personal information will be protected. The act outlines the responsibilities of public bodies, municipalities and service providers and the consequences if these responsibilities are not fulfilled. [233]

See also

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* Civil Contingencies Act 2004

* Domestic Security Enhancement Act of 2003

* Enabling Act

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USA PATRIOT Act

Titles I – II – III – IV – V – VI – VII – VIII – IX – X

Statute Legislative and Judicial History

History of the USA PATRIOT Act

Acts modified

Wiretap Statute A Electronic Communications Privacy Act A Computer Fraud and Abuse Act A Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act A Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act A Money Laundering Control Act A Bank Secrecy Act A Right to Financial Privacy Act A Fair Credit Reporting Act A Immigration and Nationality Act of 1956 A Victims of Crime Act of 1984 A Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act People

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Jennifer Ashworth Dinh – spouse

Other current Viet D. Dinh relationships:

Bancroft Associates PLLC – principal

Bancroft Capital Management – principal

Federalist Society – member

Georgetown University Law Center – professor

M&F Worldwide Corporation – director

News Corp. – director

Viet D. Dinh past relationships:

2008 Mitt Romney presidential campaign – supporter

Pete V. Domenici – special counsel for the Clinton impeachment trial

Freddie Mac – consultant

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Thomas J. Perkins – attorney

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Donald Paul Hodel >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Mark V. Hurd >> through News Corp. >> Map it
Francis A. Keating >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
R. Crosby Kemper III >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Andrew S.B. Knight >> through News Corp. >> Map it

Harvey C. Koch >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Gary Lawson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Leonard A. Leo >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Robert A. Levy >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
David M. McIntosh >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
John G. Medlin Jr. >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Edwin Meese III >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Eugene B. Meyer >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
James R. Murdoch >> through News Corp. >> Map it
K. Rupert Murdoch >> through News Corp. >> Map it
Lachlan K. Murdoch >> through News Corp. >> Map it
Theodore B. Olson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Priscilla R. Owen >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Ronald O. Perelman >> through M&F Worldwide Corporation >> Map it
Andrew J. Redleaf >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Wm. Bradford Reynolds >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Arthur M. Siskind >> through News Corp. >> Map it
Kenneth W. Starr >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Nicholas John Stathis >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Paul S. Stevens >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
Robert L. Strickland >> through Federalist Society >> Map it
John L. Thornton >> through News Corp. >> Map it
Independent Women's Forum >> through Jennifer Ashworth Dinh >>
Map it
Beliefnet >> through News Corp. >> Map it
Dow Jones & Company, Inc. >> through News Corp. >> Map it
John H. Harland Company >> through M&F Worldwide Corporation >>
Map it
Mahalo.com Inc. >> through News Corp. >> Map it
Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more
connections.

<http://www.muckety.com/Viet-D-Dinh/25425.muckety>

M&F Worldwide Corporation

People related to M&F Worldwide Corporation:

Joseph M. Ahearn – SVP

Viet D. Dinh – director

Ronald O. Perelman – chairman

Other current M&F Worldwide Corporation relationships:

John H. Harland Company – acquirer

<http://www.muckety.com/M-F-Worldwide-Corporation/5029946.muckety>

Ronald O. Perelman

Ronald O. Perelman lives and/or works in
New York, NY

Ronald O. Perelman personal relations:

Robert Stephen Cohen – attorney

Deborah E. Lans – attorney

Dan Rottenstreich – attorney

Other current Ronald O. Perelman relationships:

Abrams Research – client

Allied Security Holdings, LLC – manager

Carnegie Hall – trustee

Columbia Business School – overseer

Fifth Avenue Synagogue (New York) – member

Kennedy Center – trustee emeritus

MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc. – chairman & CEO

M&F Worldwide Corporation – chairman

New York-Presbyterian Hospital – trustee

New York University Medical Center – trustee

New York University School of Medicine – foundation trustee

Panavision Inc. – co-chairman

Police Athletic League of New York City – director

Revlon Consumer Products Corporation – chairman

Revlon Inc. – chairman

Ronald O. Perelman LLC vs. Ellen Barkin – plaintiff

Scientific Games Corporation – director

University of Pennsylvania – trustee

VH1 Save the Music Foundation – director

Weill Cornell Medical College – overseer

Wharton School – overseer

Ronald O. Perelman past relationships:

2008 Hillary Rodham Clinton presidential campaign – fundraiser

740 Park Avenue, New York – resident

Applehead Pictures LLC – investor

Ellen Barkin – spouse

Claudia Cohen – spouse

Patricia Duff – spouse

First Gibraltar Bank – investor

Golden State Bancorp Inc. – investor

Faith Golding – spouse

Harvey Weinstein – attended 12/07 wedding

Ronald O. Perelman connections, once removed:

Ronald O. Perelman is connected to ...

Abernathy MacGregor Group, Inc. >> through Abrams Research >> Map it

Dan Klores Communications >> through Abrams Research >> Map it

John H. Harland Company >> through M&F Worldwide Corporation >> Map it

[and others – see page]

<http://www.muckety.com/Ronald-O-Perelman/1974.muckety>

Federalist Society

People related to Federalist Society:

Spencer Abraham – member

Mickey D. Barnett – member

Bradford A. Berenson – member

Robert H. Bork – board of visitors co-chair

J. Stewart Bryan III – business advisory council member

Steven G. Calabresi – chairman

Joseph Cannon – business advisory council member

Michael Chertoff – member

Ann Coulter – member

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. – counselor
Viet D. Dinh – member
C. Boyden Gray – business advisory council member
Brent O. Hatch – treasurer
Orrin G. Hatch – board of visitors co-chair
Lois Haight Herrington – board of visitors member
Donald Paul Hodel – board of visitors member
Francis A. Keating – board of visitors member
R. Crosby Kemper III – business advisory council member
Harvey C. Koch – board of visitors member
Gary Lawson – secretary
Leonard A. Leo – EVP
Robert A. Levy – board of visitors member
David M. McIntosh – vice chairman
John G. Medlin Jr. – business advisory council member
Edwin Meese III – board of visitors member
Eugene B. Meyer – president
Theodore B. Olson – member, board of visitors member
Priscilla R. Owen – member
Andrew J. Redleaf – board of visitors member
Wm. Bradford Reynolds – board of visitors member
Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz – board of visitors member
Kenneth W. Starr – member
Nicholas John Stathis – business advisory council member
Paul S. Stevens – business advisory council member
Robert L. Strickland – business advisory council member
Other current Federalist Society relationships:
Castle Rock Foundation – donor
Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation – donor
Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation – donor
Sarah Scaife Foundation – donor
Federalist Society past relationships:
James Bopp Jr. – co-chairman
Steven G. Bradbury – member
Rachel K. Paulose – member
Searle Freedom Trust – funder

Membership in the Federalist Society, a group for conservative or libertarian law students and lawyers, has recently helped open doors to jobs in the ...

news.muckety.com

news.muckety.com/2007/11/20/the-federalist-society-litmus-test/222?
rLink

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Skull and Bones Society losing its grip on American presidency ...

Snoop Dogg to Laura Bush – June 27, 2008; The Federalist Society litmus test – November 20, 2007; Muckety this ...

news.muckety.com

news.muckety.com/2008/06/19/skull-and-bones-society-losing-its-grip-on-american-presidency/3531

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Robert Levy finances D.C. gun suit | Muckety.com – See the news

Levy is also on the board of the Federalist Society, a group whose membership includes Supreme Court justices Clarence Thomas and Antonin Scalia. ...

news.muckety.com

news.muckety.com/2007/11/26/robert-levy-finances-dc-gun-suit/225?
rLink

clipped from Google – 3/2009

McCain backed by conservative law profs | Muckety.com – See the news

Calebresi is a co-founder and chairman of the influential Federalist Society, a group for conservative and libertarian lawyers. ...

news.muckety.com

news.muckety.com/2008/02/04/mccain-backed-by-conservative-law-profs/611?rLink

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Federalist Society relationship map – Muckety.com

Federalist Society profile page and interactive relationship map. A visualization of the relationships between Federalist Society and people, companies and ...

<http://www.muckety.com>

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Viet D. Dinh relationship map – Muckety.com

Mickey D. Barnett >> through Federalist Society >> Map it Bradford A.

Berenson >> through Federalist Society >> Map it ...

<http://www.muckety.com>

<http://www.muckety.com/Viet-D-Dinh/25425.muckety>

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Theodore B. Olson relationship map – Muckety.com

Federalist Society – board of visitors member, member. Gibson, Dunn

& Crutcher LLP – partner Eugene B. Meyer >> through Federalist

Society >> Map it ...

<http://www.muckety.com>

<http://www.muckety.com/Theodore-B-Olson/9276.muckety>

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Orrin G. Hatch relationship map – Muckety.com

Brent O. Hatch >> through Federalist Society >> Map it Lois Haight

Herrington > > through Federalist Society >> Map it ...

<http://www.muckety.com>

<http://www.muckety.com/Orrin-G-Hatch/1218.muckety>

clipped from Google – 3/2009

information about Federalist Society on the Web

In the news

Obama announces first judicial nomination

Los Angeles Times

, USA

– Mar 17, 2009

– Mar 17, 2009

The Federalist Society invited Hamilton to speak at its January meeting in Indianapolis, Slaughter said. In praising the judge, Slaughter said he spoke only ...

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Belying back up to the Bar

Crosscut

, USA

– Mar 17, 2009

– Mar 17, 2009

The ABA is an umbrella for lawyers of every political view, whereas the

Federalist Society proudly announces itself as conservative and libertarian in ...

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Federalist Society events in DC: bailout, regulation by litigation

Point of Law

, USA

– Mar 11, 2009

– Mar 11, 2009

Two Federalist Society events next week in Washington, DC of interest: on Tuesday, Mar. 17, there will be a lunchtime panel discussion on Regulation by ...

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Visiting law professor speaks about second amendment

Daily Illini

, USA

– Mar 16, 2009

– Mar 16, 2009

The event was sponsored by the University's chapter of the Federalist Society. We are trying to get a dialogue going on second amendment rights, said ...

clipped from Google – 3/2009

In the blogs

Federalist Society Program on the SEC and the Financial Crisis –

Mar 03, 2009

Mar 03, 2009

I am in Washington DC for the Federalist Society National Lawyers Convention. Tomorrow, Saturday, Nov. 22, I'm moderating the Federalist Society Corporations Practice Group Program on the Role of the SEC in the Financial Services Crisis ...

<http://professorbainbridge.com/Lists/Posts/AllPosts.aspx>

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Terminating the Federalist Society With Extreme Prejudice at the ...

Feb 27, 2009

Feb 27, 2009

To try to balance out the list and provide a more diverse point of view, the annual convention of the Federalist Society was added to the list.

The Federalist Society has a Civil Rights Practice Group (of which I am a member) that ...

<http://corner.nationalreview.com/>

clipped from Google – 3/2009

KEEP ST. LOUIS FREE : Federalist Society St. Louis Smoking Ban ...

Mar 04, 2009

Mar 04, 2009

On Tuesday (3/17) at 7pm CT, the Federalist Society will host an anticipated debate on the proposed local and statewide public smoking bans. Arguing the pro-ban side will be GASP founding member Martin Pion and making anti-ban arguments ...

<http://keepstlouisfree.blogspot.com/>

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Federalist Society Panel On Gun Control – Brian Dennert here

Mar 03, 2009

Mar 03, 2009

I recently invited local Federalist Society Leader Natalie Panossian to speak to a group of high school students on legal issues including judicial philosophies, law school, military service, specific Supreme Court cases, ...

<http://blogs.venturacountystar.com/vcs/dennert/>

clipped from Google – 3/2009

Bernard Madoff: Web of deception

Wall Street trader Bernard Madoff was arrested Dec. 11 and charged with running a \$50 billion Ponzi scheme that allegedly defrauded tens of thousands of investors, from France's richest woman, Liliane Bettencourt, to a charity run by Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel.

>> Browse stories from Muckety's coverage of a case that may turn out to be one of the biggest frauds of all time.

Barack Obama: 44th president of the United States

Complete coverage of the election, transition and new administration of Barack Obama and Joseph Biden

Recent Stories

* Henry Kravis is at the door, knocking politely

Buyout king Henry Kravis has been humbled, if only slightly.

3/18/2009

* AIG gave 'retention' bonuses to 73 – including 11 who left firm
New York Attorney General Andrew Cuomo revealed that American International Group Inc. gave bonuses of \$1 million or more to 73 people in its Financial Products subsidiary, the unit largely...

3/17/2009

* Natasha Richardson hospitalized after ski injury

News of actress Natasha Richardson's hospitalization after a skiing accident on Monday at the Mont Tremblant ski resort sparked a frenzy of contradictory headlines across the web Tuesday afternoon.

3/17/2009

* Bill Clinton ends relationship with Burkle's Yucaipa Cos.

The former president has unwound his high-profile business relationship with his friend Ronald Burkle's Yucaipa Cos., including a politically sensitive partnership tie to Dubai.

3/17/2009

* Despite the outrage, AIG is still too big to fail

Amidst the ongoing furor over its multi-million-dollar bonus plan, American International Group has released a list of financial institutions it paid with proceeds from the federal bailout.

3/17/2009

* Feds to go after Ruth Madoff's money too

Authorities plan to go after more than \$100 million in real estate, cash, art, autos, boats and other property owned by Ruth Madoff and her husband Bernard Madoff, who pleaded...

3/16/2009

* Donations from defense lobbyist PMA Group were a family affair

The founder of PMA Group, Paul Magliocchetti, and nine members of his family donated a total of \$1.5 million to political campaign chests from 2000 to 2008.

3/16/2009

C. Boyden Gray

C. Boyden Gray current relationships:

European Union – U.S. ambassador

Federalist Society – business advisory council member

George Bush Presidential Library Foundation – trustee

National Cathedral School – trustee

Personal Pathways, LLC – chairman & CEO

C. Boyden Gray past relationships:

2008 Fred Thompson presidential campaign – gave maximum donation

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – gave maximum donation

Citizens for a Sound Economy – chairman

George H.W. Bush administration – counsel

Progress for America Voter Fund – major donor

Earl Warren – clerk

Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr – partner

C. Boyden Gray connections, once removed:

[see listings on this page]

<http://www.muckety.com/C-Boyden-Gray/167.muckety>

European Union

People related to European Union:

C. Boyden Gray – U.S. ambassador

Kristen Silverberg – U.S. ambassador

Other current European Union relationships:

Austria – member state

Belgium – member state

Bulgaria – member state

Cyprus – member state

Czech Republic – member state

Denmark – member state

Estonia – member state

Finland – member state

France – member state
Germany – member state
Greece – member state
Hungary – member state
Ireland – member state
Italy – member state
Latvia – member state
Lithuania – member state
Luxembourg – member state
Malta – member state
Netherlands – member state
Poland – member state
Portugal – member state
Romania – member state
Slovakia – member state
Slovenia – member state
Spain – member state
Sweden – member state
United Kingdom – member state
European Union past relationships:
Stuart E. Eizenstat – ambassador
Richard L. Morningstar – U.S. ambassador
Thomas M.T. Niles – U.S. ambassador

**

Kristen Silverberg

Kristen Silverberg current relationships:

European Union – U.S. ambassador

Kristen Silverberg past relationships:

L. Paul Bremer III – senior adviser

Clarence Thomas – law clerk

Williams and Connolly – attorney

Kristen Silverberg connections, once removed:

Kristen Silverberg is connected to ...

C. Boyden Gray >> through European Union >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

<http://www.muckety.com/European-Union/5000672.muckety>

<http://www.muckety.com/Kristen-Silverberg/153594.muckety>

Brent O. Hatch

Brent O. Hatch personal relations:

Orrin G. Hatch – son

Other current Brent O. Hatch relationships:

Federalist Society – treasurer

Brent O. Hatch connections, once removed:

Brent O. Hatch is connected to ...

Campaign for America's Future >> through Orrin G. Hatch >> Map it

Spencer Abraham >> through Federalist Society >> Map it

<http://www.muckety.com/Brent-O-Hatch/9060.muckety>

Orrin G. Hatch

Orrin G. Hatch personal relations:

David Hansen – campaign manager

Brent O. Hatch – son

Elaine Hansen Hatch – spouse

Jeremiah Hatch – great-grandson

Scott D. Hatch – son

Other current Orrin G. Hatch relationships:

Campaign for America's Future – PAC

Federalist Society – board of visitors co-chair

Joint Committee on Taxation – member

Senate Committee on Finance – member

Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions – member

Senate Judiciary Committee – member

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence – member

U.S. Senate – senator

Utah Families Foundation – founder & fundraiser

Orrin G. Hatch past relationships:

Financial markets bailout bill (Senate-10/1/08) – voted for

Jack Martin – aide

Michael E. O’Neill – counsel

Stanley B. Parrish – chief of staff

Senate Judiciary Committee – chairman

Orrin G. Hatch connections, once removed:

Orrin G. Hatch is connected to ...

[ETC.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Orrin-G-Hatch/1218.muckety>

Orrin Hatch

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Orrin Hatch

United States Senator

from Utah

Incumbent

Assumed office

January 3, 1977

Serving with Robert Foster Bennett

Preceded by Frank Moss

Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary

In office

January 2, 1995 – January 3, 2001

Preceded by Joe Biden

Succeeded by Patrick Leahy

In office

January 20 – June 6, 2001

Preceded by Patrick Leahy

Succeeded by Patrick Leahy

In office

January 3, 2003 – January 3, 2005

Preceded by Patrick Leahy

Succeeded by Arlen Specter

Chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee

In office

January 3, 1981 – January 3, 1987

Preceded by Harrison A. Williams

Succeeded by Ted Kennedy

Born March 22, 1934 (1934-03-22) (age 74)

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Political party Republican

Spouse Elaine Hatch

Residence Salt Lake City, Utah

Alma mater Brigham Young University

University of Pittsburgh School of Law

Occupation attorney

Religion The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Website U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch

Orrin Grant Hatch (born March 22, 1934) is a Republican United States Senator from Utah, serving since 1977.

Hatch is a member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, where he serves on the subcommittees on Energy, Natural Resources, and Infrastructure and Taxation and IRS Oversight. Hatch is also on the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee, as well as the Joint Committee on Taxation. He also serves on the Board of Directors for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Contents

* 1 Early life, marriage, and ancestry

* 2 Education

* 3 Political career

* 4 Actions in the Senate

o 4.1 Committee Assignments

- * 5 Controversies
 - o 5.1 Polygamy
 - o 5.2 9/11 comments
 - o 5.3 Lobbying ties
- * 6 2006 re-election campaign
- * 7 Musical career
- * 8 Writing
- * 9 Release of Dallas Austin
- * 10 Electoral history
- * 11 See also
- * 12 References
- * 13 External links

Early life, marriage, and ancestry

Hatch was born to Helen Kamm and Jesse Hatch^[1] in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In his youth, Hatch lived in the Pittsburgh suburbs of Mt. Lebanon^[2] and Baldwin Borough.^[3]

His great-grandfather, Jeremiah Hatch, founded what is now known as Vernal, located in eastern Utah. Hatch married Elaine Hansen of Newton, Utah and they have six children and twenty-three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He and his family are members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Hatch served a mission in the Great Lakes States Mission. While there he was known as one of the most energetic and hardest working missionaries in the mission. Among his companions while a missionary was H. Bryan Richards, who later was an LDS General Authority.^[4]

Education

Hatch, first in his family to attend college, attended Brigham Young University and, in 1959, received a degree in History. In 1962, he received a J.D. from the University of Pittsburgh Law School. As a law student, he worked as a janitor, a construction worker in the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union (putting up walls over various kinds of

lath), and a dormitory desk attendant.

Political career

For fourteen years after graduating, Hatch worked as an attorney at law in Pittsburgh and Utah. In 1976 in his first run for public office, he was elected to the United States Senate, defeating Democrat Frank Moss, a three-term incumbent. Among other issues, Hatch criticized Moss's 18-year tenure in the Senate, saying that many Senators, including Moss, had lost touch with their constituents. Hatch won by an unexpectedly wide nine-point margin. He defeated Salt Lake City Mayor Ted Wilson by 17 points in his reelection bid in 1982. He hasn't faced substantive opposition since, and has been reelected four times. He is the longest-serving Senator in Utah history.

In 2000, Hatch made a failed bid for the Republican Presidential nomination, losing to Texas Governor George W. Bush. During the first Republican debate, Hatch made web usability a campaign issue, a first for a presidential candidate. He claimed his website was more user-friendly than Bush's. At least one web usability expert agreed.[5]

Hatch has long expressed interest in serving on the US Supreme Court and he had been mentioned as a possible nominee after George W. Bush became president. But after the appointments of John Roberts and Samuel Alito, a potential appointment seems to be very unlikely. In the aftermath of the U.S. Attorney firing scandal, Orrin Hatch was mentioned in various news sources as a candidate to succeed Alberto Gonzales as United States Attorney General.

Actions in the Senate

Joining the Senate

Seated as 100th in seniority in January 1977, Hatch set about making his presence known through advocacy of conservative causes. That year he led the longest filibuster on a legislative issue in Senate history, taking the Labor Law Reform Act to a record six unsuccessful cloture votes (to end debate), killing the bill and earning Hatch a reputation as anti-

labor. In the process, Hatch invented the filibuster by amendment tactic, proposing and filing more than 2,000 amendments to the bill, discouraging even supporters from supporting an end to the filibuster.

Hatch During the Reagan Years

After campaigning as the top surrogate for Ronald Reagan in the presidential campaign in 1980, Hatch was catapulted to the chairmanship of the Labor and Human Resources Committee when the Senate turned Republican on Reagan's coattails. Liberals feared what might happen, since the committee's jurisdiction covered labor, education and health. But while the Republicans held a majority on the committee, that majority included maverick Sen. Lowell Weicker, (R-CT), who would frequently vote with the Democrats. Unable to force legislation, Hatch developed a policy of frequent consultations with Ranking Democrat Edward Kennedy, and the committee became a hotbed of health legislation and reform on other issues. During this period Hatch won cooperation from Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), on orphan drug legislation, and with Rep. Al Gore (D-TN), on organ transplant legislation. Hatch continued and expanded the anti-smoking work of Sen. Moss, expanding the warning labels on cigarette packages to four more-specific, rotating warnings. Hatch wrote and passed the Home Health Care Act, authorizing Medicare funds to provide health care to people in their homes rather than at hospitals, saving significantly on individual actions and expanding the reach of federal health care assistance. Hatch's collaborations with Kennedy would continue into the Clinton administration, with the two teaming up to push the State Children's Health Insurance Program into law in 1997.

Hatch's chief effect in education was persuading President Reagan to appoint fellow Utahn Terrel Bell as Secretary of Education. Bell proposed the Excellence in Education Commission whose report started education reform in the 1980s. Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan was at odds with Hatch through much of Donovan's term, however, due to administration bobbling of FBI information during the confirmation hearings.

Hatch also worked to increase conservative influence in Washington by

recruiting a top-flight staff that would provide candidates for other key administrative positions. His Labor Committee staff included future National Labor Relations Board members Robert P. Hunter and James M. Stephens, future FDA Commissioner David Aaron Kessler, future Surgeon General Antonia Novello, future Health Care Finance Administration (HCFA) Director David N. Sundwall, and others.

Hatch & Nuclear Issues

Senator Orrin Hatch holds a press conference with Congressman Wayne Owens in March, 1989 as part of their successful charge to win passage of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA) which provides for ongoing compensation to Southern Utahns and others damaged by nuclear testing in the 1950s and 1960s.

During Hatch's first year in the Senate, 1977, reporter Gordon Eliot White of the Deseret News published the first of what would be a lengthy series of articles detailing government malfeasance in atmospheric testing of nuclear bombs at the Nevada Test Site. Over the next 13 years White's articles detailed how the government determined to proceed with the tests, and with mining and refining, without adequate safeguards for innocent citizens whose health would be damaged. Though Hatch feared an investigation would endanger the nation's nuclear deterrence versus the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China, by 1979 he was pushing for hearings on the issue before the Senate Labor Committee. Hatch prevailed on Committee Chairman Ted Kennedy to hold field hearings in Utah in 1980. At the end of 1980, Hatch was positioned to chair the committee himself.

By 1984 Hatch had held a dozen hearings, passed legislation requiring scientific investigation of the injuries and had enlisted the aid of the National Science Foundation and National Cancer Institute, but still could not muster the votes to get a bill. When a vote was obtained in the Senate in 1985, it failed. Hatch's ferreting discovered a clause to pay at least \$100 million to Marshall Islands injured similarly to Utah citizens, and Hatch took the treaty hostage. His hold on consideration of the treaty eventually got agreement from the Reagan administration to agree not to oppose radiation compensation for Utah citizens, but it still took another five years to get the bill through. The Radiation

Compensation Act of 1990 provided compensation for citizens injured by radioactive fallout from the tests.

Hatch & Housing

In 1980, Hatch spoke in favor of rolling back provisions of the Fair Housing Act. Acting on his motion in 1988, Congress eventually voted to weaken the ability of plaintiffs to prosecute cases of discriminatory treatment in housing. At the time the 1988 Fair Housing Amendments were being debated, he introduced a bill endorsed by the National Association of Realtors to severely limit who can file anti-discrimination suits and to make the proceedings a private affair.

Hatch & Intellectual Property

Hatch caused an overnight controversy on June 17, 2003 by proposing that copyright owners should be able to destroy the computer equipment and information of those suspected of copyright infringement, including file sharing. In the face of criticism, especially from technology and privacy advocates, Hatch withdrew his suggestion days later, after it was discovered that Sen. Hatch's official website was using an unlicensed JavaScript menu from United Kingdom based software developer Milonic Solutions. Milonic founder Andy Woolley stated that We've had no contact with them. They are in breach of our licensing terms. Shortly after the publication of that story in Wired magazine, the company who runs Hatch's website contacted Milonic to start registration.[6]

One year later, he proposed the controversial INDUCE Act that attempted to make illegal all tools that could be used for copyright infringement. According to many critics, this act would effectively outlaw the Internet and personal computers, giving unprecedented legal leverage to media companies.

Hatch on Immigration, Other Issues

Hatch was one of the architects and advocates of the expansion of H-1b visas and has generally been an advocate of looser immigration policy,

which upsets most members of his delegation in Utah. He also proposed the somewhat controversial DREAM Act, which would grant state-subsidized higher education to illegal immigrants.

A vocal supporter of stem cell research, Hatch was one of 58 senators who signed a letter directed to President George W. Bush, requesting the relaxing of federal restrictions on stem cell research.

He has also pushed legislation for the Equal Opportunity to Govern Amendment, which would amend Article 2, Section I, Clause 5 of the United States Constitution. Under this amendment it would allow anyone who has been a US citizen for twenty years to seek both the presidency and vice-presidency.

In 2006 Hatch gave a controversial speech to the Utah Senate, stating that terrorists across the world were waiting for the Democrats here to take control, let things cool off and then strike again. [7]

Committee Assignments

* Committee on Finance

- o Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources, and Infrastructure
- o Subcommittee on Health Care (Ranking Member)
- o Subcommittee on Taxation, IRS Oversight, and Long-Term Growth

* Committee on the Judiciary

- o Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights (Ranking Member)
- o Subcommittee on Crime and Drugs
- o Subcommittee on Terrorism, Technology and Homeland Security

* Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

- o Subcommittee on Children and Families
- o Subcommittee on Retirement and Aging

* Select Committee on Intelligence

* Joint Committee on Taxation

Controversies

Polygamy

In 1998, Hatch, a descendent of polygamists, defended polygamy in a taped interview, saying that the Constitution was ambiguous on the issue.[8] Under pressure, he later stated that the Constitution was not ambiguous, that polygamy should remain illegal, and that polygamy was against the teachings of his church. [9]

9/11 comments

On September 11, 2001, Hatch said in an interview that the United States government's proof of al-Qaeda involvement in the day's attacks came from intercepted communications: They have ... some information that included people associated with bin Laden who acknowledged a couple of targets were hit. [10] For several days thereafter, Hatch came under fire from members of both parties for speaking so loosely about intelligence-gathering techniques.[citation needed]

Lobbying ties

Hatch's son Scott is a named partner and registered lobbyist at Walker, Martin & Hatch LLC, a Washington lobbying firm. The firm was formed in 2001; the other two partners are Jack Martin, a staff aide to Senator Hatch for six years, and H. Laird Walker, who has been described as a close associate of the senator's. [11] In March 2003, the Los Angeles Times quoted Senator Hatch as saying that the firm was formed with his personal encouragement and that he saw no conflict of interest in championing issues that helped his son's clients. [12]

Hatch has legislated for dietary supplements to be governed outside of the realm of drugs and food additives. Utah, his constituency, is considered the Silicon Valley of the supplement industry. When the FDA was reviewing the adverse effects of ephedra, Hatch defended the supplement industry. At the time, Walker, Martin & Hatch LLC were being paid, by companies with interests in ephedra manufacturing, for lobbying Congress.[12]

In March 2009, the Washington Times reported that the pharmaceutical industry, which has long has benefited from Sen. Orrin G. Hatch's legislative efforts, had previously undisclosed connections to

Hatch. Five pharmaceutical companies and the industry's main lobbying group, Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), wrote checks in 2007 totaling more than \$170,000 to the Utah Families Foundation, a tax-exempt charitable foundation which Hatch helped start in the 1990s and had vigorously supported since. Walker, Martin & Hatch LLC was paid \$120,000 by PhRMA in 2007 to lobby Congress on pending U.S. Food and Drug Administration legislation.[11]

2006 re-election campaign

Main article: Utah United States Senate election, 2006

Hatch was heavily favored to win reelection for his 6th term in November 2006. The Utah Republican Party made him their formal candidate on May 13, 2006 by giving him 78% of the delegate vote at the State Convention.[citation needed] In November, he faced Democrat Pete Ashdown, an Internet company executive, Libertarian Dave Starr Seely, Desert Green Julian Hatch, Constitutionalist Scott Bradley, and Personal Choicer Roger Price.

Senator Hatch ignored or refused open requests to participate in a series of debates.[13] Democrat Pete Ashdown asked that all Senate candidates visit all 29 counties in Utah during the summer but Hatch opted instead for a debate or two and refuses to do it to a ridiculous extreme. [14] Hatch and Ashdown commenced this series of debates on October 11 at Tuacahn High School near St. George. Several days before the debate, radio hosts Shawn Ledingham and Justin Bowles of nearby Southern Utah University requested an interview with both candidates. The students, representing the university's public service program, the Rant and Raev Show, wished to allow students at the University an opportunity to hear the candidates' platforms. Both candidates agreed, although the interviews were conducted separately.

Hatch prevailed on election night, winning 344,416 votes (62%) to Ashdown's 169,369 (31%).

Musical career

Orrin Hatch plays the piano, violin and organ. Fueled by his interest in poetry, Orrin has written songs for many. (On the advice of U2 front-man Bono, he has put several of the songs under a pen name, because it's you, man.) [citation needed] He co-authored Everything And More, sung by Billy Gilman. In addition to his job as a United States Senator, Mr. Hatch has earned over \$65,000 as an LDS music recording artist. [citation needed]

Hatch also has a history in arts management. In the early 1970s he was the band manager for a Mormon-themed folk group called the Free Agency. The Free Agency was made up of members of an earlier Mormon group called the Sons of Mosiah, that was formed when guitarist David Zandonatti and vocalist Ron McNeeley relocated to Utah after their San Francisco based psychedelic group Tripsichord music box disbanded in 1971.

Rock musician Frank Zappa composed a guitar instrumental entitled Orrin Hatch On Skiis, which appears on his album, Guitar (1988).

Hatch's song Heal Our Land was performed at George W. Bush's January 2005 inauguration.[15]

Hatch has even written works that count as hymns, often working with Janice Kapp Perry.[16]

Writing

In 2002, Hatch's book Square Peg: Confessions of a Citizen Senator was published by Basic Books, a member of the Perseus Books Group. This book dissertates Hatch's life in the Senate, including the Confirmation Hearings of Robert Bork and Clarence Thomas. Many consider the book to be the Senator's memoirs. Senator Hatch's name is attributed as the author for several law review articles although all were almost entirely written by his staff members.

Release of Dallas Austin

Hatch assisted R&B producer Dallas Austin's release from Dubai

following a conviction for drug possession. [1] On May 19, 2006 Austin was arrested for bringing cocaine into the city, but hours after a local court sentenced Austin to four years in prison before deportation, on July 4 Dubai ruler Sheik Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum pardoned and released him. Hatch has good relations with the ambassador and other good people in Dubai, said his office in a statement.

Electoral history

* 2006 Race for U.S. Senate

- o Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.), 62%
- o Pete Ashdown (D), 31%

* 2000 Race for U.S. Senate

- o Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.), 66%
- o Scott Howell (D), 31%

* 1994 Race for U.S. Senate

- o Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.), 69%
- o Pat Shea (D), 28%

* 1988 Race for U.S. Senate

- o Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.), 67%
- o Brian Moss (D), 32%

* 1982 Race for U.S. Senate

- o Orrin Hatch (R) (inc.), 58%
- o Ted Wilson (D), 41%

* 1976 Race for U.S. Senate

- o Orrin Hatch (R), 54%
- o Frank Moss (D) (inc.), 45%

See also

* Hatch-Waxman Act

* Internet Community Ports Act

* Pirate Act

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<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/mar/02/the-fog-of-congressional-transparency/>.
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13. ^ debate request from Pete Ashdown's blog
14. ^ audio from radio broadcast
15. ^ Orrin Hatch – LDS Musician

16. ^ LDSMusicNews.com – Music reviews, latest releases and just great people

External links

Sister project Wikiquote has a collection of quotations related to: Orrin Hatch

* United States Senator Orrin Hatch, U.S. Senate site

* Orrin Hatch for U.S. Senate, Official Campaign Site

* Biography at the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress

* Voting record maintained by The Washington Post

* Campaign finance reports and data at the Federal Election

Commission

* Campaign contributions at OpenSecrets.org

* Biography, voting record, and interest group ratings at Project Vote Smart

* Issue positions and quotes at On The Issues

* New York Times — Orrin G. Hatch News collected news and commentary

* mormoncentury.org — Why Hatch supported stem cell research

* SourceWatch Congresspedia — Orrin G. Hatch profile

* Radiation Compensation Act of 1990, in the Congressional Record

* The Music of Orrin Hatch

United States Senate

Preceded by

Frank Moss United States Senator (Class 1) from Utah

January 3, 1977 – present

Served alongside: Jake Garn, Robert Foster Bennett Incumbent

Political offices

Preceded by

Harrison A. Williams

D-New Jersey Chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee

January 3, 1981–January 3, 1987 Succeeded by

Ted Kennedy

D-Massachusetts

Preceded by

Joe Biden

D-Delaware Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary

January 3, 1995–January 3, 2001 Succeeded by

Patrick Leahy

D-Vermont

Preceded by

Patrick Leahy

D-Vermont Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary

January 20, 2001–June 6, 2001 Succeeded by

Patrick Leahy

D-Vermont

Preceded by

Patrick Leahy

D-Vermont Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary

January 3, 2003–January 3, 2005 Succeeded by

Arlen Specter

R-Pennsylvania

Party political offices

Preceded by

Laurence J. Burton Republican Party nominee for United States Senator
from Utah

(Class 1)

1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006 Succeeded by

To be determined

Order of precedence in the United States of America

Preceded by

Dick Lugar

R-Indiana United States Senators by seniority

6th Succeeded by

Max Baucus

D-Montana

Utah's current delegation to the United States Congress

Senators

Orrin Hatch (R), Robert Bennett (R)

Representative(s)

Rob Bishop (R), Jim Matheson (D), Jason Chaffetz (R)

State delegations

Alabama • Alaska • Arizona • Arkansas • California • Colorado • Connecticut • Delaware • Florida • Georgia • Hawaii • Idaho • Illinois • Indiana • Iowa • Kansas • Kentucky • Louisiana • Maine • Maryland • Massachusetts • Michigan • Minnesota • Mississippi • Missouri • Montana • Nebraska • Nevada • New Hampshire • New Jersey • New Mexico • New York • North Carolina • North Dakota • Ohio • Oklahoma • Oregon • Pennsylvania • Rhode Island • South Carolina • South Dakota • Tennessee • Texas • Utah • Vermont • Virginia • Washington • West Virginia • Wisconsin • Wyoming

Non-voting delegations

American Samoa • District of Columbia • Guam • Northern Mariana Islands • Puerto Rico • U.S. Virgin Islands

Current members of the United States Senate

AL: Shelby (R), Sessions (R)

AK: Murkowski (R), Begich (D)

AZ: McCain (R), Kyl (R)

AR: Lincoln (D), Pryor (D)

CA: Feinstein (D), Boxer (D)

CO: M. Udall (D), Bennet (D)

CT: Dodd (D), Lieberman (ID)

DE: Carper (D), Kaufman (D)

FL: C. W. Nelson (D), Martinez (R)

GA: Chambliss (R), Isakson (R)

HI: Inouye (D), Akaka (D)

ID: Crapo (R), Risch (R)

IL: Durbin (D), Burr (D)

IN: Lugar (R), Bayh (D)

IA: Grassley (R), Harkin (D)

KS: Brownback (R), Roberts (R)

KY: McConnell (R), Bunning (R)

LA: Landrieu (D), Vitter (R)

ME: Snowe (R), Collins (R)

MD: Mikulski (D), Cardin (D)

MA: Kennedy (D), Kerry (D)

MI: Levin (D), Stabenow (D)
MN Klobuchar (D), disputed
MS: Cochran (R), Wicker (R)
MO: Bond (R), McCaskill (D)

MT: Baucus (D), Tester (D)
NE: E. B. Nelson (D), Johanns (R)
NV: Reid (D), Ensign (R)
NH: Gregg (R), Shaheen (D)
NJ: Lautenberg (D), Menendez (D)
NM: Bingaman (D), T. Udall (D)
NY: Schumer (D), Gillibrand (D)
NC: Burr (R), Hagan (D)
ND: Conrad (D), Dorgan (D)
OH: Voinovich (R), Brown (D)
OK: Inhofe (R), Coburn (R)
OR: Wyden (D), Merkley (D)

PA: Specter (R), Casey (D)
RI: Reed (D), Whitehouse (D)
SC: Graham (R), DeMint (R)
SD: Johnson (D), Thune (R)
TN: Alexander (R), Corker (R)
TX: Hutchison (R), Cornyn (R)
UT: Hatch (R), Bennett (R)
VT: Leahy (D), Sanders (I)
VA: Webb (D), Warner (D)
WA: Murray (D), Cantwell (D)
WV: Byrd (D), Rockefeller (D)
WI: Kohl (D), Feingold (D)
WY: Enzi (R), Barrasso (R)

Democratic (56) • Republican (41) • Independent (2) • Disputed (1)

**

United States Senators from Utah

Class 1

Cannon • Kearns • Sutherland • King • Murdock • Watkins • Moss •

Hatch

United States Senate

Class 3

Brown • Rawlins • Smoot • Thomas • W. Bennett • Garn • R. Bennett

[show]

v • d • e

United States presidential election candidates, 2000

Democratic Party

Straw polls A Primary polls A General polls A Debates A Primaries A

Results A Delegates A Convention

Candidates

Bill Bradley (campaign) A Al Gore (campaign) A Lyndon LaRouche

VP Candidate

Joe Lieberman

Republican Party

Straw polls A Primary polls A General polls A Debates A Primaries A

Results A Delegates A Convention

Candidates

Lamar Alexander A Gary Bauer A Pat Buchanan A George W. Bush

(campaign) A Elizabeth Dole A Steve Forbes A Orrin Hatch A John

Kasich A Alan Keyes A John McCain (campaign) A Dan Quayle A Robert

C. Smith

VP Candidate

Dick Cheney

Constitution Party

Convention A Howard Phillips A Herb Titus A Mathew Zupan

Green Party

Convention A Jello Biafra A Stephen Gaskin A Joel Kovel A Ralph Nader

(campaign)

Libertarian Party

Convention A Harry Browne A Don Gorman A Jacob Hornberger A Barry

Hess A David Hollist

Reform Party

Pat Buchanan A John Hagelin A Donald Trump

Natural Law Party

John Hagelin

Other candidates

Cathy Gordon Brown A Earl F. Dodge A Charles E. Collins A James

Harris A Isabell Masters A Monica Moorehead A L. Neil Smith

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Categories: 1934 births | Current members of the United States Senate | Performers of Christian music | Living people | Politicians from Pittsburgh | People from Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania | Pennsylvania lawyers | United States presidential candidates, 2000 | United States Senators from Utah | Brigham Young University alumni | University of Pittsburgh alumni | Latter Day Saint hymnwriters | Utah lawyers | Writers from Utah | American Latter Day Saints | American Mormon missionaries | Mormon missionaries in the United States | Bishops of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints | American hymnwriters | 20th-century Mormon missionaries

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orrin_Hatch

AIG Financial Products

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Merge arrows

It has been suggested that this article or section be merged with American International Group. (Discuss)

AIG Financial Products Corp. (AIGFP) is a subsidiary of American International Group, based in London. AIGFP is considered a key company in the global financial crisis of 2008–2009.

Contents

- * 1 History
- * 2 Crisis of 2008
- * 3 External links
- * 4 References

History

Joseph Cassano and Thomas R. Savage helped start the group in 1987. AIGFP businesses specialize in aircraft and equipment leasing, capital

markets, consumer finance and insurance premium finance.

AIGFP focused principally on OTC derivatives markets and acted as principal in nearly all of its transactions involving capital markets offerings and corporate finance, investment and financial risk management products. AIGFP played key roles in the acquisition of London City Airport and, in one of the largest private equity transactions announced in 2006, the management-led buyout of Kinder Morgan Inc.

AIGFP's commodity derivatives and commodity indices helped stimulate the development of this new asset class. AIGFP's sponsored a major study on the historical performance of commodity futures by professors Gary Gorton and K. Geert Rouwenhorst.[1] AIGFP created a specialized credit business. AIGFP focused its business on structured products like CDO's. In 2003, it absorbed subsidiary, AIG Trading Group (AIG-TG) which dealt primarily in over the counter derivatives and created the Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index (DJ-AIGCI) from their offices in Greenwich, CT. The DJ-AIGCI is a leading commodity benchmark composed of 19 futures contracts on physical commodities. As of the end of June 2007, there was an estimated \$38 billion invested in financial products that track the DJ-AIGCI on a global basis.[2]

From 1987 to 2004, AIGFP contributed over \$5 billion to AIG's pre-tax income. During that period, AIG's market capitalization increased from \$11 billion to \$181 billion, and its stock price increased from \$4.50 per share to \$62.34 per share.

Crisis of 2008

AIGFP's trading in credit derivatives led to enormous losses.[3] These losses at AIGFP division essentially bankrupted the entire AIG operation, and forced the United States government to bail out the insurer.[4]

External links

* AIG Financial Products home page.

References

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American International Group

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AIG American General – AIG Retirement – Lexington Insurance Company – AIG Korea Insurance – American International Assurance – People's Insurance Company of China

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In Crisis

Subprime mortgage crisis – 2008 economic crisis

Aerospace

International Lease Finance Corporation – London City Airport

Financial Services

AIG Financial Products – AIG Advisor Group

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Categories: American International Group

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U.S. Department of Justice – assistant attorney general

White House Conference for a Drug Free America – chairman &
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Lois Haight Herrington connections, once removed:

Lois Haight Herrington is connected to ...

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Lois-Haight-Herrington/9200.muckety>

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John S. Herrington personal relations:

Lois Haight Herrington – spouse

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John S. Herrington past relationships:

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Ronald Reagan administration – energy secretary & assistant to the president

U.S. Department of Energy – secretary

John S. Herrington connections, once removed:

John S. Herrington is connected to ...

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Barclay F. Corbus >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

James Harger >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

Andrew J. Littlefair >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

James C. Miller III >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

Warren Mitchell >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

Nancy Pelosi >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

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Mitchell Pratt >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

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Vincent C. Taormina >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

Richard Wheeler >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

Federalist Society >> through Lois Haight Herrington >> Map it

CleanSkies.tv Network >> through Clean Energy Fuels Corp. >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

<http://www.muckety.com/John-S-Herrington/9164.muckety>

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Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment

Practices – division

Office of the Surgeon General of the United States – division

Public Integrity Section – division

Task Force for Faith-based and Community Initiatives – task force

UBS AG – investigating tax issues

U.S. Attorney's Office – division

U.S. Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General – division

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Frances Fragos Townsend – assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District

Kenneth L. Wainstein – US attorney for the District of Columbia

Kenneth L. Wainstein – assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District

Kenneth L. Wainstein – national security chief

Watergate Special Prosecution Force – temporary force

Beth A. Wilkinson – special attorney

Dennison Young Jr. – assistant U.S. attorney

<http://www.muckety.com/U-S-Department-of-Justice/5001901.muckety>

Federalist Society

People related to Federalist Society:

Spencer Abraham – member

Mickey D. Barnett – member

Bradford A. Berenson – member

Robert H. Bork – board of visitors co-chair

J. Stewart Bryan III – business advisory council member

Steven G. Calabresi – chairman

Joseph Cannon – business advisory council member

Michael Chertoff – member

Ann Coulter – member

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. – counselor

Viet D. Dinh – member

C. Boyden Gray – business advisory council member

Brent O. Hatch – treasurer

Orrin G. Hatch – board of visitors co-chair

Lois Haight Herrington – board of visitors member

Donald Paul Hodel – board of visitors member

Francis A. Keating – board of visitors member

R. Crosby Kemper III – business advisory council member

Harvey C. Koch – board of visitors member

Gary Lawson – secretary

Leonard A. Leo – EVP

Robert A. Levy – board of visitors member
David M. McIntosh – vice chairman
John G. Medlin Jr. – business advisory council member
Edwin Meese III – board of visitors member
Eugene B. Meyer – president
Theodore B. Olson – member, board of visitors member
Priscilla R. Owen – member
Andrew J. Redleaf – board of visitors member
Wm. Bradford Reynolds – board of visitors member
Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz – board of visitors member
Kenneth W. Starr – member
Nicholas John Stathis – business advisory council member
Paul S. Stevens – business advisory council member
Robert L. Strickland – business advisory council member
Other current Federalist Society relationships:
Castle Rock Foundation – donor
Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation – donor
Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation – donor
Sarah Scaife Foundation – donor
Federalist Society past relationships:
James Bopp Jr. – co-chairman
Steven G. Bradbury – member
Rachel K. Paulose – member
Searle Freedom Trust – funder

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Donald Paul Hodel

Donald Paul Hodel current relationships:

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Phillips Foundation – trustee

Donald Paul Hodel past relationships:

Focus on the Family – board member

Ronald Reagan administration – interior secretary

Ronald Reagan administration – energy secretary

U.S. Department of Energy – secretary

U.S. Department of the Interior – secretary

Donald Paul Hodel connections, once removed:

Donald Paul Hodel is connected to ...

[ETC.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Donald-Paul-Hodel/9103.muckety>

U.S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Energy past relationships:

Spencer Abraham – secretary

Francis S. Blake – deputy secretary

Samuel W. Bodman – secretary

Charles B. Curtis – under secretary

John M. Deutch – under secretary

Charles W. Duncan Jr. – secretary

James B. Edwards – secretary

David Garman – under secretary

Jamie S. Gorelick – assistant to the secretary

John S. Herrington – secretary

Martha O. Hesse – assistant secretary

Donald Paul Hodel – secretary

Alexander A. Karsner – assistant secretary

Donald M. Kerr – deputy assistant secretary

David J. Leiter – deputy assistant secretary

Barton W. Marcois – principal deputy assistant secretary

Kyle E. McSlarrow – deputy secretary

Lee Liberman Otis – general counsel

Federico Pena – secretary

Bill Richardson – secretary

James R. Schlesinger – secretary

Linda G. Stuntz – deputy secretary

James Watkins – secretary

William H. White – deputy secretary

<http://www.muckety.com/U-S-Department-of-Energy/5001896.muckety>

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Francis A. Keating

<http://www.muckety.com/Francis-A-Keating/9123.muckety>

Creator: Office of Governor

Repository: Oklahoma State Archives

200 Northeast 18th Street

Oklahoma City, OK 73105

(405) 522-3579

Open 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. M-F

Click here for a detailed Archival Finding Aid in Adobe Acrobat (pdf) format.

Arrangement and Description

Record Group: 8-X

Francis Anthony Keating, Republican. Elected November 1994 and re-elected in 1998. Born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 10, 1944, Keating's family moved to Tulsa before he was six months old. He was graduated from Cascia Hall High School in 1962, received a B.A. in history from Georgetown University in 1966 and earned a J.D. degree from the University of Oklahoma College of Law in Tulsa. From 1972 to 1974, he served in the Oklahoma House of Representatives, and from 1974 to 1981, he served in the Oklahoma Senate and was unanimously elected Republican leader of the Senate. From 1981 to 1986, Keating was the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma and was national chair of the United States Attorneys. He served in both the Reagan and Bush administrations: as Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury (1988-1989), where he presided over the U.S. prison system, U.S. Marshals, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and all 94 U.S. Attorneys; and as Acting Deputy Secretary and General Counsel of Housing and Urban

Development (1990-1993). Please note: Only the records of Governor's Keating's first term are available until processing is completed on the records of his second term.

[Click here for a detailed Biography in Adobe Acrobat \(pdf\) format.](#)

State of State Addresses: 1995 • 1996 • 1997 • 1998 • 1999 • 2000 • 2001 • 2002

Agency History

The Governor of Oklahoma is the chief executive officer of the state and is elected for a four year term. Principal powers and responsibilities are outlined by the state constitution and by statute and include certain appointive powers, the veto or approval of bills passed by the Legislature, the granting of pardons and paroles, the summoning of special sessions of the legislature, and the calling out of the militia. Moreover, the Governor is directly responsible for the preparation of the state budget, serves as an ex officio member of several boards and commissions, receives reports from various state officers and agencies, and is charged with the duty of seeing that all laws are faithfully executed in the state.

Administrative Information

Access: No Restrictions.

Publication Rights: Permission for reproduction or publication is given on behalf of the Oklahoma State Archives as the owner of the physical items. The researcher assumes all responsibility for possible infringement, which may arise from reproduction or publication of materials from the Oklahoma State Archives collections.

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<http://www.odl.state.ok.us/oar/governors/Keating.htm>

Frank Keating

Frank Keating

25th Governor of Oklahoma

In office

January 11, 1995 – January 13, 2003

Lieutenant Mary Fallin

Preceded by David Walters

Succeeded by Brad Henry

Born February 10, 1944 (1944-02-10) (age 65)

St. Louis, Missouri

Political party Republican

Spouse Cathy Keating

Profession Lawyer, Lobbyist

Religion Roman Catholic

Francis Anthony Frank Keating (born February 10, 1944) is an American politician from Oklahoma. Keating served as the 25th Governor of Oklahoma. His first term began in 1995 and ended in 1999. Keating won reelection to a second term, which ended in 2003.

As of 2006[update], Keating is the second Governor in Oklahoma history to hold two consecutive terms and the only Republican to accomplish that feat.

Contents

- * 1 Early life
- * 2 Federal career
- * 3 Governor of Oklahoma
 - o 3.1 Oklahoma City Bombing
 - o 3.2 First term
 - o 3.3 Second term
 - o 3.4 Oklahome Supreme Court appointments
- * 4 2000 Presidential election
- * 5 Post-governorship
- * 6 Events
- * 7 See also
- * 8 References

Early life

Born Francis Anthony Keating on February 10, 1944 in St. Louis, Missouri, Keating was not even six months old when his family moved to Oklahoma and settled in Tulsa. A devout Roman Catholic, Keating attended Cascia Hall Preparatory School in Tulsa, from which he graduated in 1962. Keating was accepted to Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.. He would go on to receive as Bachelor of Arts degree in History in 1966. After receiving his degree, Keating would return to Oklahoma to further his education. He received a Juris Doctorate from the University of Oklahoma College of Law in 1969.

Upon receiving his law degree, Keating began his career in law enforcement. The same year he finished law school, Keating was made a Special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Relocated to the West Coast, Keating was charged with investigating terrorism incidents in the area and other various duties. After years on the coast, Keating would return to Tulsa to become an Assistant District Attorney. In 1973, Keating, under the Republican Party banner, was elected to the Oklahoma House of Representatives. He would only serve a single term in the House, until 1975, when he was elected to the Oklahoma Senate. He would serve in the Senate from 1975 until 1981, winning reelection in 1978. While in the Senate, Keating rose to become the highest ranking Republican as the Senate Minority Leader.

Federal career

Keating's law enforcement career and prominence in the Oklahoma Republican Party prompted newly elected President of the United States Ronald Reagan to appoint Keating as the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma. Keating served as the US Attorney from 1981 until 1985, becoming the chairman of all US Attorneys within that four year time. Following President Reagan's reelection in 1984, Reagan once again tapped Keating to serve in the federal government.

Reagan appointed Keating to serve as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and later elevated him to United States Associate Attorney General, the third ranking official within the United States Department of Justice. These appointments made Keating the highest ranking Oklahoman during the Reagan administration. In his positions as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Associate Attorney General, Keating over saw both the Justice and Treasury departments' law enforcement agencies. These included the United States Customs Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the United States Marshals service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, all 94 United States Attorneys, the United States role in Interpol and the United States Secret Service.

Following the election of George H.W. Bush as President in 1988, Keating continued to serve in the Justice Department in his role as Associate Attorney General. President Bush elevated Keating in 1990 to General Counsel and Acting Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, that Department's second highest office, under Secretary Jack Kemp. He would serve as the Deputy Secretary until 1993. As with the case of the Reagan administration, Keating became the highest ranking Oklahoman in the federal government under Bush.

On November 14, 1991, Bush nominated Keating to a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, but with Democrats controlling the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Keating's nomination languished, and no hearing was held before Bush's presidency ended. President Bill Clinton chose not to renominate Keating to the seat.[1]

After over a decade of service to the federal government, Keating returned home to Oklahoma.

Governor of Oklahoma

After two years of private life, in 1994, Keating received the Republican nomination for Governor of Oklahoma. In a three way race, Keating received 47% of the vote and defeated the Democratic nominee by 17 points. Keating was sworn in as the 25th Governor of Oklahoma on

January 9, 1995.

Oklahoma City Bombing

Main article: Oklahoma City Bombing

Governor Keating had little time to relax upon taking office. Within three months of taking office, on April 19, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City was destroyed in the Oklahoma City bombing, in which the lives of 168 Oklahomans were lost and over 800 people were injured. The blast destroyed or damaged more than 300 buildings in the surrounding area, leaving several hundred people homeless and shutting down offices in downtown Oklahoma City.

Governor Keating immediately mobilized relief and rescue teams to handle the crisis, assuring prompt assistance. Over 12,000 people participated in relief and rescue operations in the days following the blast. The national and worldwide humanitarian response was immediate and overwhelming. Governor Keating declared a state of emergency, which allowed FEMA to activate 11 of its Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces to assist in rescue and recovery operations.

The national focus climaxed on April 23, when President Bill Clinton, along with Governor Keating and the Reverend Billy Graham, spoke in Oklahoma City. In the weeks following the bombing, rescue efforts ceased and the building was imploded. Through both his own works and the works of his wife Cathy Keating, Governor Keating gained both national and international attention for his efforts to help the victims and their families. Governor Keating also created a \$6 million fund to assist victims and provide for scholarships for children who have lost a parent in the attack.

First term

Governor Keating set out with an impressive agenda for the state under his administration, with many of his initiatives passed, despite an often hostile Democrat controlled Legislature. Many of Keating's proposals were policies designed for growth and reform for Oklahoma. These

included education reform, environmental protection, tax relief, road building, economic development, public safety, and tougher law enforcement. Keating also led the charge in privatizing the state's teacher hospital system, created a public-private partnership to assure care for the indigent as well as a stronger medical education program.

Keating's first major success was the passage of the first welfare reform law in the nation in 1995. The law, by 2001, had reduced Oklahoma's welfare rolls by over 70%. The success of the law served as a model for President Clinton's welfare reform act of 1996, the first major reform of Social Security since its institution. Keating even managed to improve road and highway conditions throughout the state without raising taxes through his policies.

A law and order politician, Keating used his career in law enforcement to serve Oklahomans. He implemented tough parole policies and introduced the landmark truth-in-sentencing legislation. Keating also showed little amnesty when handling death sentence criminals, allowing many of those sentenced to death to be executed. Keating also raised the salaries of Oklahoma's state troopers from the lowest in the nation to the 24th highest.

Keating has been at the forefront of tougher regulations on Oklahoma's hog and poultry industries. Keating appointed a special committee to craft legislation to address the issue. His Animal Waste and Water Quality Protection Task Force studied the problem, and created a solution that both regulated the commerce of the industries as well as to protect the environment.

Keating's greatest success of his first term came in 1998 when he became the first Governor in 50 years to achieve a tax cut in the state's income tax. This combined with reduction in the sales tax, estate tax, and unemployment tax formed the largest tax break in the state's history until that point. Keating's policies and tax cuts created the greatest era of prosperity Oklahoma had ever seen, causing the creation of over 130,000 new jobs for Oklahomans.

Second term

As the 1998 general election rolled around, Keating won in a landslide victory, becoming only the second Governor in Oklahoma history to win two consecutive terms (after George Nigh) and the only Republican to do so. Sworn in on January 11, 1999, Keating's second term began with a progressive agenda, based primarily on education. In his 1999 inaugural address, Keating set four goals for Oklahoma for his second term:

1. Raising Oklahoma's ACT to the national average by 2005,
2. Decreasing Oklahoma's divorce rate by 50% before 2010,
3. Ensure one out of every three Oklahomans has a college degree by 2010, and
4. Raising Oklahoma's per capita income to reach the national average by 2025

Keating focused largely on education. He increased spending for common, vo-tech, and higher education facilities throughout the state and introduced charter schools to Oklahoma for the first time. His policies and recommendations on education to the Legislature lead to the largest investment, over \$100 million, on higher education. Keating, in 2000, also raised teacher pay by over \$3000 annually, the largest raise Oklahoma's teacher had ever experienced. Keating even managed to get higher educational facilities attracted to Tulsa for the first time.

Along with the agenda set forth in his inaugural address, Keating also tackled out-of-wedlock births, substance abuse, and child abuse. Enlisting state government, community groups, and faith organizations, Governor Keating organized the statewide initiative to strengthen marriage. The executive branch agencies that dealt with health issues were reorganized by Keating in 2000 amid a purge of legislative patronage to the Oklahoma State Department of Health.

Next on Keating's list was a reform of Oklahoma's antiquated worker's compensation system. Keating, a staunch proponent of right to work laws, struggled to get his reforms passed while the Democratic legislature debated his measures. In reasons, Keating adjusted polices, made new appointments to Oklahoma's Worker's Compensation Court, and other measures to control Oklahoma's rising worker's

compensation costs. Despite his works, Keating would have to wait two years to see his vision fulfilled. In 2000 when Republicans gained many seats within both the Oklahoma House and Oklahoma Senate, the Legislature decided to put right to work laws to a referendum to be held in 2001. Keating's six year battle came to an end when, on September 21, 2001, Oklahomans approved the measure into law.

As he had done in first term, Keating sought to grant broad-based tax cuts. To further reduce taxes, Keating won passage of an income tax break and of the creation of Oklahoma's earned income credit system to benefit the poor. Also, under Keating's auspices, both Democratic and Republican leaders in the Legislature launched studies to examine Oklahoma's tax system, with the purpose of overhauling the entire system. During the study, the complete elimination of Oklahoma's income tax was proposed.

Also continuing with his tough crime policies, Keating signed a major criminal justice bill that reformed Truth in Sentencing (TIS) to Oklahoma. This legislation extended TIS of previous administrations to ensure that violent and repeat offenders would remain in jail. To represent this to Oklahomans, Keating issued very few pardons or paroles to individuals sentenced to long detentions or capital punishment.

In other legislative initiatives, Keating signed the repeal of Oklahoma's annual vehicle inspection program. He also granted state correctional officers and highway patrol troopers pay raises. Keating addressed the problems faced in Oklahoma's Tar Creek Superfund site by appointing a task force on the issue.

Among Keating's other accomplishments; overseeing the largest road construction project in Oklahoma history and leading his state through devastating tornadoes in 1999. As a crowning achievement, Keating raised more than \$20 million in private money towards completion of the Oklahoma State Capitol with a dome. The capitol was originally designed for a dome, but state funding for it had run dry during World War I.

Oklahoma Supreme Court appointments

Governor Keating appointed the following Justices to the Oklahoma Supreme Court:

* James R. Winchester – 2000

2000 Presidential election

During the United States presidential election, 2000, Keating, while still Governor of Oklahoma, was considered a potential candidate for the Republican nomination of Vice President of the United States under George W. Bush. After Bush chose Dick Cheney, and won the Presidential election, Keating was a contender for U.S. Attorney General in Bush's administration. However, he was rejected when it was reported that from 1990 through 1997 Keating had accepted gifts of nearly \$250,000³ from mutual fund pioneer Jack Dreyfus. Keating publicly stated that the gifts were fully disclosed and were approved by the Federal Office of Government Ethics.

Post-governorship

Following his two terms as governor, Keating accepted a position as president and CEO of the American Council of Life Insurers, the trade association for the life insurance and retirement security industry. In 2002 he authored a children's book about Oklahoma humorist Will Rogers. Another children's book about Theodore Roosevelt followed in 2006. Keating also served on the boards of the National Archives and Mt. Vernon. He currently lives in McLean, Va.

Keating and his wife Cathy are the parents of three children, Carrie, Kelly, and Chip. In 2001, Cathy Keating was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination to one of Oklahoma's seats in the U.S. House of Representatives being vacated by Steve Largent. In 2006, Chip Keating was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination to a seat in the Oklahoma House of Representatives.

On December 2, 2006 columnist Robert Novak suggested Keating might

be a candidate for the 2008 Republican Presidential nomination.[2]

On December 20, 2006, Keating visited Columbia, SC, where he spoke to a group of GOP supporters about a possible 2008 Presidential bid.[3]

On January 17, 2007, Keating was quoted in the Tulsa World as declining a possible run for the U.S. Presidency in 2008 [1]. His reasons for not running were associated with the relative head starts in preparations of U.S. Senator John McCain and former Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney. In February 2007 Keating appeared in Spartanburg, South Carolina and endorsed McCain's bid [2].

Events

* April 19, 1995: Three months after he was sworn in as Oklahoma governor, a fertilizer bomb exploded in front of a federal building in the capital killing 168 people.

Further information: Oklahoma City bombing

* June, 2002: Keating, a practicing Roman Catholic, was named Chairman of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops' National Review Board examining sex abuse by Catholic Priests.

* June 16, 2003: After months of working with the Catholic Church, Keating stepped down as head of the Catholic review board. The resignation came days after Los Angeles Cardinal Roger Mahony criticized Keating for comparing some church leaders to the Mafia. In his resignation letter, Keating said, My remarks, which some Bishops found offensive, were deadly accurate. I make no apology... To resist Grand Jury subpoenas, to suppress the names of offending clerics, to deny, to obfuscate, to explain away; that is the model of a criminal organization, not my church.

See also

* ***George H.W. Bush judicial appointment controversies***

* Keating v. Edmondson

References

1. ^ <http://74.125.95.104/search?q=cache:o9dM->

[GCXsd0J:bulk.resource.org/gpo.gov/record/2000/2000_S01212.pdf](http://www.gpo.gov/record/2000/2000_S01212.pdf)+Frank+K

[a](#)

2. ^ Robert Novak.

3. ^ WIS-TV Article.

External links

* American Council of Life Insurers Website

Legal offices

Preceded by

‘ United States Attorney for the
Northern District of Oklahoma

1981–1985 Succeeded by

‘

Preceded by

Stephen S. Trott United States Associate Attorney General

1988–1990 Succeeded by

Wayne Budd

Oklahoma House of Representatives

Preceded by

‘ Oklahoma State Representative

1973–1975 Succeeded by

‘

Oklahoma Senate

Preceded by

‘ Oklahoma State Senator

1975–1981 Succeeded by

‘

Political offices

Preceded by

‘ Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

1985–1988 Succeeded by

‘

Preceded by

‘ United States Deputy Secretary of
Housing and Urban Development

1990–1993 Succeeded by

,

Preceded by

David Walters (D) Governor of Oklahoma

1995–2003 Succeeded by

Brad Henry (D)

Governors of Oklahoma

Territorial (1890–1907)

Steele A Martin A Seay A Renfrow A Barnes A Jenkins A Grimes A

Ferguson A Frantz

State Seal of Oklahoma

State (since 1907)

Haskell A Cruce A Williams A Robertson A Walton A Trapp A Johnston A

Holloway A W. Murray A Marland A Phillips A Kerr A Turner A J. Murray

A Gary A Edmondson A Nigh A Bellmon A Bartlett A Hall A Boren A Nigh

A Bellmon A Walters A Keating A Henry

Italics indicate acting governors

Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Keating

Categories: 1944 births | Georgetown University alumni | Governors of

Oklahoma | Irish-American politicians | Living people | Members of the

Oklahoma House of Representatives | Oklahoma State Senators |

Roman Catholic activists | University of Oklahoma alumni | People from

St. Louis, Missouri | People from Tulsa, Oklahoma | Oklahoma lawyers |

Oklahoma Republicans | FBI agents | American Roman Catholics |

Associate Attorneys General of the United States | United States

Attorneys for the Northern District of Oklahoma

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Keating

Francis A. Keating

Francis A. Keating lives and/or works in

Washington, DC

Nickname: Frank

Francis A. Keating personal relations:

Catherine Dunn Heller – spouse

Other current Francis A. Keating relationships:

American Council of Life Insurers – president & CEO

Catholics for McCain National Steering Committee – co-chair

Chesapeake Energy Corporation – director

Economic Club of Washington – member

Federal City Council – president

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Foundation for the National Archives – director

National Commission on Energy Policy – commissioner

Stewart Information Services Corp. – advisory director

Francis A. Keating past relationships:

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – fundraiser

Oklahoma state government – governor

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – general counsel

U.S. Department of Justice – associated attorney general

U.S. Department of the Treasury – assistant secretary

Francis A. Keating connections, once removed:

Francis A. Keating is connected to ...

Chad Bradley & Associates >> through Chesapeake Energy Corporation

>> Map it

Clark & Wamberg LLC >> through American Council of Life Insurers >>

Map it

Crowell & Moring >> through American Council of Life Insurers >> Map

it

[And others – see page for listings]

<http://www.muckety.com/Francis-A-Keating/9123.muckety>

Federal City Council

People related to Federal City Council:

Donald E. Graham – trustee

John W. Hill – CEO

Boisfeuillet Jones Jr. – director

Francis A. Keating – president

Carol A. Melton – member

Federal City Council past relationships:

Ann McLaughlin Korologos – president

Kenneth R. Sparks – EVP

<http://www.muckety.com/Federal-City-Council/5002655.muckety>

**

Donald E. Graham

Donald E. Graham personal relations:

Katharine Graham – son

Mary Wissler Graham – spouse

Philip L. Graham – son

Elizabeth Graham Weymouth – sister

Katharine Weymouth – niece

Other current Donald E. Graham relationships:

District of Columbia College Access Program – chairman

Facebook – director

Federal City Council – trustee

Philip L. Graham Fund – trustee

Summit Fund of Washington – director

Washington Post Co. – chairman & CEO

Donald E. Graham past relationships:

2008 Bilderberg conference – participant

Pulitzer Prize Board – member

Washington Post – publisher

<http://www.muckety.com/Donald-E-Graham/4135.muckety>

**

John W. Hill

John W. Hill current relationships:

Economic Club of Washington – member

Federal City Council – CEO

<http://www.muckety.com/John-W-Hill/83729.muckety>

**

Boisfeuillet Jones Jr.

Nickname: Bo

Boisfeuillet Jones Jr. current relationships:

Associated Press – director

Economic Club of Washington – member

Federal City Council – director

Newspaper Association of America – director

Philip Merrill College of Journalism – board of visitors member

Washington Post – chairman

Washington Post Co. – vice chairman

Boisfeuillet Jones Jr. past relationships:

Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation – director

Harvard Crimson – president

Hill & Barlow – attorney

<http://www.muckety.com/Boisfeuillet-Jones-Jr/4090.muckety>

**

Francis A. Keating

Francis A. Keating lives and/or works in

Washington, DC (wikipedia entry mentions that he currently lives in
McLean, Va.)

Nickname: Frank

Francis A. Keating personal relations:

Catherine Dunn Heller – spouse

Other current Francis A. Keating relationships:

American Council of Life Insurers – president & CEO

Catholics for McCain National Steering Committee – co-chair

Chesapeake Energy Corporation – director

Economic Club of Washington – member

Federal City Council – president

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Foundation for the National Archives – director

National Commission on Energy Policy – commissioner

Stewart Information Services Corp. – advisory director

Francis A. Keating past relationships:

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – fundraiser

Oklahoma state government – governor

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – general counsel

U.S. Department of Justice – associated attorney general

U.S. Department of the Treasury – assistant secretary

Francis A. Keating connections, once removed:

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Francis-A-Keating/9123.muckety>

Carol A. Melton

Carol A. Melton lives and/or works in

McLean, VA

Carol A. Melton current relationships:

Council on Foreign Relations – member

Federal City Council – member

Time Warner Inc. – EVP

Carol A. Melton past relationships:

Viacom – EVP

Carol A. Melton connections, once removed:

Carol A. Melton is connected to ...

[Etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Carol-A-Melton/4479.muckety>

Ann McLaughlin Korologos

Ann McLaughlin Korologos

Ann McLaughlin Korologos personal relations:

Tom C. Korologos – spouse

Other current Ann McLaughlin Korologos relationships:

AMR Corporation – director

Aspen Institute – chairman emeritus

Charles A. Dana Foundation – director

Harman International Industries, Inc. – director

Host Hotels & Resorts, Inc. – director

Kellogg Company – director

RAND Corporation – chairman

Vulcan Materials Company – director

Ann McLaughlin Korologos past relationships:

Benedetto Gartland & Co. Inc. – senior adviser

Charles A. Dana Foundation – trustee

Federal City Council – president

Microsoft Corporation – director

President's Commission on Aviation Security and Terrorism –
chairman

Ronald Reagan administration – labor secretary

Urban Institute – trustee

U.S. Department of Labor – secretary

Wharton School – trustee

Ann McLaughlin Korologos connections, once removed:

Ann McLaughlin Korologos is connected to ...

[Etc/]

Tom C. Korologos

Tom C. Korologos lives and/or works in

Washington, DC

Tom C. Korologos personal relations:

Ann McLaughlin Korologos – spouse

Other current Tom C. Korologos relationships:

DLA Piper – strategic adviser

TCK International, LLC – chairman

Tom C. Korologos past relationships:

Belgium – U.S. ambassador

L. Paul Bremer III – senior counselor
Timmons & Company Inc. – co-founder
Tom C. Korologos connections, once removed:
Tom C. Korologos is connected to ...
Cohen Group >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Charles A. Baker III >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Berl Bernhard >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Koren B. Blair >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
James J. Blanchard >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
M. E. Day >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Jay A. Epstien >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Pamela Fulmer >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Gregory M. Gallo >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Penny Howe Gallo >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Jared Genser >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Richard A. Gephardt >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Robert Gold >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
James M. Koshland >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Mary Lavigne-Butler >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Jeffrey F. Liss >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Claudia Roeder Merrigan >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Lee I. Miller >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
George J. Mitchell >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Theodore J. Novak >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Dianne Greenberg Penchina >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Steven R. Phillips >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Steven D. Pidgeon >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Robert W. Smith Jr. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Catherine Zinn >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Staples, Inc. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Kellogg Company >> through Ann McLaughlin Korologos >> Map it
BP America Inc. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Signature Flight Support >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
I Have a Dream Foundation >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Applera Corporation >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Qualcomm Inc. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it
Globe Metallurgical Inc. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Amazon.com, Inc. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Ocean Duke Corp. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

National Business Coalition on E-Commerce & Privacy >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Crop 1 Insurance Direct Inc. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Cisco Systems, Inc. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Managed Funds Association >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Tokyo Electric Power Co. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

CareerBuilder >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

BDO Seidman, LLP >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

Stanford Financial Group >> through DLA Piper >> Map it

{ And others }

<http://www.muckety.com/Ann-McLaughlin-Korologos/58.muckety>

<http://www.muckety.com/Tom-C-Korologos/95089.muckety>

Federal City Council

People related to Federal City Council:

Donald E. Graham – trustee

John W. Hill – CEO

Boisfeuillet Jones Jr. – director

Francis A. Keating – president

Carol A. Melton – member

Federal City Council past relationships:

Ann McLaughlin Korologos – president

Kenneth R. Sparks – EVP

<http://www.muckety.com/Federal-City-Council/5002655.muckety>

Kenneth R. Sparks

Kenneth R. Sparks current relationships:
Center for International Private Enterprise – director
Economic Club of Washington – member

Kenneth R. Sparks past relationships:
Federal City Council – EVP

Kenneth R. Sparks connections, once removed:

Kenneth R. Sparks is connected to ...

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Kenneth-R-Sparks/83757.muckety>

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Federalist Society (see above in document)

R. Crosby Kemper III

R. Crosby Kemper III current relationships:

Federalist Society – business advisory council member

Midwest Research Institute – trustee

R. Crosby Kemper III past relationships:

UMB Financial Corporation – chairman & CEO

R. Crosby Kemper III connections, once removed:

R. Crosby Kemper III is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/R-Crosby-Kemper-III/9241.muckety>

R. Crosby Kemper

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Rufus Crosby Kemper Sr. (1892–1972) transformed City Center Bank into UMB Financial Corporation in Kansas City, Missouri, during his tenure from 1919 to 1967.

He contributed substantially to philanthropies in the Kansas City area

and Kemper Arena is named for him.

Rufus Crosby Kemper was born in Valley Falls, Kansas.

His father William T. Kemper bought City Center Bank (which was founded in 1913) during World War I.

The senior Kemper first appointed Crosby's younger brother James M. Kemper (James Madison Kemper) president of the bank in 1919. James resigned a month later and went on to become president of rival Commerce Bancshares. Crosby became president of the bank, a position he held until 1950 when his son R. Crosby Kemper Jr. took over (who in turn was succeeded by his son Crosby III). Crosby Sr. stayed on as director until 1967.

The rivalry between the brothers and their descendants defines much of Missouri financial and philanthropic history.

Crosby also served as a regent at Rockhurst University, president of Interstate Securities and director of Kansas City Title & Trust Company.

James died at age 70 in 1965. Crosby died in 1972 at age 80.

External links

* Kansas City Public Library History

* UMB Financial Corporation History

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R. Crosby Kemper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Crosby_Kemper)

UMB Financial Corporation (NASDAQ: UMBF) is American financial services company based in Kansas City, Missouri with operations in seven, mostly Midwestern, states. *The company owns commercial banks, a brokerage company, a community development corporation, a consulting company, a mutual fund servicing company, and 16 other*

subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2008, it had just under \$11 billion in assets.

Contents

- * 1 History
- * 2 See also
- * 3 References
- * 4 External links

History

The company was founded in 1913 as City Center Bank by William T. Kemper with \$1,100 in first-day deposits. William's son R. Crosby Kemper became president in 1919. Crosby's brother, James M. Kemper, worked on building Commerce Bancshares. City Center Bank started what is claimed to be the first drive-up window in 1928.

In 1934, the bank was renamed City National Bank & Trust Company, and opened its headquarters in downtown Kansas City at 928 Grand Boulevard. As banking laws changed, the bank formed a holding company and changed its name to United Missouri Bancshares, Inc. In 1994, the bank again changed its name to UMB Financial Corporation to better suit its expanding, multi-state business. In 2004, it began being traded on NASDAQ.

See also

- * Drive-up teller window

References

1. ^ a b c d e UMB Financial Corporation Reports 32 Percent Growth in Earnings for both Fourth Quarter and Full-Year 2008 . Yahoo – Finance. 2009-01-27. <http://finance.yahoo.com/news/UMB-Financial-Corporation-bw-14166727.html>. Retrieved on 2009-01-29.

- * UMB History
- * Reuters profile

External links

* UMB Bank website

Retrieved from

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UMB_Financial_Corporation

Categories: Companies listed on NASDAQ | Financial services companies of the United States | Banks based in Missouri | Companies based in Kansas City, Missouri

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UMB_Financial_Corporation

Federalist Society

People related to Federalist Society:

Spencer Abraham – member

Mickey D. Barnett – member

Bradford A. Berenson – member

Robert H. Bork – board of visitors co-chair

J. Stewart Bryan III – business advisory council member

Steven G. Calabresi – chairman

Joseph Cannon – business advisory council member

Michael Chertoff – member

Ann Coulter – member

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. – counselor

Viet D. Dinh – member

C. Boyden Gray – business advisory council member

Brent O. Hatch – treasurer

Orrin G. Hatch – board of visitors co-chair

Lois Haight Herrington – board of visitors member

Donald Paul Hodel – board of visitors member

Francis A. Keating – board of visitors member

R. Crosby Kemper III – business advisory council member

Harvey C. Koch – board of visitors member

Gary Lawson – secretary

Leonard A. Leo – EVP

Robert A. Levy – board of visitors member

David M. McIntosh – vice chairman
John G. Medlin Jr. – business advisory council member
Edwin Meese III – board of visitors member
Eugene B. Meyer – president
Theodore B. Olson – member, board of visitors member
Priscilla R. Owen – member
Andrew J. Redleaf – board of visitors member
Wm. Bradford Reynolds – board of visitors member
Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz – board of visitors member
Kenneth W. Starr – member
Nicholas John Stathis – business advisory council member
Paul S. Stevens – business advisory council member
Robert L. Strickland – business advisory council member
Other current Federalist Society relationships:
Castle Rock Foundation – donor
Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation – donor
Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation – donor
Sarah Scaife Foundation – donor
Federalist Society past relationships:
James Bopp Jr. – co-chairman
Steven G. Bradbury – member
Rachel K. Paulose – member
Searle Freedom Trust – funder

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Harvey C. Koch
Harvey C. Koch current relationships:
Federalist Society – board of visitors member

<http://www.muckety.com/Harvey-C-Koch/9130.muckety>

Gary Lawson

Gary Lawson current relationships:

Federalist Society – secretary

<http://www.muckety.com/Gary-Lawson/9125.muckety>

Leonard A. Leo

Leonard A. Leo current relationships:

Federalist Society – EVP

Leonard A. Leo past relationships:

A. Raymond Randolph – clerk

<http://www.muckety.com/Leonard-A-Leo/30484.muckety>

A. Raymond Randolph

A. Raymond Randolph current relationships:

George Mason University School of Law – law professor

U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit – judge

A. Raymond Randolph past relationships:

Leonard A. Leo – clerk

Pepper Hamilton LLP – partner

<http://www.muckety.com/A-Raymond-Randolph/30407.muckety>

U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit

People related to U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit:

Merrick B. Garland – judge

Brett M. Kavanaugh – judge

A. Raymond Randolph – judge

David B. Sentelle – chief judge

U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit past relationships:

Robert H. Bork – circuit judge

Douglas H. Ginsburg – judge

Ruth Bader Ginsburg – justice

Abner J. Mikva – chief judge

John G. Roberts Jr. – justice

Antonin Scalia – justice

<http://www.muckety.com/U-S-Court-of-Appeals-for-the-D-C-Circuit/5008689.muckety>

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Federalist Society

Robert A. Levy

Robert A. Levy current relationships:

Cato Institute – director

D.C. gun lawsuit – co-counsel & financier

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Institute for Justice – director

Robert A. Levy past relationships:

CDA Investment Technologies – founder & CEO

Douglas H. Ginsburg – clerk

Royce C. Lamberth – clerk

Robert A. Levy connections, once removed:

Robert A. Levy is connected to ...

[Etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Robert-A-Levy/9250.muckety>

**

Institute for Justice

People related to Institute for Justice:

Mark Babunovic – director

Arthur Dantchik – director

Bob Gelfond – director

David Kennedy – chairman

Robert A. Levy – director

Jim Lintott – director

Chip Mellor – president

Stephen Modzelewski – director

Abigail Thernstrom – director

Gerrit Wormhoudt – director

Other current Institute for Justice relationships:

Castle Rock Foundation – donor

Roe Foundation – donor

Sarah Scaife Foundation – donor

Institute for Justice past relationships:

Clint Bolick – VP

Mark Babunovic

Mark Babunovic current relationships:

Bank of New York Mellon Corporation – VP

Institute for Justice – director

Mark Babunovic connections, once removed:

Mark Babunovic is connected to ...

Bank of New York Company >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it

Mellon Financial Corporation >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it

Pershing, LLC >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it

Behdad Alizadeh >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it

David Almeida >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it

Thomas E. Angers >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it

Frank J. Biondi Jr. >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it

[And others ...]

<http://www.muckety.com/Mark-Babunovic/30751.muckety>

<http://www.muckety.com/Institute-for-Justice/5000970.muckety>

from Federalist Society (cont.)

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

David M. McIntosh

David M. McIntosh current relationships:

Federalist Society – vice chairman

<http://www.muckety.com/David-M-McIntosh/9093.muckety>

John G. Medlin Jr.

John G. Medlin Jr. lives and/or works in

Winston-Salem, NC

John G. Medlin Jr. current relationships:

Federalist Society – business advisory council member

Research Triangle Foundation of North Carolina – director

Salem College – trustee

Wake Forest University – life trustee

John G. Medlin Jr. past relationships:

Wachovia Corporation – chairman

John G. Medlin Jr. connections, once removed:

John G. Medlin Jr. is connected to ...

[ETC.]

<http://www.muckety.com/John-G-Medlin-Jr/9162.muckety>

**

Wachovia Corporation

Wachovia Corporation is based in Charlotte, NC

Business sector:

national commercial banks

Wachovia Corporation financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Wachovia Corporation:

John D. Baker II – director

Peter C. Browning – director

John T. Casteen III – director

Ranjana B. Clark – EVP

Thomas Hal Clarke Jr. – attorney

Douglas R. Edwards – attorney

Jerry Gitt – director

William H. Goodwin Jr. – director

Rebecca S. Henderson – attorney

Maryellen C. Herringer – director

Robert A. Ingram – director

Donald M. James – director

Stanhope A. Kelly – president

Mackey J. McDonald – director

Joseph Neubauer – director

Walter S. Price – SVP

Timothy D. Proctor – director

Ernest S. Rady – director & group chairman

Vincent D. Randazzo – director of government relations

Van L. Richey – director

Samuel A. Schreiber – regional president

Ruth G. Shaw – director

Deborah R. Shore – SVP

Lanty L. Smith – director

Robert K. Steel – CEO

Mark C. Treanor – general counsel

Dona Davis Young – director

Other current Wachovia Corporation relationships:

Angus & Nickerson – lobby firm

C2 Group LLC – lobby firm

Capitol Hill Strategies LLC – lobby firm

Cypress Advocacy LLC – lobby firm

Financial Services Roundtable – member company

Golden West Financial Corporation – acquirer

Jenkins Hill Consulting – lobby firm

Kilpatrick Stockton – lobby firm

Porterfield & Lowenthal – lobby firm

Public Strategies Washington Inc. – lobby firm

Sullivan & Cromwell – lobby firm

Wells Fargo & Co. – acquirer

World Savings – merged company

Wachovia Corporation past relationships:

American International Group, Inc. – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Leslie M. Baker Jr. – chairman

Robert J. Brown – director

Jean E. Davis – EVP

John L. Douglas – attorney

Robert P. Kelly – CFO

Robert S. McCoy – vice chairman & CFO

John G. Medlin Jr. – chairman

David Gary Thompson – EVP

G. Kennedy Thompson – president & CEO

Wachovia Bank – subsidiary

John C. Whitaker Jr. – director

<http://www.muckety.com/Wachovia-Corporation/5002029.muckety>

Robert P. Kelly

Robert P. Kelly lives and/or works in

New York, NY

Robert P. Kelly current relationships:

Bank of New York Mellon Corporation – chairman & CEO

Robert P. Kelly past relationships:

Mellon Financial Corporation – chairman & president & CEO

Wachovia Corporation – CFO

Robert P. Kelly connections, once removed:

Robert P. Kelly is connected to ...

Bank of New York Company >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it
Pershing, LLC >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it
Behdad Alizadeh >> through Bank of New York Mellon Corporation >> Map it

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Robert-P-Kelly/31272.muckety>

Federalist Society (cont.)

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Edwin Meese III

Edwin Meese III lives and/or works in
Washington, DC

Edwin Meese III current relationships:

Capital Research Center – director

Center for the Study of the Presidency – trustee

Committee on the Present Danger – member

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Heritage Foundation – fellow

Hoover Institution – visiting fellow

Landmark Legal Foundation – director

National College of District Attorney – regent

University of San Diego School of Law – board of visitors member

Edwin Meese III past relationships:

1980 Ronald Reagan presidential campaign – chief of staff and senior issues adviser

Steven G. Calabresi – special assistant

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. – counsel to the attorney general

Iraq Study Group – member

Libby Legal Defense Trust – advisory committee member

Rohr Industries Inc. – VP

Ronald Reagan administration – counsellor to the president

Ronald Reagan administration – attorney general & counsellor to the president

Joseph E. Schmitz – special assistant

U.S. Department of Justice – attorney general

Edwin Meese III connections, once removed:

Edwin Meese III is connected to ...

[Seriously, ETC. . . .]

<http://www.muckety.com/Edwin-Meese-III/425.muckety>

Eugene B. Meyer

Eugene B. Meyer current relationships:

Federalist Society – president

Eugene B. Meyer connections, once removed:

<http://www.muckety.com/Eugene-B-Meyer/9118.muckety>

Arena Profile: Eugene B. Meyer

Eugene B. Meyer

Eugene B. Meyer is President of the Federalist Society and has served as Executive Director and CEO of the organization for more than 25 years. He is responsible for shepherding the organization from a small group of law students to a community of 42,000 lawyers, law students, academics, judges and others interested in the rule of law.

The Society now includes a Students Chapter at every ABA accredited law school in the country and Lawyers Chapters in 65 major cities across the nation. Gene earned his B.A. in history at Yale in 1975 and his M.A. in political science from the London School of Economics in 1976. Gene has served as a Board Member for the U.S. Chess Center and is

currently on the Board of the Holman Foundation. He holds the title of International Chess Master and has served as a Philadelphia Society Trustee. *Gene lives in McLean, Virginia, with his wife Lori and their son.*
Eugene B. Meyer's Recent Discussions

*

Sarah Palin is scheduled to give her first interview Thursday to ABC's Charles Gibson. What single question would you be sure to ask if you were him?

Were you to end up as President what would be your approach to appointing judges?

http://www.politico.com/arena/bio/eugene_b_meyer.html

Roberts a Federalist Society Leader, Despite Denials

July 25, 2005

The conservative Federalist Society has been a force on the right for decades, and counts three former or current Bush Cabinet Secretaries among its membership. Supreme Court Nominee John G. Roberts, Jr. denies any membership with the Federalist Society. The White House went so far as to call reporters who wrote that he was a member, and told them that Roberts, in fact, did not recall being a member. However, a 1997-1998 Leadership Directory names Roberts as a member of the steering committee. Roberts continues to deny membership despite the revelation of the directory and the White House continues to cover for him. The Republican Administration calls for a fair confirmation process, but how fair can that process be if the nominee and the White House will not be frank with the American people?

Roberts' Name Listed in Federalist Society Leadership Directory

Roberts Was on the Federalist Society Steering Committee According to its 1997-1998 Leadership Directory. The Washington Post obtained a copy of the Federalist Society Lawyers' Division Leadership Directory, 1997-1998. The directory lists Roberts, then a partner at the law firm

Hogan & Hartson, as a member of the steering committee of the organization's Washington chapter. Included in the entry is his firm's address and telephone number. Since Roberts has served only two years on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and has a long career as a government and private-sector lawyer, he does not have much of a public paper record that would show his judicial philosophy. Working with the Federalist Society would reveal an extremist right wing philosophy. Though the organization keeps its membership rolls secret, many high profile members of the Bush Administration are acknowledged current or former members. [Washington Post, 7/25/05]

* Roberts Is One of 19 Steering Committee Members Listed in the Directory. The Federalist Society Leadership Directory lists Roberts as one of the 19 steering committee members. The Post reported that, Among the others on the list are such prominent conservatives as William Bradford Reynolds, a Justice Department civil rights chief in the Reagan Administration; Ethics and Public Policy Center President M. Edward Whelan III; and the late Barbara Olson, who was a Capitol Hill staff member at the time. Her husband, former U.S. solicitor general Theodore B. Olson, is listed as president of the chapter. [Washington Post, 7/25/05]

* Roberts Was Recruited to Serve on Steering Committee. Federalist Society Executive Vice President Leonard A. Leo said that either he or another official of the organization recruited Roberts for the committee. Roberts's task was to serve as a point of contact within the firm to let people know what is going on with the organization. [Washington Post, 7/25/05]

Roberts Has Publicly Denied Membership in the Federalist Society Since 2001. The Washington Post reported, In 2001, after he was nominated by President Bush for the seat he currently holds on the court of appeals, Roberts spoke to Post reporter James V. Grimaldi and asked him to correct an item Grimaldi had written that described Roberts as a member of the Federalist Society. In a subsequent column, Grimaldi wrote that Roberts 'is not and never has been a member of the Federalist Society, as previous reported in this column.' [Washington Post, 7/25/05]

* Roberts Failed to Divulge Membership in the Federalist Society During His Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. In a 2003 Senate Judiciary Committee questionnaire, Roberts does not include the Federalist Society in the list of organizations of which he is a member. [Senate Judiciary Committee Questionnaire, 2003]

* Today, Roberts Declined to Explain Listing in the Federalist Society Directory. Supreme Court nominee John Roberts declined to explain why he was listed in a Federalist Society leadership directory when the White House says he doesn't recall being a member of the conservative legal organization. Roberts was asked by a reporter about the discrepancy during a morning meeting with Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif. His only reply was, No, no, no thanks. [AP, 7/25/05]

White House Officials Cover for Roberts, Stating That They Would Deny His Membership Even If They Had Known of Roberts Work on the Steering Committee. The day after Bush announced Roberts's nomination, the officials working on the nomination asked the White House press office to call each news organization that had reported Roberts's membership to tell them that he did not recall being a member. The Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, USA Today and the Associated Press printed corrections. White House spokeswoman Dana Perino said Roberts has no recollection of being a member of the Federalist Society, or its steering committee. Roberts has acknowledged taking part in some Federalist Society activities, Perino said. When asked if the White House would have done so knowing about the leadership directory, Perino said Yes. [Washington Post, 7/25/05]

Vital Stats: The Federalist Society

Group Website: <http://www.fed-soc.org>

Group's Location: Washington, DC

Group's Officers: Eugene B. Meyer, President; Leonard A. Leo, Executive Vice President.

Board of Directors: Prof. Steven G. Calabresi, National Co-Chairman; Hon. David M. McIntosh, National Co-Chairman; Prof. Gary Lawson, Director; Mr. Eugene B. Meyer, Director; Hon. T. Kenneth Cribb Jr, Counselor; Mr. Brent O. Hatch, Treasurer.

Group's Mission Statement: In its mission and purpose, the Federalist Society is unique. By providing a forum for legal experts of opposing views to interact with members of the legal profession, the judiciary, law students, academics, and the architects of public policy, the Society has redefined the terms of legal debate. Our expansion in membership, chapters, and program activity has been matched by the rapid growth of the Society's reputation and the quality and influence of our events. We have fostered a greater appreciation for the role of separation of powers; federalism; limited, constitutional government; and the rule of law in protecting individual freedom and traditional values. Overall, the Society's efforts are improving our present and future leaders' understanding of the principles underlying American law.

Federalist Society Is A Conservative Legal Network Of 25,000 Members. The Federalist Society is a collection of conservative to libertarian attorneys dedicated to preserving strong states rights positions that works hard to promote its members through ideological networking. The Federalist Society also works to promote its members to the federal judiciary. Founded by a group of conservative law students in 1982 at the University of Chicago and Yale law schools, the Federalist Society was originally supervised by Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and Yale Law School professor Judge Robert Bork. Today, the Federalist Society has grown to include more than 25,000 conservative attorneys, policy experts and political activists, and operates on an annual budget of \$3 million. According to the Oregonian, [a]t the bedrock of the Federalist Society is an unbending belief in limited government and a skeptical approach to regulation. In conservative circles, membership in or association with the society has become a badge of ideological and political reliability. Roberts's membership was routinely reported by news organizations in the context of his work in two GOP administrations and legal assistance to the party during the contested 2000 presidential election in Florida. [The Nation, 3/26/01; New York Times, 5/9/01; Will column, Newsweek, 5/14/01; Institute for

Democracy briefing paper, The Federalist Society and the Challenge to a Democratic Jurisprudence, 1/01; <http://www.fed-soc.org>; Oregonian, 4/19/01; Washington Post, 7/25/05]

Federalist Society Members Are Anti-Choice Activists. The Federalist Society actively targets the 1973 Roe v. Wade ruling that legalized abortion. According to NARAL, Of the twelve lawyers the Society currently designates on its website as ‘experts’ on abortion/Roe v. Wade, almost all have fought for Roe’s overturn; many have actively campaigned outside the courtroom for anti-choice causes, and several have engaged in political efforts against Roe. [NARAL Fact Sheet on Federalist Society, www.naral.org]

Federalist Society Members Called For Abolition of SEC, Overturning Brady Bill, Supported California Anti-Affirmative Action Initiative. Members of the Federalist Society are proponents of many conservative causes, which they frequently advocate in the practice group newsletters. In the Summer, 1998 Corporations, Securities and Antitrust newsletter, an article headlined The Case for Abolishing the SEC was featured. An early issue of the Civil Rights practice group newsletter was almost exclusively devoted to Proposition 209, according to the Institute for Democracy. Past Federalism and Separation of Powers practice group newsletters have discussed invalidation of the Brady Bill. The Fall, 1997 Labor and Employment Law practice group newsletter featured an article entitled Sex, Lies and Statistics: The Wage Gap. [Institute for Democracy briefing paper, The Federalist Society and the Challenge to a Democratic Jurisprudence, 1/01]

Federalist Society Members Have Argued Against Affirmative Action, Punitive Damages Awards By Juries. Members of the Federalist Society have argued some of the most conservative positions in law and politics, including: affirmative action programs are unconstitutional discrimination against whites; the Fifth Amendment takings provision supports constitutional challenges to a number of laws, from zoning to workers compensation laws; harassment-free workplace laws violate free speech rules; and that punitive damages awards by juries are a capricious, unpredictable, randomly destructive scheme of

punishment. [Washington Post, 4/18/01]

http://www.democrats.org/a/2005/07/scotus_nominee.php

Debating the Subtle Sway of the Federalist Society

By JASON DePARLE

Published: August 1, 2005

Correction Appended

WASHINGTON, July 31 – I am a member of the Federalist Society, and I do not know, quite frankly, what it stands for.

The transcript does not say whether people in the Senate hearing room responded with disbelief. But that is how one person headed for a top job in the Justice Department, Viet D. Dinh, described his relationship with the society, a conservative legal group whose influence is the source of ever-swelling myth, mystery, insinuation, denial and debate.

Skip to next paragraph

Enlarge This Image

Jaime Rose for The New York Times

Eugene B. Meyer, president of the Federalist Society, said idealism attracted members.

In a new Washington ritual, President Bush has repeatedly drawn from the Federalist Society for cabinet members, senior aides and judges. And perhaps to deflect what many conservatives call unfair attacks by liberals, the nominees have repeatedly claimed to know little about the group's beliefs.

White House aides have worked hard to put distance between the society and John G. Roberts, the federal appeals judge Mr. Bush has nominated for the Supreme Court. They have even demanded corrections from newspapers that identified him as a member.

Then an old directory surfaced last week, listing Judge Roberts as part of one of the group's steering committees. The White House spokesmen clung to their line; since Judge Roberts had not, apparently, written a \$25 membership check, he was not a formal member.

Who cares? Lots of people, it seems, because a fight over the influence of the Federalist Society is a proxy in the war over the federal judiciary and the Constitution itself.

Remarkable in its growth and reach, the society was founded in 1982 by law students unhappy with what they saw as liberal dominance in law school faculties and the courts. It now claims 35,000 participants (some paying dues and some not) and has chapters in virtually every law school and in 60 cities. Part of the society's influence stems from its sponsorship of public debates, which hone and promote conservative points of view.

But much of the influence, and most of the intrigue, flows from an informal social network, which members use to advance one another's causes and careers. Openly and behind the scenes, members have played prominent roles in the most pitched political battles in recent years, including the impeachment of President Bill Clinton and the Florida recount fracas in 2000 that led to the election of Mr. Bush.

The society takes few official positions. But to some liberal critics, the activism of its members conjures all they fear about the legal right, from the defense of states' rights and business interests to attacks on affirmative action, gay rights and abortion. One liberal blog, democrats.com, called the group the conservative cabal that is attacking America from within.

Ralph G. Neas, president of People for the American Way, a liberal advocacy group, did not go that far in an interview last week. But he pointed to the society as a link between Judge Roberts and two Supreme Court justices many on the left abhor, Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas. Justice Scalia was a faculty adviser to the society, and Justice Thomas has praised its work and spoken at its events.

Just because someone belongs to the Federalist Society does not inherently disqualify them, Mr. Neas said. But it certainly raises a lot of questions about whether that individual adheres to the judicial philosophy of Clarence Thomas and Antonin Scalia, who are not mainstream conservatives, he said.

Leaders of the group cry foul. Steven G. Calabresi, a law professor at Northwestern University who helped found the group as a law student at Yale and is now chairman of its board, evoked the question Senator Joseph McCarthy used a half-century ago in hunting Communists: There's been an element of 'Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Federalist Society?'

It's worse than McCarthyism, because at least McCarthy was going after people who advocated a total dictatorship, he said. We don't even hold a unified set of views.

Although the group endorses a few broad principles like the separation of powers and a faithful adherence to Constitutional text, Mr. Calabresi said there was much disagreement on particulars. The Federalist Society is a debate club, he said.

The blurred lines between the group's official debate-club role and the private activities of many of its members were on display last week as the group's longtime president, Eugene B. Meyer, dismissed as silly accusations that the society was exercising secret influence. That's just not how we operate, he said.

Mr. Meyer said outside observers often failed to recognize the idealism that attracted members. I don't mean to sound too goody-two-shoes about this, but it's an interest in good government and how people can do the best for the society, he said. Recalling a trip through rural Mexico, Mr. Meyer spoke of the Stone Age living conditions there as an example of how people suffer when they haven't had the rule of law.

Yet down the hall from Mr. Meyer's office, a vacated desk testified to the more activist role that members often play. It belonged to Leonard A.

Leo, the executive vice president, who doubles as the head of Catholic outreach for the Republican Party and who has taken a leave of absence to help Judge Roberts win confirmation.

As he argued that the society's influence flowed from its intellectual work – I sound a little like a broken record, but what I'm excited about are the ideas – Mr. Meyer also said he had benefited from news media training by Creative Response Concepts. That is the public relations firm that represented Swift Boat Veterans for Truth, the group whose advertisements in last year's presidential campaign attacked the war record of Senator John Kerry, the Democratic nominee.

The Federalist Society hired the firm, Mr. Meyer said, to train members and place them on television shows during the confirmation process. He said the goal was to educate the public on the role of judges and courts. Given the general philosophical outlook, the chances are very good that they'll support the nominee, Mr. Meyer said. But that's not the purpose.

In the early days of the Bush presidency, administration officials said about a quarter of their judicial nominees were recommended by the Washington headquarters of the society. Mr. Meyer said the advice came from staff members speaking in their private capacities, not as official representatives.

With an annual budget of \$5.5 million, the society has benefited from decades of support from prominent conservative organizations, including the John M. Olin, Sarah Scaife, and Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundations.

In the 1990's, three Federalist Society lawyers, Jerome M. Marcus, Richard W. Porter and George T. Conway, played important but covert roles in helping Paula Corbin Jones sue President Clinton for sexual harassment. They also worked behind the scenes to disclose Mr. Clinton's affair with a White House intern, Monica Lewinsky.

Kenneth W. Starr, the independent counsel whose report led to Mr. Clinton's impeachment, is a prominent member of the society, as is Theodore B. Olson, who successfully argued *Bush v. Gore*, the case that

stopped the Florida recount in 2000 and ensured Mr. Bush's election.

According to the Senate Judiciary Committee, 15 of the 41 appeals court judges confirmed under Mr. Bush have identified themselves as members of the group. Complaining that the society serves as the secret handshake of Mr. Bush's judicial nominees, Senator Richard J. Durbin, an Illinois Democrat on the committee, has repeatedly questioned them about the group's mission statement. Their answers, he said, have ranged from the amusing to the preposterous.

Carolyn Kuhl, who later withdrew her stalled bid for an appeals court seat, wrote, I did not participate in writing the mission statement.

Therefore I am unable to opine, she said.

Jeffrey S. Sutton, who won a seat on the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, said, I have no idea what their philosophy is.

Mr. Dinh, who left his Justice Department position in 2003 and now teaches law at Georgetown, said he answered candidly at his confirmation hearing. I did not know, and still do not know, what the society stands for because it has no stated philosophy other than the exchange of ideas, he said. There's no evasion in that. It's just as straightforward as it gets.

Mr. Durbin's questions did bring sharp words from one society member. I am on the board of advisers of the Federalist Society, and I am darn proud of it, said Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican on the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Hatch called the society a group of lawyers who are just sick and tired of the leftward leanings of our government.

Among those with a complex view of the group is Guido Calabresi, a federal appeals court judge and an uncle of Steven Calabresi. Judge Calabresi, a former dean of Yale Law School, was appointed by President Clinton, and his academic views are to the left of his nephew's.

The Federalist Society was, when it got started, a wonderful idea, Judge

Calabresi said, and it has made a lot of conservative thought seem as respectable and attractive as it is. But he worries that its career-advancement role invites distrust and promotes conformity.

It becomes something of a secret society, he said. The conversation becomes a conversation among people who already know what they're going to say.

Anticipating the criticism, Steven Calabresi fired off a pre-emptive e-mail message to a reporter, arguing that the same could be said of elite law schools like Yale.

Unlike many arguments about the Federalist Society, though, this one promises to end amicably: the two Calabresis, close friends and mutual admirers, will soon be off for a shared vacation.

Correction: August 4, 2005, Thursday:

An article on Monday about the influence of the Federalist Society, a conservative legal group, omitted attribution for the first press report that a society directory listed Judge John G. Roberts Jr., nominee for the Supreme Court, as a member of one of the group's steering committees, a role Mr. Roberts has said he does not remember. It was reported by The Washington Post.

More Articles in Washington >

<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/08/01/politics/politicsspecial1/01federalist.fpagewanted=all>

Federalist Society

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies

The Federalist Society logo, depicting the silhouette of James Madison's bust

Type legal

Purpose/focus To promote the principles that the state exists to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to our Constitution, and that it is emphatically the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be.[1]

Location Washington, DC

President Eugene B. Meyer[2]

Website <http://www.fed-soc.org/>

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies, most frequently called simply the Federalist Society, is an organization of conservatives and libertarians seeking reform of the current American legal system[1] in accordance with an originalist interpretation of the Constitution. The Federalist Society began at Yale Law School, Harvard Law School, and the University of Chicago Law School in 1982 as a student organization that challenged what its members perceived as the orthodox American liberal ideology found in most law schools. The Society is founded on the principles that the state exists to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to our Constitution, and that it is emphatically the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be. [1]

The Society currently has chapters at over 180 United States law schools and claims a membership of over 20,000 practicing attorneys (organized as alumni chapters within the Society's Lawyers Division) in sixty cities.[1] Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C. Through speaking events, lectures, and other activities, the Federalist Society provides a forum for legal experts of opposing views to interact with members of the legal profession, the judiciary, law students, and academics.[1]

Contents

- * 1 Background
- * 2 Funding and history
- * 3 Aims and membership
- * 4 Further reading
- * 5 See also
- * 6 References

Background

The Society looks to Federalist Paper Number 78[3] for an articulation of the virtue of judicial restraint, as written by Alexander Hamilton: It can be of no weight to say that the courts, on the pretense of a repugnancy, may substitute their own pleasure to the constitutional intentions of the legislature.... The courts must declare the sense of the law; and if they should be disposed to exercise WILL instead of JUDGMENT, the consequence would equally be the substitution of their pleasure to that of the legislative body.

Its logo is a silhouette of former President and Constitution author James Madison, who co-wrote the Federalist Papers. Commissioner Paul S. Atkins of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission considered Federalist Society members the heirs of James Madison's legacy in a speech he gave in January 2008 to the Federalist Society Lawyers' Chapter of Dallas, Texas. Madison is generally credited as the father of the Constitution and became the fourth President of the United States.[4]

The Society's name is said to have been based on the 18th-century Federalist Party;[5] however, James Madison associated with Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republican Party in opposition to Federalist Party policies borne from a loose interpretation of the Commerce Clause. The Federalist Society's views are more associated with the general meaning of Federalism (particularly the New Federalism) and the content of the Federalist Papers than with the later Federalist Party.

Funding and history

The Federalist Society is funded by member dues and by grants.

The society was begun by a group including Edwin Meese, Robert Bork, Ted Olson and Steven Calabresi, and its members have included Supreme Court justices Antonin Scalia, John Roberts, Jr. and Samuel

Aims and membership

In working to promote the ideology set forth in its Statement of Principles, the Society has created a network of intellectuals that extends to all levels of the legal community. The Student Division has more than 5,000 law students as members and, through the national office's network of legal experts, the Society provides speakers for differing viewpoints at law school events. The activities of the Student Division are complemented by the activities of the Lawyers Division, which comprises more than 20,000 legal professionals, and the Faculty Division, which includes many in the academic legal community.

The Society seeks to debate constitutional issues and public policy questions, and this commitment extends to inviting speakers who do not agree with the society's principles. For example, past invitees include Justice Stephen Breyer and law professor Alan Dershowitz, two legal authorities who disagree with many of the Society's views. Society member and UCLA law professor Eugene Volokh explained this willingness to discuss other views by writing, We think that a fair debate between us and our liberal adversaries will win more converts for our positions than for the other side's. [7] In the words of Dan Lowenstein, a Democrat and political appointee of former California governor Jerry Brown, The Federalist Society is one of the few student organizations putting on public events that contribute to the intellectual life of the law school. [7] The Federalist Society's guide to forming and running a chapter of the society claims that the organization creates an informal network of people with shared views which can provide assistance in job placement. [8]

Federalist Society members helped to encourage President George W. Bush's decision to terminate the American Bar Association's nearly half-century-old monopoly on rating judicial nominees' qualifications for office. Since the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American Bar Association has provided the service to presidents of both parties and the nation by vetting the qualifications of those under consideration for lifetime appointment to the federal judiciary. The

Federalist Society believed the ABA showed a liberal bias in its recommendations.[9][10][11] For example, while former Supreme Court clerks nominated to the Court of Appeals by Democrats had an average rating of slightly below well qualified, similar Republican nominees were rated on average as only qualified/well qualified. In addition the ABA gave Ronald Reagan's judicial nominees Richard Posner and Frank H. Easterbrook its lowest possible ratings of qualified/not qualified . [12] Judges Posner and Easterbrook have gone on to become the two most highly-cited judges in the federal appellate judiciary.[13]

Further reading

* Teles, Steven M. (2008), *The Rise of the Conservative Legal Movement: The Battle for Control of the Law*, Princeton University Press, ISBN 0691122083

See also

* United States Constitution

* American Bar Association

References

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External links

- * The Federalist Society
- * List of chapters from the official website
- * New York Times, August 1, 2005, Debating the Subtle Sway of the Federalist Society
- * Federalist Society response to August 1, 2005, New York Times article
- * Washington Post, July 29, 2005, What the Federalist Society Stands For
- * 26th Annual Student Symposium Homepage, hosted by Northwestern University School of Law
- * 25th Annual Student Symposium Homepage, hosted by Columbia Law

School

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Categories: Bradley Foundation | Conservative organizations in the United States | Political advocacy groups in the United States

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalist_Society

Federalist Society – (cont.)

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Theodore B. Olson

Theodore B. Olson personal relations:

Michael R. Milken – attorney

Barbara K. Olson – spouse

Other current Theodore B. Olson relationships:

Federalist Society – board of visitors member, member

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP – partner

Theodore B. Olson past relationships:

2000 George W. Bush presidential campaign – attorney

George W. Bush – represented in Bush v. Gore

Armand Hammer – attorney

Office of the Solicitor General – solicitor general

Jonathan Pollard – attorney

U.S. Department of Justice – solicitor general

Theodore B. Olson connections, once removed:

Theodore B. Olson is connected to ...

[Etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Theodore-B-Olson/9276.muckety>

(see above)

Armand Hammer

Hammer was convicted in 1976 of making \$54,000 in illegal campaign contributions to President Richard M. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

Armand Hammer personal relations:

Frances Hammer – spouse

Julian Hammer – son

Michael A. Hammer – grandson

Other current Armand Hammer relationships:

Hammer – author

Armand Hammer past relationships:

George H.W. Bush – pardoned

Hammer Galleries Inc. – owner

Hammer Museum – founder

Knoedler & Company – owner

Mutual Broadcasting System – chairman

Occidental Petroleum Corp. – chairman

Theodore B. Olson – attorney

<http://www.muckety.com/Armand-Hammer/152704.muckety>

Occidental Petroleum Corp.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. is based in Los Angeles, CA

Business sector:

crude petroleum & natural gas

Occidental Petroleum Corp. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Occidental Petroleum Corp.:

Spencer Abraham – director

Ronald W. Burkle – director

John S. Chalsty – director

Stephen I. Chazen – president & CFO

William A. Collins Jr. – VP

Edward P. Djerejian – director

John E. Feick – director

Ray R. Irani – chairman & CEO

Irvin W. Maloney – director

Avedick B. Poladian – director

Rodolfo Segovia – director

Aziz R.D. Syriani – director

Rosemary Tomich – director

Walter L. Weisman – director

Other current Occidental Petroleum Corp. relationships:

O'Melveny & Myers LLP – lobby firm

Occidental Petroleum Corp. past relationships:

R. Chad Dreier – director

Armand Hammer – chairman

Dale R. Laurance – president

<http://www.muckety.com/Occidental-Petroleum-Corp/5002175.muckety>

O'Melveny & Myers LLP

People related to O'Melveny & Myers LLP:

Kenneth L. Blalack – attorney

Brian P. Brooks – attorney

Greyson Bryan – partner

Greyson L. Bryan – attorney

Joe Calabrese – attorney

Dale M. Cendali – partner

Carla J. Christofferson – partner

William T. Coleman Jr. – senior partner

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. – chair

Thomas E. Donilon – partner

Arthur Duff – attorney

Judd Grossman – attorney

Melissa Holyoak – attorney

Rohit Khanna – attorney

Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas – attorney

Richard G. Parker – partner

Stephen Scharf – attorney

Robert Schwartz – attorney

Dean M. Weiner – of counsel

Other current O'Melveny & Myers LLP relationships:

Civil Justice Reform Group – lobby firm

Hess Corporation – lobby firm

Institute for Legal Reform – lobby firm

International Olympic Committee – lobby firm

Occidental Petroleum Corp. – lobby firm

O'Melveny & Myers LLP past relationships:

Zoe Baird – partner

Joshua B. Bolten – lawyer

Kathleen Brown – attorney

Warren Christopher – chairman

Derek Douglas – associate

Danielle Gray – lawyer

John D. Hardy Jr. – partner

David A. Hollander – attorney

Ron Klain – partner

Troy A. Paredes – lawyer

Gilbert T. Ray – partner

Donald R. Spuehler – partner

John Suydam – partner

James R. Ukropina – partner

Daniel Weiss – attorney

<http://www.muckety.com/OMelveny-Myers-LLP/5001425.muckety>

Kathleen Brown

Kathleen Brown personal relations:

Jerry Brown – sister

Pat Brown – father

Van Gordon Sauter – spouse

Other current Kathleen Brown relationships:

Children’s Hospital Los Angeles – director

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. – senior adviser

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce – director

Kathleen Brown past relationships:

California Endowment – director

Countrywide Financial Corporation – director

Los Angeles Unified School District – board member

O’Melveny & Myers LLP – attorney

State of California – treasurer

<http://www.muckety.com/Kathleen-Brown/8263.muckety>

Joshua B. Bolten

Joshua B. Bolten past relationships:

2000 George W. Bush presidential campaign – policy director

George W. Bush administration – chief of staff

Goldman Sachs International – executive director

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative – general counsel

O'Melveny & Myers LLP – lawyer

U.S. Office of Management and Budget – director

<http://www.muckety.com/Joshua-B-Bolten/884.muckety>

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr.

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. lives and/or works in
Alexandria, VA

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. current relationships:

Brookings Institution – trustee

New York University School of Law – graduate

O'Melveny & Myers LLP – chair

President's Intelligence Advisory Board – member

University of Tennessee – graduate

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. past relationships:

1980 Howard H. Baker Jr. presidential campaign – general counsel

***2008 John McCain presidential campaign – head of vice presidential
search***

Howard H. Baker Jr. – chief legislative assistant and counsel

Committee on War Powers – chair

Fannie Mae – lobbyist

Federal Advisory Committee on Nuclear Failsafe – member

Lockheed Martin Corporation – lobbyist

Ronald Reagan – counsel to the president

Supreme Court Fellows Commission – member

U.S. Naval Academy – board of visitors member

Vinson & Elkins – partner

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. connections, once removed:

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. is connected to ...

[ETC.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Arthur-B-Culvahouse-Jr/75.muckety>

Thomas E. Donilon

Nickname: Tom

Thomas E. Donilon current relationships:

2008 Obama-Biden transition team – member

American Friends of Bilderberg – director

Brookings Institution – trustee

Miller Center of Public Affairs – governing council member

O'Melveny & Myers LLP – partner

Thomas E. Donilon past relationships:

2008 Bilderberg conference – participant

Fannie Mae – lobbyist

U.S. Department of State – chief of staff

Thomas E. Donilon connections, once removed:

Thomas E. Donilon is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Thomas-E-Donilon/1581.muckety>

Miller Center of Public Affairs

People related to Miller Center of Public Affairs:

Gerald L. Baliles – director

Michael R. Beschloss – governing council member

Mortimer M. Caplin – governing council member

John T. Casteen III – governing council member

Thomas E. Donilon – governing council member

Eugene V. Fife – governing council member

W. Heywood Fralin – governing council member

Daniel K. Frierson – governing council member

Arthur Garson Jr. – governing council member

David R. Goode – governing council member

Slade Gorton – governing council member

Andrew D. Hart Jr. – governing council member

A. Linwood Holton Jr. – governing council member

Glynn D. Key – governing council member

Leigh B. Middleditch Jr. – governing council member

Alan Murray – governing council member

Bob Woodward – governing council member

Other current Miller Center of Public Affairs relationships:

University of Virginia – public policy institution

Miller Center of Public Affairs past relationships:

Howard H. Baker Jr. – governing council member

Warren Burger – governing council member

Brent Scowcroft – governing council member

<http://www.muckety.com/Miller-Center-of-Public-Affairs/5057481.muckety>

(Repeated from above and toward continuing list of Federalist Society)

Theodore B. Olson

Theodore B. Olson personal relations:

Michael R. Milken – attorney

Barbara K. Olson – spouse

Other current Theodore B. Olson relationships:

Federalist Society – board of visitors member, member

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP – partner

Theodore B. Olson past relationships:

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Armand Hammer – attorney

Office of the Solicitor General – solicitor general

Jonathan Pollard – attorney

U.S. Department of Justice – solicitor general

Theodore B. Olson connections, once removed:

Theodore B. Olson is connected to ...

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Theodore-B-Olson/9276.muckety>

Federalist Society

People related to Federalist Society:

Spencer Abraham – member

Mickey D. Barnett – member

Bradford A. Berenson – member

Robert H. Bork – board of visitors co-chair

J. Stewart Bryan III – business advisory council member

Steven G. Calabresi – chairman
Joseph Cannon – business advisory council member
Michael Chertoff – member
Ann Coulter – member
T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. – counselor
Viet D. Dinh – member
C. Boyden Gray – business advisory council member
Brent O. Hatch – treasurer
Orrin G. Hatch – board of visitors co-chair
Lois Haight Herrington – board of visitors member
Donald Paul Hodel – board of visitors member
Francis A. Keating – board of visitors member
R. Crosby Kemper III – business advisory council member
Harvey C. Koch – board of visitors member
Gary Lawson – secretary
Leonard A. Leo – EVP
Robert A. Levy – board of visitors member
David M. McIntosh – vice chairman
John G. Medlin Jr. – business advisory council member
Edwin Meese III – board of visitors member
Eugene B. Meyer – president
Theodore B. Olson – member, board of visitors member
Priscilla R. Owen – member
Andrew J. Redleaf – board of visitors member
Wm. Bradford Reynolds – board of visitors member
Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz – board of visitors member
Kenneth W. Starr – member
Nicholas John Stathis – business advisory council member
Paul S. Stevens – business advisory council member
Robert L. Strickland – business advisory council member
Other current Federalist Society relationships:
Castle Rock Foundation – donor
Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation – donor
Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation – donor
Sarah Scaife Foundation – donor
Federalist Society past relationships:
James Bopp Jr. – co-chairman
Steven G. Bradbury – member

Rachel K. Paulose – member
Searle Freedom Trust – funder

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Priscilla R. Owen

Priscilla R. Owen current relationships:

Federalist Society – member

U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit – member

Priscilla R. Owen connections, once removed:

Priscilla R. Owen is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Priscilla-R-Owen/30405.muckety>

Andrew J. Redleaf

Andrew J. Redleaf current relationships:

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Whitebox Advisors – managing member

Andrew J. Redleaf connections, once removed:

Andrew J. Redleaf is connected to ...

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(see below)

Whitebox Advisors LLC

Blue Letter Icon

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* 3033 Excelsior Blvd

* Minneapolis, MN 55416

* 1 612 253 6030

* whiteboxadvisors.com

Annual Revenue: \$7,500,000

About Whitebox Advisors LLC

Whitebox has introduced three strategies since January 2000 individually focused on an identified niche. Each strategy universe of arbitrage opportunities are defined and offer investors the ability to make the allocation decision necessary to effectively diversify their portfolio holdings. Additionally, the fund offerings are structured with liquidity terms appropriate to the style of investing. The aforementioned factors are different from that of a multi-strategy structure and we believe better. This structure provides for containment of strategy drift and does not influence strategy allocation decisions that may be driven by liquidity.

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* Brian Abraham

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* Jonathan Wood [Finance Executive]

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*

John C Kopchik

* Investment Adviser

* **Sutura, Inc.**

Professional Biography

Organization Position Status

Sutura, Inc. Investment Adviser Current

Whitebox Advisors LLC Current

Whitebox, Inc. Current

Providence Capital, Inc President Former

The Churchill Companies Managing Director Former

Providence Capital, Inc Founder Former

Portland, Oregon Partner Former

Harvard Law School Jd Former

Harvard College BA Former

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Sutura, Inc. (SUTU)

* 17080 Newhope Street

* Fountain Valley, 92708

* 714-437-9801

* sutura.us

Annual Revenue: \$252,041

About Sutura, Inc.

Technology Visions Group, Inc. was incorporated in Delaware in 1985 under the name Orbit Technologies, Inc. Orbit Technologies, Inc. changed its name to Technology Visions Group, Inc. on December 22, 2000. A change in control occurred in 1995 when current management became involved. As such, management has defined inception as January 1, 1995 for financial reporting purposes. Our business objective is to take base technologies, develop these technologies until commercially viable products are possible, and license these technologies and any products resulting from the technologies to affiliated or unaffiliated entities for use in the environmental remediation and containment market. Since 1995, we have focused on addressing the environmental remediation requirements at the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) site located at Idaho Falls, Idaho. There have been only minimal revenues generated from our operations. We operate as an applied research and development company and technology portal that employs and retains independent engineers,

research consultants, research institutes, universities and other consultants as needed to develop and analyze technologies. Our technologies include Polymer Encapsulation Technology (PET) and GMENT treatment and stabilization systems, designed for use in the radioactive waste remediation industry. None of the technologies are currently in commercial use.

Sutura, Inc. Executives

* Anthony Nobles [CEO]

* Brian Abraham [Chief Executive Officer]

* Richard Bjorkman [Chief Financial Officer, Vice President, Finance and Member]

* Egbert Ratering [Executive Vice President]

* Benjamin Brosch [Vice President of Engineering and Research]

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Change: +0.0010

Last Trade Time: 09:39

Volume: 5,000

Prev Close: 0.0010

TSO 337,816,000

Open: 0.0020

Market Cap: 675,632

Bid: 0.00070

P/E: N/A

Ask: 0.0020

EPS: 0.00

52wk Range: 0.00030 – 0.080

Div & Yield: 0.00

<http://twincities.bizjournals.com/gen/company.html?gcode=5327384EA52B4C3E8DDED699EF1DB26F&market=twincities>

*

Jonathan Wood

* Finance Executive

* **Whitebox Advisors LLC**

Professional Biography

Organization Position Status

Whitebox Advisors LLC Finance Executive Current

[http://twincities.bizjournals.com/gen/executive.html?
excode=9E93C842CA574B67973020C5F7F6E483&market=twincities](http://twincities.bizjournals.com/gen/executive.html?excode=9E93C842CA574B67973020C5F7F6E483&market=twincities)

*

Brian Abraham

* Chief Executive Officer

* Sutura, Inc.

Professional Biography

Organization Position Status

Sutura, Inc. Chief Executive Officer Current

Whitebox Advisors LLC Current

Whitebox, Inc. Current

**All Executive profile data provided by Dow Jones & Co., Inc.

[http://twincities.bizjournals.com/gen/executive.html?
excode=E6E66B0FAF7D4DFD8A95146076A78A68&market=twincities](http://twincities.bizjournals.com/gen/executive.html?excode=E6E66B0FAF7D4DFD8A95146076A78A68&market=twincities)

*

Mark M. Strefling

* Chief Legal Officer

* Whitebox Advisors LLC

Professional Biography

Organization Position Status

Whitebox Advisors LLC Chief Legal Officer Current

Whitebox Advisors LLC General Counsel Current

Whitebox, Inc. Current

Faegre & Benson LLP Partner Former

Investment Management Services, Inc. Tax Consultant Former

Creighton University Jd Former

Carlson School of Management MBA Former

University of St. Thomas BA Former

[http://twincities.bizjournals.com/gen/executive.html?
excode=51F35E116E3041FFB47C9B7ADA88B93E&market=twincities](http://twincities.bizjournals.com/gen/executive.html?excode=51F35E116E3041FFB47C9B7ADA88B93E&market=twincities)

Andrew J. Redleaf

Andrew J. Redleaf current relationships:

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Whitebox Advisors – managing member

<http://www.muckety.com/Andrew-J-Redleaf/9046.muckety>

Wm. Bradford Reynolds

Wm. Bradford Reynolds current relationships:

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Howrey LLP – partner

U.S. Department of Justice – assistant attorney general

<http://www.muckety.com/Wm-Bradford-Reynolds/9284.muckety>

U.S. Department of Justice

People related to U.S. Department of Justice:

Paul Ahern – attorney

Thomas O. Barnett – assistant attorney general

Leonard C. Boyle – prosecutor

Lanny Breuer – director nominee, criminal division

Christopher J. Christie – U.S. attorney

Paul L. Colby – attorney

Nora R. Dannehy – acting U.S. attorney, Connecticut

Glenn A. Fine – inspector general
Patrick J. Fitzgerald – U.S. attorney
Donald L. Flexner – deputy assistant attorney general
Michael J. Garcia – U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York
David Gonzales – U.S. marshal
Justin Edward Herdman – assistant U.S. attorney
Diane Joyce Humetewa – attorney
H. Marshall Jarrett – counsel, Office of Professional Responsibility
Neal K. Katyal – deputy solicitor general
David S. Kris – National Security Division director
Kevin M. Lally – assistant U.S. attorney
Sanford M. Litvack – outside counsel
Nicholas Marsh – trial attorney, public integrity section
Paul McNulty – deputy attorney general
Brenda Morris – principal deputy, public integrity section
Benjamin A. Naftalis – assistant U.S. attorney
Edward Norton Sr. – prosecutor
David W. Ogden – deputy attorney general
Diane Patrick – assistant US attorney
Thomas J. Perrelli – associate attorney general nominee
Wm. Bradford Reynolds – assistant attorney general
Kathryn H. Ruemmler – principal associate deputy attorney general
Daniel A. Saunders – assistant U.S. attorney
Gary Sebelius – federal magistrate
Christine A. Varney – assistant attorney general for antitrust
D. Anthony West – director nominee, civil division
David C. Woll Jr. – attorney
Other current U.S. Department of Justice relationships:
Drug Enforcement Administration – member agency
Office of Legal Counsel – division
Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices – division
Office of the Surgeon General of the United States – division
Public Integrity Section – division
Task Force for Faith-based and Community Initiatives – task force
UBS AG – investigating tax issues
U.S. Attorney’s Office – division
U.S. Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General – division

U.S. Department of Justice past relationships:

John Ashcroft – attorney general

Robert L. Barr Jr. – U.S. attorney

William P. Barr – attorney general

Alex A. Beehler – senior trial attorney

Griffin B. Bell – attorney general

Richard Ben-Veniste – assistant U.S. attorney

Michael Bennet – special assistant to U.S. Attorney, Conn.

Michael Bennet – counsel to deputy attorney general

Alan D. Bersin – U.S. attorney for Southern District of California

Francis B. Biddle – attorney general

Beau Biden – counsel

Anne K. Bingaman – assistant attorney general

Daniel Bogden – U.S. attorney

Robert H. Bork – solicitor general

Wayne A. Budd – associate attorney general

James H. Burnley – associate deputy attorney general

Arnold I. Burns – deputy attorney general

Paul T. Cappuccio – associate deputy attorney general

Zachary W. Carter – U.S. attorney

Paul Charlton – U.S. attorney

Michael Chertoff – assistant attorney general

Margaret Chiara – U.S. attorney

Benjamin R. Civiletti – attorney general

Ramsey Clark – attorney general

Paul Coggins – U.S. attorney

Bud Collins – U.S. attorney

Glenn C. Colton – assistant U.S. attorney

James B. Comey – deputy attorney general

Barbara Comstock – public affairs director

Richard Cullen – U.S. attorney, Eastern District of Virginia

Drew Saunders Days III – solicitor general

Makan Delrahim – deputy assistant attorney general

David F. DeVoe – assistant attorney general

Joseph E. diGenova – U.S. attorney

Viet D. Dinh – assistant attorney general

Mark Disler – deputy assistant attorney general

Enron Task Force – division

Alice S. Fisher – assistant attorney general & criminal division chief
Dave Freudenthal – U.S. attorney
Joel M. Friedman – assistant U.S. attorney
Rudolph W. Giuliani – associate attorney general
Alberto R. Gonzales – attorney general
Jamie S. Gorelick – deputy attorney general
Lois Haight Herrington – assistant attorney general
Carla A. Hills – assistant attorney general
Eric H. Holder Jr. – deputy attorney general
David Iglesias – U.S. attorney
Charles A. James – assistant attorney general
Leon Jaworski – Watergate prosecutor
Jeh Charles Johnson – assistant U.S. attorney
Neal K. Katyal – national security adviser
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach – attorney general
Francis A. Keating – associated attorney general
Robert F. Kennedy – attorney general
R. Gil Kerlikowske – deputy director
Robert Khuzami – assistant U.S. attorney
Joel I. Klein – assistant attorney general
Douglas W. Kmiec – assistant attorney general
Carol Lam – U.S. attorney
Charisse R. Lillie – assistant U.S. attorney
Sanford M. Litvack – assistant attorney general, antitrust division
Robert D. McCallum Jr. – associate attorney general
John McKay – U.S. attorney
Michael D. McKay – U.S. attorney
Margaret A. McKenna – civil rights attorney
Edwin Meese III – attorney general
George J. Mitchell – attorney
John N. Mitchell – attorney general
John T. Morton – acting chief, domestic security section
Robert S. Mueller III – acting deputy attorney general
Marc L. Mukasey – assistant U.S. attorney
Michael B. Mukasey – attorney general
Janet Napolitano – U.S. attorney for the District of Arizona
David W. Ogden – assistant attorney general

Ronald L. Olson – attorney
Theodore B. Olson – solicitor general
Michael E. O’Neill – appellate litigator
R. Hewitt Pate – headed antitrust division
Deval Patrick – assistant attorney general
Rachel K. Paulose – U.S. attorney in Minnesota
Thomas J. Perrelli – deputy assistant attorney general
Philip J. Perry – associate attorney general
Shirley D. Peterson – assistant attorney general
Alfred S. Regnery – deputy assistant attorney general
Janet Reno – attorney general
Elliot Richardson – attorney general
William D. Ruckelshaus – deputy attorney general
Kevin Ryan – U.S. attorney
William B. Saxbe – attorney general
Bradley J. Schlozman – interim U.S. attorney & acting head, civil rights division
John R. Schmidt – associate attorney general
William S. Sessions – U.S. attorney
Whitney North Seymour Jr. – U.S. attorney
John H. Shenefield – associate attorney general
Karen E. Skelton – counsel to the attorney general
William French Smith – attorney general
Eliot Spitzer – investigated
Amy J. St. Eve – assistant U.S. attorney
Thomas L. Strickland – U.S. attorney in Colorado
Alphonso Taft – attorney general
George J. Terwilliger III – deputy attorney general
James R. Thompson – U.S. attorney
Linda Chatman Thomsen – assistant U.S. attorney
Richard L. Thornburgh – attorney general
Frances Fragos Townsend – counsel to the attorney general
Frances Fragos Townsend – assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District
Kenneth L. Wainstein – US attorney for the District of Columbia
Kenneth L. Wainstein – assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District
Kenneth L. Wainstein – national security chief
Watergate Special Prosecution Force – temporary force

Beth A. Wilkinson – special attorney

Dennison Young Jr. – assistant U.S. attorney

<http://www.muckety.com/U-S-Department-of-Justice/5001901.muckety>

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz current relationships:

Federalist Society – board of visitors member

Georgetown University – associate professor

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz connections, once removed:

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Nicholas-Quinn-Rosenkranz/9233.muckety>

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz (born November 28, 1970) is an Associate Professor of Law at Georgetown University Law Center. *He writes and teaches in the fields of constitutional law, statutory interpretation, and federal jurisdiction.*

Rosenkranz graduated from Phillips Academy and Yale University, and received his J.D. from Yale Law School in 1999, transferring to Yale after spending his first year at NYU School of Law. He clerked for Judge Frank H. Easterbrook on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit from 1999-2000 and for Justice Kennedy on the Supreme Court during the 2001 term. *He was an attorney-advisor at the Office of Legal Counsel in the U.S. Department of Justice from 2002-2004.*

Rosenkranz is a member of the Board of Visitors of the Federalist Society and an Associate Fellow of Pierson College at Yale University.

Rosenkranz has joined the Justice Advisory Committee of Republican

Publications and Testimony

- * Condorcet and the Constitution: A Response to The Law of Other States, 59 Stan. L. Rev. 1281 (2007). [1]
- * Presidential Signing Statements Under the Bush Administration: Hearing Before the House Committee on the Judiciary (2007). [2]
- * Presidential Signing Statements: Hearing Before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary (2006). [3]
- * Executing the Treaty Power, 118 Harv. L. Rev. 1867 (2005). [4]
- * H. Res. 97 and the Appropriate Role of Foreign Judgments in the Interpretation of American Law: Hearing Before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution (2005). [5]
- * Federal Rules of Statutory Interpretation, 115 Harv. L. Rev. 2085 (2002). [6]

Retrieved from

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Quinn_Rosenkranz

Categories: 1970 births | Living people | American legal academics | American legal writers | Federalist Society members | Law clerks of the Supreme Court of the United States | Yale Law School alumni | Yale University alumni | Georgetown University Law Center faculty

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Quinn_Rosenkranz

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Mission

The mission of **The Rosenkranz Foundation** is to encourage the highest levels of achievement and innovation in *public policy*, higher education and the arts. It seeks to promote fresh and effective intellectual perspectives. It is committed to promoting intellectual diversity in public policy discourse and higher education.

History

The Rosenkranz Foundation was ***established by Robert Rosenkranz in 1985***. Its focus is on public policy research, higher education, and the arts, with an emphasis on Asian art. ***In public policy, it has initiated the Intelligence Squared US (IQ2 US) series of debates in the United States, launching in September 2006, and has supported such think tanks as the Manhattan Institute and the American Enterprise Institute.*** In higher education, it has made several grants to Yale University, funding the creation of 20 new courses in scientific method and quantitative reasoning, endowing the Rosenkranz Writer-in-Residence program there, and underwriting the renovation of Rosenkranz Court in Pierson College. It also provides support for The Federalist Society and other initiatives to promote intellectual diversity in legal education. In Asian art, it has sponsored a major traveling exhibition and scholarly catalogue on the artist and writer Mu Xin, donated a substantial collection of modern Chinese art to the Harvard University Art Museums and has helped fund the production of a series of books on the culture and civilization of China published by Yale University Press. The Rosenkranz Foundation is a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation.

Intelligence Squared US
voting ticket.

Grant-Making & Applications

The Rosenkranz Foundation does not accept unsolicited applications for grants.

Directors

Robert Rosenkranz is the Chairman and controlling shareholder of Delphi Financial Group, a New York Stock Exchange-listed insurance holding company with assets of over \$5 billion. Delphi has been among the best performing insurance companies in the U.S. stock market over the past 15 years.

Mr. Rosenkranz is also the principal of the Acorn and Pergamon families of investment partnerships, and of Rosenkranz & Company, a private equity firm. He founded Acorn as a multi-manager, multi-strategy investment program nearly 25 years ago. Acorn and other of

Mr. Rosenkranz's affiliates manage assets exceeding \$1 billion invested in a broadly diversified global mix of hedge funds and proprietary strategies.

He is a member of the Yale University Council and the Dean's Council of the Yale School of Architecture. He serves on the boards of the Manhattan Institute and Film Society of Lincoln Center. He is a member of the visiting committees for the Department of Astrophysical Sciences at Princeton as well the Departments of Asian Art and Photographs at The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Rosenkranz is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

A graduate of Yale University (A.B. summa cum laude 1962) and Harvard Law School (J.D. 1965), he was a tax lawyer with the New York law firm of Cahill, Gordon & Reindel and an economist with The RAND Corporation, where he was engaged in research on foreign policy issues and municipal finance. In 1969, he joined Oppenheimer & Co. where he was a General Partner when he left to form Rosenkranz & Company in 1978.

Mr. Rosenkranz lives in Manhattan in an apartment that reflects his interests in Asian art and modern design. He has two children, Nicholas and Stephanie, and is married to Alexandra Munroe, Ph.D., Senior Curator of Asian Art at the Guggenheim Museum.

Stephanie Rosenkranz Hessler is Counsel for the Constitution on the staff of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee. She graduated from Kenyon College and New York University Law School. She was president of the Federalist Society chapter at NYU. After graduating from law school, Ms. Hessler clerked for the Chief Judge of the Sixth Circuit, the Honorable Boyce F. Martin, Jr. Following her clerkship, she practiced law at Freshfields, Bruckhaus, Derringer LLP in New York, specializing in international arbitration.

Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz is an Associate Professor of Law at Georgetown University. He graduated from Yale College and Yale Law School, and then clerked for Judge Frank H. Easterbrook on the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (1999-2000) and Justice Anthony M. Kennedy at the U.S. Supreme Court (October Term 2001).

After clerking, *he served as an Attorney-Advisor at the Office of Legal Counsel in the U.S Department of Justice (Nov 2002 – July 2004)*. He is an Associate Fellow of Pierson College at Yale University and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and he also serves on the national Board of Visitors of the Federalist Society. He has testified as an expert before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the House Judiciary Committee, and the House Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, and his scholarship has appeared only in the nation's preeminent law reviews. His research interests include constitutional law, foreign affairs law, international law, federal jurisdiction, and statutory interpretation.

Senior Staff

Alexandra Munroe, Ph.D. is Senior Curator of Asian Art for the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum and Senior Advisor to The Rosenkranz Foundation. She served as Vice President of Arts & Culture at the Japan Society in New York and was its museum director from 1998 to 2005. Dr. Munroe is internationally recognized as a pioneer in the field of modern Asian art for her landmark exhibitions and publications including Yayoi Kusama: A Retrospective (1989); Japanese Art After 1945: Scream Against the Sky (1994); The Art of Mu Xin (2002); and YES YOKO ONO (2000), which won First Prize for Best Museum Show Originating in New York City by the International Association of Art Critics and drew one million visitors over a 13-city international tour. For two consecutive years, The New York Times selected exhibitions Dr. Munroe directed as Number One Best Show of the Year. She holds a B.A. from Sophia University, Tokyo, an M.A. from New York's Institute of Fine Arts and recently earned her Ph.D. in History from New York University, where her research was modern Japanese intellectual history. Dr. Munroe publishes widely and lectures frequently on Asian art in Europe, North America and Asia. She is a Trustee of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; the Alliance for the Arts; LongHouse Reserve; and the American Friends of the Royal Court Theatre. She is a member of The Century Club and the Council on Foreign Relations.

Alexandra Munroe Photo Credit: Fernando Begochea

S. Dana Wolfe is Executive Director of The Rosenkranz Foundation and the Executive Producer of Intelligence Squared US (IQ2 US), the New York forum for Oxford-style debating, which launched a series of eight annual debates in fall 2006. IQ2 US is an initiative of The Rosenkranz Foundation. Ms. Wolfe is a five-time Emmy Award-winning journalist who spent over a decade as a producer for Ted Koppel's Nightline on ABC News. During the course of her career, she has conducted interviews with leading newsmakers, heads of state, and celebrities, including Salman Rushdie, Henry Kissinger, Madeleine Albright, Yasser & Suha Arafat, and Yitzhak Rabin. After her Nightline tenure, Ms. Wolfe became an independent media consultant. She worked on projects for many news divisions including ABC News, CNBC, CNN, PBS Now, Israeli Television, and had a long association as Senior Producer with Reel Biography, a New York-based production company. Prior to Nightline, she worked for then-Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu at Israel's United Nations Mission and later became assistant managing editor at the Washington, DC-based foreign policy journal The National Interest. A Canadian native, she began her television career in Toronto at CTV's Canada AM. Ms. Wolfe received her B.A. from York University in Toronto and her M.A. in International Studies from New York University. She lives with her husband and two children in Cresskill, New Jersey.

Contact Us

The Rosenkranz Foundation

590 Madison Avenue

New York, NY 10022

212-303-4322

212-303-4475 fax

info@rosenkranzfdn.org

Contact The Rosenkranz Foundation

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<http://rosenkranzfdn.org/aboutus.html>

Kenneth W. Starr

Kenneth W. Starr current relationships:

Federalist Society – member

Pepperdine University – professor

Kenneth W. Starr past relationships:

Warren Burger – clerk

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – partner

John O. McGinnis – clerk

William French Smith – counselor

U.S. Court of Appeals – judge

Whitewater investigation – independent counsel

Kenneth W. Starr connections, once removed:

Kenneth W. Starr is connected to ...

[etc.]

William French Smith

William French Smith past relationships:

Ronald Reagan administration – attorney general

Kenneth W. Starr – counselor

U.S. Department of Justice – attorney general

<http://www.muckety.com/William-French-Smith/14346.muckety>

<http://www.muckety.com/Kenneth-W-Starr/13948.muckety>

Kirkland & Ellis LLP

People related to Kirkland & Ellis LLP:

David M. Bernick – partner

Brad Bondi – attorney

Jonathan C. Bunge – attorney

Richard C. Godfrey – partner

Thomas A. Gottschalk – of counsel

Howard G. Krane – partner

Jack S. Levin – partner

Emily Nicklin – partner

Patrick F. Philbin – partner

Robert S. Ryland – attorney

Other current Kirkland & Ellis LLP relationships:

Circle Line – lobby firm

Coca-Cola Bottlers Association – lobby firm

Futures Industry Association – lobby firm

LML Payment Systems Corp. – lobby firm

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. – lobby firm

Kirkland & Ellis LLP past relationships:

Steven G. Bradbury – partner

Paul T. Cappuccio – partner

Kenneth W. Starr – partner

Mark B. Tresnowski – partner

Theodore W. Ullyot – partner

<http://www.muckety.com/Kirkland-Ellis-LLP/5005546.muckety>

**

Theodore W. Ullyot

Theodore W. Ullyot current relationships:

AutoZone Inc. – director

ESL Investments Inc. – EVP & general counsel

Facebook – VP & general counsel

Theodore W. Ullyot past relationships:

AOL Time Warner – counsel

George W. Bush – deputy assistant

Alberto R. Gonzales – chief of staff

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – partner

Antonin Scalia – law clerk

Theodore W. Ullyot connections, once removed:

Theodore W. Ullyot is connected to ...

Microsoft Corporation >> through Facebook >> Map it

James W. Breyer >> through Facebook >> Map it

Matt Cohler >> through Facebook >> Map it

William C. Crowley >> through AutoZone Inc. >> Map it

William C. Crowley >> through ESL Investments Inc. >> Map it

Adam D'Angelo >> through Facebook >> Map it

[ETC.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Theodore-W-Ullyot/93485.muckety>

**

Paul T. Cappuccio

Paul T. Cappuccio lives and/or works in
Miami Beach, FL

Paul T. Cappuccio current relationships:

Time Warner Inc. – EVP & general counsel

Paul T. Cappuccio past relationships:

Anthony M. Kennedy – clerk

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – partner

Antonin Scalia – law clerk

U.S. Department of Justice – associate deputy attorney general

Paul T. Cappuccio connections, once removed:

Paul T. Cappuccio is connected to ...

American Continental Group >> through Time Warner Inc. >> Map it

Angus & Nickerson >> through Time Warner Inc. >> Map it

AOL LLC >> through Time Warner Inc. >> Map it

Capitol Tax Partners LLP >> through Time Warner Inc. >> Map it

Duberstein Group, Inc. >> through Time Warner Inc. >> Map it

Fierce Isakowitz and Blalock >> through Time Warner Inc. >> Map it

[ETC.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Paul-T-Cappuccio/4625.muckety>

Steven G. Bradbury

Steven G. Bradbury current relationships:

Office of Legal Counsel – deputy assistant attorney general

Steven G. Bradbury past relationships:

James L. Buckley – clerk

Covington & Burling LLP – associate

Federalist Society – member

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – partner

Clarence Thomas – clerk

Steven G. Bradbury connections, once removed:

Steven G. Bradbury is connected to ...

Dawn E. Johnsen >> through Office of Legal Counsel >> Map it

U.S. Department of Justice >> through Office of Legal Counsel >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

<http://www.muckety.com/Steven-G-Bradbury/25415.muckety>

Thomas A. Gottschalk

Thomas A. Gottschalk current relationships:

American University – trustee

Detroit Renaissance – director

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – of counsel

United States Council for International Business – trustee

Thomas A. Gottschalk past relationships:

General Motors Corporation – general counsel

Thomas A. Gottschalk connections, once removed:

Thomas A. Gottschalk is connected to ...

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Thomas-A-Gottschalk/9015.muckety>

Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP

People related to Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP:

Brooks Burdette – attorney

Paul N. Roth – partner

William D. Zabel – partner

Other current Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP relationships:

Cerberus Partners – lobby firm

Fansteel – lobby firm

Futures Industry Association – lobby firm

Managed Funds Association – lobby firm

Securities Industry & Financial Markets Association – lobby firm

Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP past relationships:

James M. Peck – partner

Susan S. Wallach – special counsel

<http://www.muckety.com/Schulte-Roth-Zabel-LLP/5006750.muckety>

Futures Industry Association

People related to Futures Industry Association:

John M. Damgard – president

Other current Futures Industry Association relationships:

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – lobby firm

Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP – lobby firm

<http://www.muckety.com/Futures-Industry-Association/5039165.muckety>

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.

Business sector:

pharmaceutical preparations

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.:

Phillip Frost – vice chairman

Harold Snyder – director

Other current Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. relationships:

Artemis Strategies – lobby firm

Goodwin Procter LLP – lobby firm

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – lobby firm

Rubicon Advisors LLC – lobby firm

Teva Pharmaceuticals USA PAC – PAC

Teva USA – subsidiary

Timmons & Company Inc. – lobby firm

Willkie Farr & Gallagher – lobby firm

<http://www.muckety.com/Teva-Pharmaceutical-Industries-Ltd/5006035.muckety>

Phillip Frost

Phillip Frost lives and/or works in

Miami, FL

Phillip Frost current relationships:

American Stock Exchange – vice chairman

Continucare Corporation – director

IVAX Corporation – director

IVAX Diagnostics Inc. – director

Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc. – director

Modigene Inc. – director

Mount Sinai Medical Center Foundation (Miami Beach) – trustee

Northrop Grumman Corporation – director

Opko Health, Inc. – vice chairman & CEO

Scripps Research Institute – trustee

Smithsonian Institution – regent

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. – vice chairman

Phillip Frost past relationships:

IVAX Corporation – chairman & CEO

Key Pharmaceuticals Inc. – chairman

Mount Sinai Medical Center of Greater Miami – chairman of dermatology

University of Miami – trustee

Phillip Frost connections, once removed:

Phillip Frost is connected to ...

Colgen, LP >> through Northrop Grumman Corporation >> Map it
KC-X tanker project >> through Northrop Grumman Corporation >> Map it

TRW Inc. >> through Northrop Grumman Corporation >> Map it
American Stock Exchange Federal PAC >> through American Stock

Exchange >> Map it

Anacostia Community Museum >> through Smithsonian Institution >>
Map it

Artemis Strategies >> through Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. >>
Map it

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery >> through Smithsonian Institution >> Map it

Barbour Griffith & Rogers, LLC >> through Northrop Grumman
Corporation >> Map it

Capital Gallery >> through Smithsonian Institution >> Map it

Carter Consulting >> through Northrop Grumman Corporation >> Map
it

Collins & Company >> through Northrop Grumman Corporation >>
Map it

Commonwealth Consulting Corporation >> through Northrop
Grumman Corporation >> Map it

Conaway Group >> through Northrop Grumman Corporation >> Map it

Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum >> through Smithsonian
Institution >>

<http://www.muckety.com/Phillip-Frost/2118.muckety>

Rubicon Advisors LLC

People related to Rubicon Advisors LLC:

William Burke – principal

Other current Rubicon Advisors LLC relationships:

American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians – lobby firm

Biomarin Pharmaceutical Inc. – lobby firm

Biopure Corporation – lobby firm

Fleming & Co. Pharmaceuticals – lobby firm

Gilead Sciences, Inc. – lobby firm

Heyl Chemisch-Pharmazeutische Fabrik – lobby firm

Insmed Inc. – lobby firm

Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Inc. – lobby firm

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. – lobby firm

Watson Pharmaceuticals Inc. – lobby firm

Rubicon Advisors LLC past relationships:

Monument Group LLC – former name

Gilead Sciences, Inc.

Business sector:

biological products

Gilead Sciences, Inc. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Gilead Sciences, Inc.:

Paul Berg – director

Jeffrey W. Bird – director

John F. Cogan – director

Etienne F. Davignon – director

James M. Denny – director

Carla A. Hills – director

John W. Madigan – director

John C. Martin – president & CEO

Gordon E. Moore – director

Nicholas G. Moore – director

Gayle E. Wilson – director

Other current Gilead Sciences, Inc. relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – lobby firm

Foley Hoag – lobby firm

Rubicon Advisors LLC – lobby firm

Gilead Sciences, Inc. past relationships:

Donald H. Rumsfeld – chairman

<http://www.muckety.com/Gilead-Sciences-Inc/5000792.muckety>

John W. Madigan

John W. Madigan lives and/or works in

Winnetka, IL

John W. Madigan current relationships:

Boise Cascade, LLC – director

Chicago Council on Global Affairs – member

Commercial Club of Chicago – member

Corporate Leadership Center – co-founder & vice chair

Defense Business Board – member

Gilead Sciences, Inc. – director

Hoover Institution – overseer

McCormick Foundation – director

Muckety List of Most Networked in Chicago, 2008 – in top 100

Museum of Television and Radio – trustee

Paley Center for Media – trustee

Renaissance Schools Fund – director

Rush University Medical Center – trustee

John W. Madigan past relationships:

Arthur Andersen & Co. – manager

Duff & Phelps Corporation – financial analyst

Tribune Company – chairman & CEO

John W. Madigan connections, once removed:

John W. Madigan is connected to ...

***U.S. Department of Defense >> through Defense Business Board >>
Map it***

Arthur R. Azteca Foods, Inc. >> through Commercial Club of Chicago >>
Map it

DCI Group, LLC >> through Gilead Sciences, Inc. >> Map it

Foley Hoag >> through Gilead Sciences, Inc. >> Map it

Rubicon Advisors LLC >> through Gilead Sciences, Inc. >> Map it

A. Robert Abboud >> through Commercial Club of Chicago >> Map it

Donald Abenheim >> through Hoover Institution >> Map it

Spencer Abraham >> through Hoover Institution >> Map it

<http://www.muckety.com/John-W-Madigan/4235.muckety>

Foley Hoag

People related to Foley Hoag:

Michael B. Keating – partner, attorney

Nick Littlefield – attorney

Barry B. White – partner

Other current Foley Hoag relationships:

Abbott Laboratories – lobby firm

American Capital Group – lobby firm

Amgen, Inc. – lobby firm

AstraZeneca PLC – lobby firm

Becton Dickinson and Company – lobby firm

Biogen Idec Inc. – lobby firm

Biotechnology Industry Organization – lobby firm

Boston Medical Center – lobby firm

Bristol-Myers Squibb Company – lobby firm

Calypso Medical Technologies, Inc. – lobby firm

Cambridge Heart – lobby firm

Capella University – lobby firm

Cell Therapeutics Inc. – lobby firm

Coalition for 21st Century Medicine – lobby firm

Cubist Pharmaceuticals, Inc. – lobby firm

DKT International – lobby firm

Eli Lilly and Company – lobby firm

Genentech, Inc. – lobby firm

Genzyme Corporation – lobby firm

Gilead Sciences, Inc. – lobby firm

Immuneragen Biosciences – lobby firm

Jewish Hospital & St. Marys Healthcare – lobby firm

Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers – lobby firm

Malaysia-U.S. Friendship Council – lobby firm

Medicis Pharmaceutical Corporation – lobby firm

MedImmune, Inc. – lobby firm

Merck & Co., Inc. – lobby firm

NanoInk – lobby firm

National Venture Capital Association – lobby firm

Novartis Corporation – lobby firm

Novartis Vaccines & Diagnostics – lobby firm

Organogenesis, Inc. – lobby firm

Panflu, LLC – lobby firm
Pfizer Inc. – lobby firm
Pharmathene, Inc. – lobby firm
PhotoThera – lobby firm
Respironics, Inc. – lobby firm
Sanofi-Aventis – lobby firm
Scholastic Corporation – lobby firm
Susan G. Komen for the Cure – lobby firm
Talisman Energy Inc. – lobby firm
Tethys Bioscience – lobby firm
Wild Salmon Center – lobby firm
XDx, Inc. – lobby firm
Foley Hoag past relationships:
Gloria C. Larson – partner

<http://www.muckety.com/Foley-Hoag/5012119.muckety>

Gloria C. Larson

Gloria C. Larson

Gloria C. Larson personal relations:

Allen Larson – spouse

Other current Gloria C. Larson relationships:

Bentley College – president

Unum Group – director

Gloria C. Larson past relationships:

Federal Trade Commission – deputy director of consumer protection

Foley Hoag – partner

Massachusetts state government – secretary of economic affairs

Gloria C. Larson connections, once removed:

Gloria C. Larson is connected to ...

E. Michael Caulfield >> through Unum Group >> Map it

Jon S. Fossel >> through Unum Group >> Map it

Pamela H. Godwin >> through Unum Group >> Map it

Ronald E. Goldsberry >> through Unum Group >> Map it

Thomas Kinser >> through Unum Group >> Map it
A.S. MacMillan Jr. >> through Unum Group >> Map it
Edward J. Muhl >> through Unum Group >> Map it
Michael J. Passarella >> through Unum Group >> Map it
William J. Ryan >> through Unum Group >> Map it
Thomas R. Watjen >> through Unum Group >> Map it
Financial Services Roundtable >> through Unum Group >> Map it
Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

<http://www.muckety.com/Gloria-C-Larson/27063.muckety>

Michael B. Keating

- * Partner
- * Boston
- * 617 832 1136 direct
- * 617 832 7000 fax
- * Email

Michael Keating is Chairman of the firm's Litigation Department and has been the firm's leading trial lawyer for over thirty years. Michael has been consistently listed in The Best Lawyers in America, Chambers USA, and Massachusetts SuperLawyers and was recognized by The National Law Journal, all reflecting his reputation as one of the leading trial attorneys in Massachusetts. Mr. Keating practices extensively in both the federal and state courts. He has represented major corporate clients in matters as diverse as alleged marketing fraud, toxic torts, trademark and trade secret litigation, and a private RICO action. He also has substantial experience in the commercial arbitration and mediation of disputes both as counsel and as an arbitrator/mediator.

Michael is an Instructor of Civil Trial Practice at Northeastern Law School and serves as Chairman of the Massachusetts Court Management Advisory Board by appointment of the Supreme Judicial

Court of Massachusetts, to advise the Supreme Judicial Court and the trial courts on court administration.

Bars and Court Admissions

- * Massachusetts

- * U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts

- * U.S. Court of Appeals, First Circuit

- * U.S. Court of Military Appeals

Representative Experience

The following is a brief summary of Michael's experience and accomplishments:

- * Represents a mutual insurer in the defense of four national class actions alleging life insurance marketing fraud

- * Appointed on two occasions by the Supreme Judicial Court as Special Counsel to the Commission on Judicial Conduct and represented the Commission in disciplinary proceedings through presentation to the Supreme Judicial Court

- * Persuaded, on behalf of several life insurers, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to invalidate the Insurance Commissioner's regulations on gender-based premiums

- * Represented Federal Express in trademark litigation and The San Francisco Chronicle in a private RICO action

- * Represented W.R. Grace & Company in a six-month trial of a toxic tort groundwater case brought by residents of the City of Woburn

- * Represents the former President of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in overturning his discharge for cause
professional / civic involvement

- * Chair, Court Management Advisory Board, appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court to advise on all matters of court administration

- * Law clerk to Associate Justice Francis J. Quirico of the Massachusetts Superior Court and to Judge W. Arthur Garrity, Jr. of the United States District Court for Massachusetts

- * American College of Trial Lawyers, Fellow, Committee on the Teaching of Trial and Appellate Advocacy, Former Chairman

- * U.S. District Court's Panel of Criminal Defense Counsel, Member
- * Boston Bar Association, President, 2001 – 2002
- * Williams College, Trustee, 1996 – present
- * Brooks School, Trustee Emeritus
- * Foley Hoag Foundation, Trustee
- * The Boston Foundation, Trustee
- * The Boston Children's Museum, Trustee
- * Crime and Justice Foundation, Past President
- * Massachusetts Council on Crime and Corrections, Past President
- * Administration of Justice Section, Boston Bar Association, Co-Chair, 1997
- * Task Force on Sentencing Policy, Boston Bar Association, Chairperson, 1991
- * Appleseed Center for Law and Justice, Trustee
- * Lieutenant (Judge Advocate General's Corps) U.S. Naval Reserve (ret.)

publications

- * Michael B. Keating with Katherine J. Fick, chapter on Civility, BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL LITIGATION IN FEDERAL COURTS (2005)

Industries

- * Construction & Development

Services

- * Alternative Dispute Resolution
- * Business Crimes & Government Investigations
- * Insurance Recovery
- * Litigation
- * Product Liability & Complex Tort
- * Property Valuation Litigation
- * Intellectual Property
- * Intellectual Property Litigation

Honors/Awards

Ranked annually by CHAMBERS USA: AMERICA'S LEADING LAWYERS FOR BUSINESS as one of Massachusetts' leading general commercial litigators (2003 to present)

Named by the NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL as one of the ten outstanding litigators in Massachusetts (1999)

Appointed Special Counsel by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to the Commission on Judicial Conduct

Selected by the Center for Public Resources to serve on its permanent mediation panel; Member of Executive Committee

Served as Special Master for the U.S. District Court

Listed in BEST LAWYERS IN AMERICA and MASSACHUSETTS SUPER LAWYERS

Related Professional Experience

Adjunct Professor of Civil Trial Practice at Northeastern Law School, 1995 to present

Instructor at the National Institute for Trial Advocacy of Harvard Law School

Visiting Professor at Williams College, teaching course entitled "Law and Public Policy"

Visiting Lecturer at Harvard Business School and the Yale School of Management, co-author of business school case involving intellectual property litigation

Frequent Lecturer, Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education Education

* Williams College, B.A., cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa

* Harvard Law School, LL.B.

<http://www.foleyhoag.com/People/Attorneys/Keating-Michael.aspx>

Michael B. Keating

Michael B. Keating current relationships:

Boston Children's Museum – trustee

Boston Foundation – director

Foley Hoag – partner, attorney

Williams College – trustee

<http://www.muckety.com/Michael-B-Keating/19677.muckety>

Gilead Sciences, Inc.

Business sector:

biological products

Gilead Sciences, Inc. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Gilead Sciences, Inc.:

Paul Berg – director

Jeffrey W. Bird – director

John F. Cogan – director

Etienne F. Davignon – director

James M. Denny – director

Carla A. Hills – director

John W. Madigan – director

John C. Martin – president & CEO

Gordon E. Moore – director

Nicholas G. Moore – director

Gayle E. Wilson – director

Other current Gilead Sciences, Inc. relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – lobby firm

Foley Hoag – lobby firm

Rubicon Advisors LLC – lobby firm

Gilead Sciences, Inc. past relationships:

Donald H. Rumsfeld – chairman

<http://www.muckety.com/Gilead-Sciences-Inc/5000792.muckety>

DCI Group, LLC

People related to DCI Group, LLC:

Todd Baustert – managing partner

Jon L. Christensen – lobbyist

Dan Combs – partner

Doug Davenport – co-founder

Charles C. Francis – senior counselor

Doug Goodyear – CEO & founding partner

Tim Hyde – founding partner

Heather Lauer – partner

Brian McCabe – managing partner

Jim Murphy – president

Justin Peterson – managing partner

Jim Prendergast – partner

Michael J. Stratton – senior counselor

Thomas J. Synhorst – chairman & founding partner

Geoffrey C. Ziebart – lobbyist

Other current DCI Group, LLC relationships:

A.G. Spanos Companies – lobby firm

Akins Crisp – lobby firm

Alcoa (TN) – lobby firm

Alliant Techsystems Inc. – lobby firm

American Roll-On Roll-Off Carriers – lobby firm

Applied Digital – lobby firm

Aquasciences – lobby firm

Calamp – lobby firm

CBCC LLC – lobby firm

Central Wyoming College – lobby firm

Colorado State University – lobby firm

Council of American Survey Research Organizations – lobby firm

Denver Children’s Hospital – lobby firm

DISH Network Corporation – lobby firm

Exxon Mobil Corp. – lobby firm

Gallagher Millage & Gallagher – lobby firm

General Motors Corporation – lobby firm
Gilead Sciences, Inc. – lobby firm
GridPoint Inc. – lobby firm
GTECH Corp. – lobby firm
Harrogate (TN) – lobby firm
Hiwassee College – lobby firm
International Association of Iron Workers – lobby firm
Iowa American Water Co. – lobby firm
Lincoln Memorial University – lobby firm
Lipscomb University – lobby firm
Maryville College – lobby firm
Maryville (TN) – lobby firm
MC Technologies – lobby firm
Morgan Stanley – lobby firm
Mortgage Insurance Companies of America – lobby firm
National Association of Waterfront Employers – lobby firm
National-Louis University – lobby firm
Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association – lobby firm
Rail Infrastructure Management – lobby firm
Rock Island Arsenal Development Group – lobby firm
Toolchex, Inc. – lobby firm
United Medical Center – lobby firm
Verizon Communications Inc. – lobby firm
DCI Group, LLC past relationships:
Freddie Mac – lobby firm
Adam Mendelsohn – VP
Progress for America – client

<http://www.muckety.com/DCI-Group-LLC/5004355.muckety>

Jon L. Christensen

Jon L. Christensen current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – lobbyist

Open Range Communications Inc. – lobbyist

Sanofi-Aventis – lobbyist

University of Pittsburgh Medical Center – lobbyist

Jon L. Christensen past relationships:

U.S. House of Representatives – member

<http://www.muckety.com/Jon-L-Christensen/106504.muckety>

Lobbying

Christensen, Jon L

Firm Profile: Agencies, 2008

Year:

Agency No. of Reports Listing Agency

(max of 14)*

White House Office 2

US House of Representatives 2

Federal Communications Commission 2

Natl Telecom & Information Admin 1

Office of Management & Budget 1

Dept of Agriculture 1

Dept of Homeland Security 1

Lobbying

Christensen, Jon L

Year: 2002 – 2008 (heavy increase 2007-2008)

Total Lobbying Income: \$220,000

Groups That Have Retained Christensen, Jon L: Client Total Subsidiary
(Lobbied For)

DCI Group \$30,000 –

DCI LLC \$10,000 –

Open Range Communications \$100,000 –

University of Pittsburgh Medical Center \$80,000 –

[http://www.opensecrets.org/lobby/firmsum.php?
lname=Christensen%2C+Jon+L&year=2008](http://www.opensecrets.org/lobby/firmsum.php?lname=Christensen%2C+Jon+L&year=2008)

<http://www.opensecrets.org/lobby/firmagns.php?>

Jon Lynn Christensen

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jon Lynn Christensen

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives

from Nebraska's 2nd district

In office

January 3, 1995 – January 3, 1999

Preceded by Peter Hoagland

Succeeded by Lee Terry

Born February 20, 1963 (1963-02-20) (age 46)

St. Paul, Nebraska

Political party Republican

Spouse Tara Dawn Holland

Jon Lynn Christensen (born February 20, 1963 in St. Paul, Nebraska) is a former member of the United States House of Representatives.

Christensen graduated from St. Paul High School, earned his undergraduate degree from Midland Lutheran College, and his Juris Doctor from South Texas College of Law in Houston. He was admitted to the bar in Nebraska in 1992.

Christensen was vice president of COMREP, Inc. He was the marketing director for Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company. For his last several years prior to serving in Congress, he was an insurance executive and helped form the Aquila Group, Inc.

Christensen was elected as a Republican to the 104th and 105th United States Congresses serving from January 3, 1995 to January 3, 1999. In 1998, he ran for Governor of Nebraska but lost the Republican primary to Mike Johanns.

His current wife is former Miss America Tara Dawn Holland who he married on November 21, 1998; they have one child. He met with Tara

Dawn on February 14, 1997 while Miss Holland was visiting Omaha, Nebraska as part of her Literacy in America, Power of One.

Rep. Christensen was formerly married to Meredith Stewart Maxfield, they divorced in 1996.

References

1. The Political Graveyard . Christensen, Jon Lynn.

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/christensen.html#RIV022867>.

Retrieved on February 12.

2. Congressional Bioguide . Christensen, Jon Lynn.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000377>.

Retrieved on February 12.

* This article incorporates facts obtained from The Political Graveyard.

* Jon Lynn Christensen at the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress

United States House of Representatives

Preceded by

Peter Hoagland (D) Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Nebraska's 2nd congressional district

January 3, 1995 – January 3, 1999 Succeeded by

Lee Terry (R)

Retrieved from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jon_Lynn_Christensen

Categories: Nebraska politician stubs | 1963 births | Living people | People from Howard County, Nebraska | South Texas College of Law alumni | Nebraska lawyers | Nebraska Republicans | Members of the United States House of Representatives from Nebraska | Midland Lutheran College alumni

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jon_Lynn_Christensen

Jon L. Christensen

Jon L. Christensen

Jon L. Christensen current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – lobbyist

Open Range Communications Inc. – lobbyist

Sanofi-Aventis – lobbyist

University of Pittsburgh Medical Center – lobbyist

Jon L. Christensen past relationships:

U.S. House of Representatives – member

<http://www.muckety.com/Jon-L-Christensen/106504.muckety>

DCI Group, LLC

People related to DCI Group, LLC:

Todd Baustert – managing partner

Jon L. Christensen – lobbyist

Dan Combs – partner

Doug Davenport – co-founder

Charles C. Francis – senior counselor

Doug Goodyear – CEO & founding partner

Tim Hyde – founding partner

Heather Lauer – partner

Brian McCabe – managing partner

Jim Murphy – president

Justin Peterson – managing partner

Jim Prendergast – partner

Michael J. Stratton – senior counselor

Thomas J. Synhorst – chairman & founding partner

Geoffrey C. Ziebart – lobbyist

Other current DCI Group, LLC relationships:

A.G. Spanos Companies – lobby firm

Akins Crisp – lobby firm

Alcoa (TN) – lobby firm

Alliant Techsystems Inc. – lobby firm

American Roll-On Roll-Off Carriers – lobby firm

Applied Digital – lobby firm

Aquasciences – lobby firm

Calamp – lobby firm

CBCC LLC – lobby firm

Central Wyoming College – lobby firm
Colorado State University – lobby firm
Council of American Survey Research Organizations – lobby firm
Denver Children’s Hospital – lobby firm
DISH Network Corporation – lobby firm
Exxon Mobil Corp. – lobby firm
Gallagher Millage & Gallagher – lobby firm
General Motors Corporation – lobby firm
Gilead Sciences, Inc. – lobby firm
GridPoint Inc. – lobby firm
GTECH Corp. – lobby firm
Harrogate (TN) – lobby firm
Hiwassee College – lobby firm
International Association of Iron Workers – lobby firm
Iowa American Water Co. – lobby firm
Lincoln Memorial University – lobby firm
Lipscomb University – lobby firm
Maryville College – lobby firm
Maryville (TN) – lobby firm
MC Technologies – lobby firm
Morgan Stanley – lobby firm
Mortgage Insurance Companies of America – lobby firm
National Association of Waterfront Employers – lobby firm
National-Louis University – lobby firm
Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association – lobby firm
Rail Infrastructure Management – lobby firm
Rock Island Arsenal Development Group – lobby firm
Toolchex, Inc. – lobby firm
United Medical Center – lobby firm
Verizon Communications Inc. – lobby firm
DCI Group, LLC past relationships:
Freddie Mac – lobby firm
Adam Mendelsohn – VP
Progress for America – client

<http://www.muckety.com/DCI-Group-LLC/5004355.muckety>

Doug Davenport

Doug Davenport current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – co-founder

National Prostate Cancer Coalition – director

Doug Davenport past relationships:

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – mid-Atlantic regional manager

Doug Davenport connections, once removed:

Doug Davenport is connected to ...

Gallagher Millage & Gallagher >> through DCI Group, LLC >> Map it

Richard N. Atkins >> through National Prostate Cancer Coalition >> Map it

Todd Baustert >> through DCI Group, LLC >> Map it

R. Hunter Biden >> through National Prostate Cancer Coalition >> Map it

Jon L. Christensen >> through DCI Group, LLC >> Map it

Dan Combs >> through DCI Group, LLC >> Map it

Charles C. Francis >> through DCI Group, LLC >> Map it

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Doug-Davenport/30438.muckety>

Charles C. Francis

Charles C. Francis current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – senior counselor

Charles C. Francis past relationships:

Burson-Marsteller – executive vice president

Hill & Knowlton, Inc. – EVP

Charles C. Francis connections, once removed:

Charles C. Francis is connected to ...

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Charles-C-Francis/104001.muckety>

Doug Goodyear

Doug Goodyear current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – CEO & founding partner

Goodsijn I, LP – co-founder

Doug Goodyear past relationships:

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – adviser

2008 Republican National Convention – coordinator

Doug Goodyear connections, once removed:

<http://www.muckety.com/Doug-Goodyear/104042.muckety>

Goodsijn I, LP

People related to Goodsijn I, LP:

Doug Goodyear – co-founder

Thomas J. Synhorst – co-founder

<http://www.muckety.com/Goodsijn-I-LP/5029317.muckety>

Thomas J. Synhorst

Thomas J. Synhorst current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – chairman & founding partner

Goodsijn I, LP – co-founder

Thomas J. Synhorst past relationships:

2004 George W. Bush presidential campaign – adviser

Bob Dole – senior adviser

Chuck Grassley – special assistant

Thomas J. Synhorst connections, once removed:

Thomas J. Synhorst is connected to ...

Tim Hyde

Tim Hyde current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – founding partner

Tim Hyde past relationships:

1996 Robert Dole presidential campaign – coalitions director

Iowa Republican Party – executive director

National Republican Senatorial Committee – deputy director

RJR Nabisco – senior director of public issues

Tim Hyde connections, once removed:

Tim Hyde is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Tim-Hyde/104307.muckety>

RJR Nabisco

RJR Nabisco past relationships:

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. – chairman & CEO

Steven F. Goldstone – chairman & CEO

Tim Hyde – senior director of public issues

Henry R. Kravis – director

M.B. Oglesby Jr. – SVP

James O. Welch Jr. – vice chairman

<http://www.muckety.com/RJR-Nabisco/5002900.muckety>

Louis V. Gerstner Jr.

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. lives and/or works in

Hope Sound, FL

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. current relationships:

American Museum of Natural History – trustee

Carlyle Group – chairman

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts – director emeritus

Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center – overseer

New York Public Library – honorary trustee

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. past relationships:

American Express Company – president

American Express Travel Related Services Co. Inc. – president

Bristol-Myers Squibb Company – director

IBM – chairman

RJR Nabisco – chairman & CEO

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. connections, once removed:

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Louis-V-Gerstner-Jr/2362.muckety>

M.B. Oglesby Jr.

M.B. Oglesby Jr. current relationships:

BKSH & Associates – vice chairman

M.B. Oglesby Jr. past relationships:

Edward R. Madigan – executive assistant

Ronald Reagan – deputy chief of staff

RJR Nabisco – SVP

Robert B. Zoellick – chief of staff

<http://www.muckety.com/M-B-Oglesby-Jr/95486.muckety>

Henry R. Kravis

Henry R. Kravis lives and/or works in

New York, NY

Henry R. Kravis personal relations:

Marie-Josée Kravis – spouse

George R. Roberts – cousin

Other current Henry R. Kravis relationships:

Central Park Conservancy – trustee

Claremont McKenna College – trustee

Columbia Business School – overseer

Council on Foreign Relations – director

Educational Broadcasting Corporation – chairman emeritus
Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts and Co. – founding partner
Metropolitan Museum of Art – trustee
Mount Sinai Medical Center – trustee
New York City Investment Fund – founder
Partnership for New York City – director
Rockefeller University – trustee
World Economic Forum 2009 – attendee
Henry R. Kravis past relationships:
2004 George W. Bush presidential campaign – supporter
2008 Bilderberg conference – participant
2008 John McCain presidential campaign – fundraiser
740 Park Avenue, New York – resident
Bear Stearns Companies Inc. – partner
Gillette Company – director
Katy Industries, Inc. – VP
Owens-Illinois, Inc. – director
RJR Nabisco – director
Carolyn Roehm – spouse
Safeway Inc. – director
World Economic Forum 2008 – attendee
Henry R. Kravis connections, once removed:
Henry R. Kravis is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Henry-R-Kravis/2281.muckety>

Steven F. Goldstone

Steven F. Goldstone

Biographical information:

Retired chairman and CEO, RJR Nabisco, Inc.; managing partner, Silver Spring Group (private investment firm) for more than five years.

Non-executive chairman, ConAgra Foods, Inc.; director, Trane Inc. (formerly American Standard Companies, Inc.) and Greenhill & Co., Inc.; chairman, Founders Hall Foundation; Trustee, Aldridge Museum of Contemporary Art and Roundabout Theatre Company.

— Bio source: SEC proxy statements

Steven F. Goldstone current relationships:

ConAgra Foods Inc. – chairman

Founders Hall Foundation – chairman

Greenhill & Co. Inc. – director

Merck & Co., Inc. – director

Silver Spring Group – manager

Steven F. Goldstone past relationships:

Nabisco Group Holdings Corp. – chairman

RJR Nabisco – chairman & CEO

Trane Inc. – director

Steven F. Goldstone connections, once removed:

Steven F. Goldstone is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Steven-F-Goldstone/9006.muckety>

James O. Welch Jr.

James O. Welch Jr. current relationships:

Christopher and Dana Reeve Foundation – director

James O. Welch Jr. past relationships:

RJR Nabisco – vice chairman

<http://www.muckety.com/James-O-Welch-Jr/22534.muckety>

Carlyle Group

Carlyle Group took Manor Care private after acquiring it for \$6.3 billion in 2007.

People related to Carlyle Group:

Daniel F. Akerson – managing director

James A. Attwood Jr. – managing director

Karen Bechtel – managing director

Brian A. Bernasek – principal

Jonathan E. Colby – managing director

William E. Conway – managing director

Thomas A. Corcoran – senior adviser

Daniel A. D’Aniello – co-founder

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. – chairman

Louis J. Giuliano – senior adviser
Robert E. Grady – managing director
William F. Greenwood – managing director
James H. Hance Jr. – senior adviser
Allan M. Holt – private equity investor
Mark J. Johnson – principal
William E. Kennard – managing director
Edward J. Mathias – managing director
Vincent M. Rella – principal
Charles O. Rossotti – senior adviser
David M. Rubenstein – managing director
Patrick T. Siewert – senior director
John C. Stomber – managing director
Patrick Trozzo – managing director
Douglas A. Warner III – senior adviser
Lawrence D. Writer Jr. – VP
Michael J. Zupon – partner & managing director

Other current Carlyle Group relationships:

Carlyle Capital – investor

Carlyle Capital Corporation Limited – fund

Dutko Worldwide – lobby firm

Manor Care, Inc. – acquirer

McKenna Long & Aldridge – lobby firm

Mid-Atlantic Venture Association – member

Ogilvy Government Relations – lobby firm

Carlyle Group past relationships:

George H.W. Bush – adviser

Richard G. Darman – partner & managing director

Edward J. Kelly III – managing director

David M. Moffett – senior adviser

Norman Pearlstine – senior adviser

<http://www.muckety.com/Carlyle-Group/5000357.muckety>

Louis V. Gerstner Jr.

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. lives and/or works in

Hope Sound, FL

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. current relationships:

American Museum of Natural History – trustee

Carlyle Group – chairman

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts – director emeritus

Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center – overseer

New York Public Library – honorary trustee

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. past relationships:

American Express Company – president

American Express Travel Related Services Co. Inc. – president

Bristol-Myers Squibb Company – director

IBM – chairman

RJR Nabisco – chairman & CEO

<http://www.muckety.com/Louis-V-Gerstner-Jr/2362.muckety>

Tim Hyde

Tim Hyde current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – founding partner

Tim Hyde past relationships:

1996 Robert Dole presidential campaign – coalitions director

Iowa Republican Party – executive director

National Republican Senatorial Committee – deputy director

RJR Nabisco – senior director of public issues

<http://www.muckety.com/Tim-Hyde/104307.muckety>

DCI Group, LLC

People related to DCI Group, LLC:

Todd Baustert – managing partner

Jon L. Christensen – lobbyist

Dan Combs – partner

Doug Davenport – co-founder

Charles C. Francis – senior counselor

Doug Goodyear – CEO & founding partner

Tim Hyde – founding partner

Heather Lauer – partner
Brian McCabe – managing partner
Jim Murphy – president
Justin Peterson – managing partner
Jim Prendergast – partner
Michael J. Stratton – senior counselor
Thomas J. Synhorst – chairman & founding partner
Geoffrey C. Ziebart – lobbyist
Other current DCI Group, LLC relationships:
A.G. Spanos Companies – lobby firm
Akins Crisp – lobby firm
Alcoa (TN) – lobby firm
Alliant Techsystems Inc. – lobby firm
American Roll-On Roll-Off Carriers – lobby firm
Applied Digital – lobby firm
Aquasciences – lobby firm
Calamp – lobby firm
CBCC LLC – lobby firm
Central Wyoming College – lobby firm
Colorado State University – lobby firm
Council of American Survey Research Organizations – lobby firm
Denver Children’s Hospital – lobby firm
DISH Network Corporation – lobby firm
Exxon Mobil Corp. – lobby firm
Gallagher Millage & Gallagher – lobby firm
General Motors Corporation – lobby firm
Gilead Sciences, Inc. – lobby firm
GridPoint Inc. – lobby firm
GTECH Corp. – lobby firm
Harrogate (TN) – lobby firm
Hiwassee College – lobby firm
International Association of Iron Workers – lobby firm
Iowa American Water Co. – lobby firm
Lincoln Memorial University – lobby firm
Lipscomb University – lobby firm
Maryville College – lobby firm
Maryville (TN) – lobby firm
MC Technologies – lobby firm

Morgan Stanley – lobby firm

Mortgage Insurance Companies of America – lobby firm

National Association of Waterfront Employers – lobby firm

National-Louis University – lobby firm

Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association – lobby firm

Rail Infrastructure Management – lobby firm

Rock Island Arsenal Development Group – lobby firm

Toolchex, Inc. – lobby firm

United Medical Center – lobby firm

Verizon Communications Inc. – lobby firm

DCI Group, LLC past relationships:

Freddie Mac – lobby firm

Adam Mendelsohn – VP

Progress for America – client

<http://www.muckety.com/DCI-Group-LLC/5004355.muckety>

Heather Lauer

Heather Lauer current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – partner

Heather Lauer past relationships:

2004 Republican National Convention – floor manager

<http://www.muckety.com/Heather-Lauer/104079.muckety>

Brian McCabe

Brian McCabe current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – managing partner

Brian McCabe past relationships:

1996 Robert Dole presidential campaign – NH executive director

Progress for America – president

Brian McCabe connections, once removed:

Brian McCabe is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Brian-McCabe/103990.muckety>

Progress for America

People related to Progress for America:

Tony Feather – founder

Other current Progress for America relationships:

Progress for America Voter Fund – 527 committee

Progress for America past relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – client

Brian McCabe – president

Christian Myers – executive director

<http://www.muckety.com/Progress-for-America/5029459.muckety>

Tony Feather

Tony Feather lives and/or works in

Jefferson City, MO

Tony Feather current relationships:

FLS Connect – partner

Progress for America – founder

Tony Feather past relationships:

2000 George W. Bush presidential campaign – consultant

2004 George W. Bush presidential campaign – consultant

Tony Feather connections, once removed:

<http://www.muckety.com/Tony-Feather/104315.muckety>

Christian Myers

Christian Myers past relationships:

2004 George W. Bush presidential campaign – deputy political director

Progress for America – executive director

<http://www.muckety.com/Christian-Myers/104008.muckety>

Progress for America Voter Fund

Progress for America Voter Fund current relationships:

Progress for America – 527 committee

Progress for America Voter Fund past relationships:

Dawn Arnall – major donor

Rick J. Caruso – major donor

John W. Childs – major donor

Harlan R. Crow – major donor
Robert A. Day Jr. – major donor
Richard M. DeVos – major donor
Lawrence J. Ellison – major donor
Richard T. Farmer – major donor
C. Boyden Gray – major donor
David C. Hanna – major donor
B. Wayne Hughes Sr. – major donor
E. Floyd Kvamme – major donor
Carl H. Lindner – major donor
Bernard Marcus – major donor
Aubrey K. McClendon – major donor
Robert C. McNair – major donor
Peter M. Nicholas Sr. – major donor
A. Jerrold Perenchio – major donor
Bob Perry – major donor
T. Boone Pickens Jr. – major donor
Lonnie Ken Pilgrim – major donor
William C. Powers – major donor
Thomas L. Rhodes – donor
Robert Rosenkranz – major donor
Robert R. Rowling – major donor
Thomas A. Saunders III – major donor
Harold C. Simmons – major donor
Paul E. Singer – major donor
Alex G. Spanos – major donor
James E. Stephenson – major donor
John M. Templeton – major donor
J. Ronald Terwilliger – major donor
Kenny A. Troutt – major donor
Jay Van Andel – major donor
Alice Walton – major donor
Marian S. Ware – major donor
Marilyn Ware – major donor
Paul Ware – major donor

<http://www.muckety.com/Progress-for-America-Voter-Fund/5018324.muckety>

J. Ronald Terwilliger

J. Ronald Terwilliger current relationships:

Enterprise Community Partners – trustee

Trammell Crow Residential – CEO

Urban Land Institute – trustee

J. Ronald Terwilliger past relationships:

2008 Mike Huckabee presidential campaign – gave maximum donation

Progress for America Voter Fund – major donor

J. Ronald Terwilliger connections, once removed:

J. Ronald Terwilliger is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/J-Ronald-Terwilliger/82373.muckety>

Kenny A. Troutt

Kenny A. Troutt current relationships:

Mount Vernon Investments LLC – CEO

Kenny A. Troutt past relationships:

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – gave maximum donation

2008 Mike Huckabee presidential campaign – gave maximum donation

Progress for America Voter Fund – major donor

Kenny A. Troutt connections, once removed:

<http://www.muckety.com/Kenny-A-Troutt/103023.muckety>

Thomas A. Saunders III

Thomas A. Saunders III personal relations:

Mary Jordan Horner Saunders – spouse

Other current Thomas A. Saunders III relationships:

Heritage Foundation – trustee

New-York Historical Society – trustee

Saunders Karp & Megrue – founder

Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation – trustee

Thomas A. Saunders III past relationships:

2008 Rudy Giuliani presidential campaign – gave maximum donation
Darden School Foundation – chairman
Morgan Stanley – managing director
Progress for America Voter Fund – major donor
University of Virginia – board of visitors member
Virginia Military Institute – board of visitors member
Thomas A. Saunders III connections, once removed:

<http://www.muckety.com/Thomas-A-Saunders-III/16899.muckety>

Alex G. Spanos

Alex G. Spanos lives and/or works in
Stockton, CA

Alex G. Spanos personal relations:

Dean A. Spanos – son

Other current Alex G. Spanos relationships:

2006 Arnold Schwarzenegger (CA) gubernatorial campaign – major donor

A.G. Spanos Companies – founder

George Bush Presidential Library Foundation – trustee

Horatio Alger Association – member

San Diego Chargers – owner

Alex G. Spanos past relationships:

2004 George W. Bush presidential campaign – major donor

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – gave maximum donation

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – fundraiser

Progress for America Voter Fund – major donor

Alex G. Spanos connections, once removed:

<http://www.muckety.com/Alex-G-Spanos/9340.muckety>

Robert R. Rowling

Robert R. Rowling personal relations:

Terry Rowling – spouse

Other current Robert R. Rowling relationships:

Omni Hotels – chairman

TRT Holdings Inc. – owner & chairman

University of Texas Investment Management Company – chairman

University of Texas System – regent

Robert R. Rowling past relationships:

2008 Rudy Giuliani presidential campaign – gave maximum donation

Progress for America Voter Fund – major donor

<http://www.muckety.com/Robert-R-Rowling/5692.muckety>

[and others]

Progress for America Voter Fund

Progress for America Voter Fund current relationships:

Progress for America – 527 committee

Progress for America Voter Fund past relationships:

Dawn Arnall – major donor

Rick J. Caruso – major donor

John W. Childs – major donor

Harlan R. Crow – major donor

Robert A. Day Jr. – major donor

Richard M. DeVos – major donor

Lawrence J. Ellison – major donor

Richard T. Farmer – major donor

C. Boyden Gray – major donor

David C. Hanna – major donor

B. Wayne Hughes Sr. – major donor

E. Floyd Kvamme – major donor

Carl H. Lindner – major donor

Bernard Marcus – major donor

Aubrey K. McClendon – major donor

Robert C. McNair – major donor

Peter M. Nicholas Sr. – major donor

A. Jerrold Perenchio – major donor

Bob Perry – major donor

T. Boone Pickens Jr. – major donor

Lonnie Ken Pilgrim – major donor

William C. Powers – major donor

Thomas L. Rhodes – donor

Robert Rosenkranz – major donor
Robert R. Rowling – major donor
Thomas A. Saunders III – major donor
Harold C. Simmons – major donor
Paul E. Singer – major donor
Alex G. Spanos – major donor
James E. Stephenson – major donor
John M. Templeton – major donor
J. Ronald Terwilliger – major donor
Kenny A. Troutt – major donor
Jay Van Andel – major donor
Alice Walton – major donor
Marian S. Ware – major donor
Marilyn Ware – major donor
Paul Ware – major donor

<http://www.muckety.com/Progress-for-America-Voter-Fund/5018324.muckety>

Progress for America

People related to Progress for America:

Tony Feather – founder

Other current Progress for America relationships:

Progress for America Voter Fund – 527 committee

Progress for America past relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – client

Brian McCabe – president

Christian Myers – executive director

<http://www.muckety.com/Progress-for-America/5029459.muckety>

Brian McCabe

Brian McCabe current relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – managing partner

Brian McCabe past relationships:

1996 Robert Dole presidential campaign – NH executive director

Progress for America – president

Michael J. Stratton

Michael J. Stratton personal relations:

Bill Richardson – senior political adviser

Sara Crossman Stratton – spouse

Other current Michael J. Stratton relationships:

Colorado State University – graduate

DCI Group, LLC – senior counselor

Stratton & Associates – president

Michael J. Stratton past relationships:

1993 Presidential Inaugural Committee – co-director

2008 Bill Richardson presidential campaign – senior adviser

Ronald H. Brown – senior consultant

Michael J. Stratton connections, once removed:

<http://www.muckety.com/Michael-J-Stratton/85712.muckety>

A.G. Spanos Companies

People related to A.G. Spanos Companies:

Alex G. Spanos – founder

Michael A. Spanos – EVP

Other current A.G. Spanos Companies relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – lobby firm

Littman Associates – lobby firm

Patton Boggs LLP – lobby firm

<http://www.muckety.com/A-G-Spanos-Companies/5008728.muckety>

Alex G. Spanos

Alex G. Spanos lives and/or works in

Stockton, CA

Alex G. Spanos personal relations:

Dean A. Spanos – son

Other current Alex G. Spanos relationships:

2006 Arnold Schwarzenegger (CA) gubernatorial campaign – major donor

A.G. Spanos Companies – founder

George Bush Presidential Library Foundation – trustee

Horatio Alger Association – member

San Diego Chargers – owner

Alex G. Spanos past relationships:

2004 George W. Bush presidential campaign – major donor

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – gave maximum donation

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – fundraiser

Progress for America Voter Fund – major donor

<http://www.muckety.com/Alex-G-Spanos/9340.muckety>

DCI Group, LLC

<http://www.muckety.com/DCI-Group-LLC/5004355.muckety>

Gilead Sciences, Inc.

<http://www.muckety.com/Gilead-Sciences-Inc/5000792.muckety>

Gordon E. Moore

Gordon E. Moore lives and/or works in

Redwood City, CA

Gordon E. Moore personal relations:

Betty Moore – spouse

Other current Gordon E. Moore relationships:

Charles Schwab Corporation – chairman emeritus

Conservation International – director

Fairchild Semiconductor International Inc. – co-founder

Gilead Sciences, Inc. – director

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation – co-founder

Horatio Alger Association – member

Intel Corporation – co-founder

<http://www.muckety.com/Gordon-E-Moore/543.muckety>

Nicholas G. Moore

Nickname: Nick

Nicholas G. Moore current relationships:

Bechtel Group, Inc. – director

Gilead Sciences, Inc. – director

Los Alamos National Security, LLC – governor

NetApp, Inc. – director

Wells Fargo & Co. – director

Nicholas G. Moore past relationships:

Coopers & Lybrand LLP – chairman & CEO

PricewaterhouseCoopers – global chairman

<http://www.muckety.com/Nicholas-G-Moore/1201.muckety>

Gilead Sciences, Inc.

Business sector:

biological products

Gilead Sciences, Inc. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Gilead Sciences, Inc.:

Paul Berg – director

Jeffrey W. Bird – director

John F. Cogan – director

Etienne F. Davignon – director

James M. Denny – director

Carla A. Hills – director

John W. Madigan – director

John C. Martin – president & CEO

Gordon E. Moore – director

Nicholas G. Moore – director

Gayle E. Wilson – director

Other current Gilead Sciences, Inc. relationships:

DCI Group, LLC – lobby firm

Foley Hoag – lobby firm

Rubicon Advisors LLC – lobby firm

Gilead Sciences, Inc. past relationships:

Donald H. Rumsfeld – chairman

<http://www.muckety.com/Gilead-Sciences-Inc/5000792.muckety>

<http://www.muckety.com/Rubicon-Advisors-LLC/5031691.muckety>

Rubicon Advisors LLC

People related to Rubicon Advisors LLC:

William Burke – principal

Other current Rubicon Advisors LLC relationships:

American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians – lobby firm

Biomarin Pharmaceutical Inc. – lobby firm

Biopure Corporation – lobby firm

Fleming & Co. Pharmaceuticals – lobby firm

Gilead Sciences, Inc. – lobby firm

Heyl Chemisch-Pharmazeutische Fabrik – lobby firm

Insmed Inc. – lobby firm

Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Inc. – lobby firm

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. – lobby firm

Watson Pharmaceuticals Inc. – lobby firm

Rubicon Advisors LLC past relationships:

Monument Group LLC – former name

<http://www.muckety.com/Teva-Pharmaceutical-Industries-Ltd/5006035.muckety>

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.

Business sector:

pharmaceutical preparations

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.:

Phillip Frost – vice chairman

Harold Snyder – director

Other current Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. relationships:

Artemis Strategies – lobby firm

Goodwin Procter LLP – lobby firm

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – lobby firm

Rubicon Advisors LLC – lobby firm

Teva Pharmaceuticals USA PAC – PAC

Teva USA – subsidiary

Timmons & Company Inc. – lobby firm

Willkie Farr & Gallagher – lobby firm

<http://www.muckety.com/Kirkland-Ellis-LLP/5005546.muckety>

Kirkland & Ellis LLP

People related to Kirkland & Ellis LLP:

David M. Bernick – partner

Brad Bondi – attorney

Jonathan C. Bunge – attorney

Richard C. Godfrey – partner

Thomas A. Gottschalk – of counsel

Howard G. Krane – partner

Jack S. Levin – partner

Emily Nicklin – partner

Patrick F. Philbin – partner

Robert S. Ryland – attorney

Other current Kirkland & Ellis LLP relationships:

Circle Line – lobby firm

Coca-Cola Bottlers Association – lobby firm

Futures Industry Association – lobby firm

LML Payment Systems Corp. – lobby firm

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. – lobby firm

Kirkland & Ellis LLP past relationships:

Steven G. Bradbury – partner

Paul T. Cappuccio – partner

Kenneth W. Starr – partner

Mark B. Tresnowski – partner

Theodore W. Ulyot – partner

<http://www.muckety.com/Kenneth-W-Starr/13948.muckety>

Kenneth W. Starr

Kenneth W. Starr current relationships:

Federalist Society – member

Pepperdine University – professor

Kenneth W. Starr past relationships:

Warren Burger – clerk

Kirkland & Ellis LLP – partner

John O. McGinnis – clerk

William French Smith – counselor

U.S. Court of Appeals – judge

Whitewater investigation – independent counsel

Federalist Society

People related to Federalist Society:

Spencer Abraham – member

Mickey D. Barnett – member

Bradford A. Berenson – member

Robert H. Bork – board of visitors co-chair

J. Stewart Bryan III – business advisory council member

Steven G. Calabresi – chairman

Joseph Cannon – business advisory council member

Michael Chertoff – member

Ann Coulter – member

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. – counselor

Viet D. Dinh – member

C. Boyden Gray – business advisory council member
Brent O. Hatch – treasurer
Orrin G. Hatch – board of visitors co-chair
Lois Haight Herrington – board of visitors member
Donald Paul Hodel – board of visitors member
Francis A. Keating – board of visitors member
R. Crosby Kemper III – business advisory council member
Harvey C. Koch – board of visitors member
Gary Lawson – secretary
Leonard A. Leo – EVP
Robert A. Levy – board of visitors member
David M. McIntosh – vice chairman
John G. Medlin Jr. – business advisory council member
Edwin Meese III – board of visitors member
Eugene B. Meyer – president
Theodore B. Olson – member, board of visitors member
Priscilla R. Owen – member
Andrew J. Redleaf – board of visitors member
Wm. Bradford Reynolds – board of visitors member
Nicholas Quinn Rosenkranz – board of visitors member
Kenneth W. Starr – member
Nicholas John Stathis – business advisory council member
Paul S. Stevens – business advisory council member
Robert L. Strickland – business advisory council member
Other current Federalist Society relationships:
Castle Rock Foundation – donor
Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation – donor
Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation – donor
Sarah Scaife Foundation – donor
Federalist Society past relationships:
James Bopp Jr. – co-chairman
Steven G. Bradbury – member
Rachel K. Paulose – member
Searle Freedom Trust – funder

<http://www.muckety.com/Federalist-Society/5008666.muckety>

Robert L. Strickland

Robert L. Strickland current relationships:

Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta – director

Federalist Society – business advisory council member

Krispy Kreme Doughnuts Inc. – vice chairman

Robert L. Strickland past relationships:

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond – chairman

Lowe's Companies Inc. – chairman

Robert L. Strickland connections, once removed:

Robert L. Strickland is connected to ...

<http://www.muckety.com/Robert-L-Strickland/9252.muckety>

Krispy Kreme Doughnuts Inc.

Krispy Kreme Doughnuts Inc. is based in Winston-Salem, NC

People related to Krispy Kreme Doughnuts Inc.:

Charles A. Blixt – director

Robert S. McCoy – director

James H. Morgan – chairman & president & CEO

Andrew J. Schindler – director

Robert L. Strickland – vice chairman

Michael H. Sutton – director

Lizanne Thomas – director

Togo D. West Jr. – director

Krispy Kreme Doughnuts Inc. past relationships:

Daryl G. Brewster – president & CEO

<http://www.muckety.com/Krispy-Kreme-Doughnuts-Inc/5003790.muckety>

James H. Morgan

James H. Morgan current relationships:

Krispy Kreme Doughnuts Inc. – chairman & president & CEO

James H. Morgan past relationships:

Covenant Capital LLC – chairman & CIO

Interstate/Johnson Lane – chairman & CEO

Wachovia Securities Inc. – chairman & CEO

James H. Morgan connections, once removed:

<http://www.muckety.com/James-H-Morgan/9139.muckety>

Spencer Abraham

Spencer Abraham personal relations:

Joseph T. Kelliher – senior policy adviser

Other current Spencer Abraham relationships:

Abraham Group – chairman & CEO

Federalist Society – member

Fund for American Opportunity – PAC

Hoover Institution – visiting fellow

ICX Technologies – director

Occidental Petroleum Corp. – director

Spencer Abraham past relationships:

2008 Fred Thompson presidential campaign – campaign chairman

AREVA Inc. – director

Cesar Conda – legislative director

George H.W. Bush administration – deputy chief of staff

Libby Legal Defense Trust – advisory committee member

Michigan Republican Party – co-chairman

Miller Canfield Paddock & Stone – counsel

National Republican Congressional Committee – co-chairman

James L. Pitts – chief of staff

Antoin Rezko – contributor

U.S. Department of Energy – secretary

U.S. Senate – senator

Spencer Abraham connections, once removed:

Spencer Abraham is connected to ...

Bracewell and Giuliani >> through ICX Technologies >> Map it

ELS & Associates >> through ICX Technologies >> Map it

[etc.]

<http://www.muckety.com/Spencer-Abraham/1505.muckety>

National Republican Congressional Committee

Also known as: NRCC

People related to National Republican Congressional Committee:

Tom Cole – chairman

K. Michael Conaway – audit chairman

Karen Hanretty – communications director

Donald H. Rumsfeld – contributor

Joyce Rumsfeld – contributor

Other current National Republican Congressional Committee relationships:

InfoCision Management Corporation – client

KochPAC – donor

Public Opinion Strategies LLC – client

Strategic Fundraising Inc. – client

National Republican Congressional Committee past relationships:

Spencer Abraham – co-chairman

Maria Cino – executive director

Tom Davis – chairman

Sam Dawson – senior consultant

Jo Ann Emerson – deputy communications director

Carl Forti – communications director

John Guzik – executive director

John Hishta – executive director

Brian Jones – research director

Jon Kraushar – communications consultant

Charles Leonard – national campaign director

Patrick J. McCarthy Jr. – deputy communications director

Michael McElwain – political director

Donald F. McGahn II – general counsel

Terry Nelson – political director

Ed Patru – spokesman

Thomas M. Reynolds – chairman

Edward J. Rollins Jr. – chairman

Steve Schmidt – communications director

Kristen Soltis – intern

Adam Temple – deputy press secretary

Julie Wadler – deputy finance director

Christopher J. Ward – treasurer

<http://www.muckety.com/National-Republican-Congressional-Committee/5001317.muckety>

[AND]

<http://www.muckety.com/Economic-Club-of-Washington/5002293.muckety>

Economic Club of Washington

Economic Club of Washington

People related to Economic Club of Washington:

James Abdo – member

Ronald D. Abramson – member

Charles Elliott Andrews – member

Cyrus A. Ansary – member

Alexandra Armstrong – member

Frank J. Baltz – member

Shalom Baranes – member

John H.C. Barron Jr. – member

Lisa B. Barry – member

Larry C. Baucom – member

Duane W. Beckhorn – member

James R. Beers – member

David W. Beier – member

Joshua B. Bernstein – member

A. Scott Bolden – member

Robert Boorman – member

Ralph F. Boyd Jr. – member

Alexander R.M. Boyle – member

Terrence L. Bracy – member

David G. Bradley – member

David M. Bradt Jr. – member

Fred J. Brinkman – member

Edward Broenniman – member

Danny R. Brouillette – member
Alma Arrington Brown – member
Bradford Brown – member
Lonnie Bunch – member
James E. Bundschuh – member
Vincent C. Burke III – member
William J. Byron – member
Calvin Cafritz – member
Peggy Cooper Cafritz – member
Michele Cahn – member
Christopher G. Caine – member
Daniel J. Callahan III – member
Josh Carin – member
Kathleen Walsh Carr – member
W. Lyles Carr III – member
Philip E. Cassidy – member
Nicholas D. Chabraja – member
Daryl A. Chamblee – member
John E. Chapoton – member
John B. Childers – member
Arne Christenson – member
Stephen J. Ciccone – member
George P. Clancy Jr. – member
L. John Clark – member
Robert L. Cohen – member
Kenneth W. Cole – member
John B. Coleman – member
Stanley Collender – member
Jeanne K. Connelly – member
John B. Connor – member
Manus Cooney – member
Josephine S. Cooper – member
J. Anthony Cord – member
Dennis J. Cotter – member
Timothy C. Coughlin – member
William Couper – member
H.R. Crawford – member
Louise M. Cromwell – member

Edmund B. Cronin Jr. – member
Michael F. Curtin – member
John P. Davey – member
Ralph P. Davidson – member
Robert R. Davila – member
Harold Davis Jr. – member
James G. Davis – member
Janet Davis – member
John J. DeGioia – member
Gilbert E. DeLorme – member
John M. Derrick Jr. – member
Michael M. Dickens – member
George A. Didden III – member
Allison Cryor DiNardo – member
James C. Dinegar – member
Deborah I. Dingell – member
Renny DiPentima – member
Barry B. Drenfeld – member
Cherrie W. Doggett – member
Eileen Doherty – member
Douglas J. Donatelli – member
James A. Donohoe III – member
Nancy Dorn – member
Paul C. Dougherty – member
John M. Dowd – member
Philip B. Down – member
Kevin M. Downey – member
John Driggs – member
Craig A. Dubow – member
G. Maurice DuFour – member
Robert H. Dugger – member
Maureen Dwyer – member
William C. Eacho III – member
LeRoy Eakin III – member
Mark D. Ein – member
John M. Engler – member
Jay A. Epstien – member
Melvyn J. Estrin – member

Jack Evans – member
Ralph B. Everett – member
Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr. – member
Michael K. Farr – member
Janet T. Farrell – member
Emilio A. Fernandez – member
George M. Ferris Jr. – member
Carleton S. Fiorina – member
John D. Firestone – member
Robert J. Flanagan – member
Marc L. Fleischaker – member
Andrew Florance – member
Colden Florance – member
Lee Merritt Folger – member
Nancy M. Folger – member
Julian W. Fore – member
P. Wesley Foster Jr. – member
Angela Fox – member
John W. Franklin Jr. – member
Jay W. Freedman – member
Gerard T. Gabrys – member
Thomas D. Gallagher – member
John H. Gardner – member
John M. Germano – member
Glenn S. Gerstell – member
Steven Gewirz – member
Petch Gibbons – member
Peter Ladd Gilsey – member
Charles J. Givans – member
Robert Gladstone – member
Norman M. Glasgow Jr. – member
Daniel R. Glickman – member
Michael J. Glosserman – member
Richard S. Goldberg – member
Lisa E. Gordon-Hagerty – member
Dennis Greene – member
Sara Grootwassink – member

Patrick W. Gross – member
Stanley J. Gutkowski – member
Michele V. Hagans – member
Kurt A. Haglund – member
John D. Hagner – member
John J. Haley – member
William N. Hall – member
Stephen R. Halpin Jr. – member
Delon Hampton – member
John J. Hamre – member
William A. Hanbury – member
Stephen D. Harlan – member
Sidney Harman – member
Michael Harreld – member
John D. Hawke Jr. – member
J. Roderick Heller III – member
Richard J. Hendrix – member
John W. Hill – member
Stephen Hills – member
Stephen Hintersehr – member
Vernon W. Holleman III – member
Carole F. Hoover – member
Joseph F. Horning Jr. – member
Janet Howard – member
Walter R. Howell III – member
Jeanne D. Hubbard – member
Cathy L. Hughes – member
Wayne Hunley – member
Christian E. Jahrling – member
Charlene Drew Jarvis – member
Ernest Drew Jarvis – member
N. William Jarvis – member
Richard M. Jeanneret – member
Douglas Jemal – member
Boisfeuillet Jones Jr. – member
Catherine C. Jones – member
Harry T. Jones Jr. – member
James W. Jones – member

I. King Jordan – member
Vernon E. Jordan Jr. – president
Steven L. Kaplan – member
Louis H. Katz – member
Margaret H. Kavalaris – member
Francis A. Keating – member
John Keenan – member
Elizabeth Baker Keffer – member
Margret Nedelkoff Kellems – member
Edward W. Kelley Jr. – member
Cornelius M. Kerwin – member
James V. Kimsey – member
Deborah J. Kissire – member
Alyson Klug – member
Charles Kolb – member
Margery Kraus – member
Barbara Krumsiek – member
M. Charito Kruvant – member
Marc E. Lackritz – member
James F. Lafond – member
James C. Lake – member
David P. Lambert – member
Barbara Lang – member
Raymond G. LaPlaca – member
Weldon H. Latham – member
Henry W. Lavine – member
John C. Lee IV – member
LaSalle D. Leffall III – member
James H. Lemon Jr. – member
Theodore J. Leonsis – member
Richard H. Levy – member
Anthony Lewis – member
Elizabeth L. Lewis – member
Robert G. Liberatore – member
Jerome B. Libin – member
Russell C. Lindner – member
R. Robert Linowes – member
Natalie O. Ludaway – member

James J. Lynch – member
Kathryn A. MacLane – member
Creighton R. Magid – member
John J. Mahoney – member
Charles T. Manatt – member
Michael S. Mandel – member
Raymond A. Mason – member
James Owen Mathews – member
Edward J. Mathias – member
Mark E. Matthews – member
Timothy J. May – member
John A. McAdams – member
Terry McCallister – member
John P. McDaniel – member
Robert P. McDonald – member
Stuart A. McFarland – member
Gerald McGaughey – member
Robert M. McGee – member
James J. McGonigle – member
Roberta McGuinness – member
Deryl McKissack – member
R. Bruce McLean – member
James Black McLeish III – member
J. Paul McNamara – member
Raj Mehra – member
Ghebre Selassie Mehreteab – member
Catherine A. Meloy – member
Steven L. Meltzer – member
David N. Merrill – member
Paul F. Mickey Jr. – member
Robert Milkovich – member
Cheryl Mills – member
Neil Milner – member
Edward F. Mitchell – member
Thomas L. Monahan III – member
Maritza Gomez Montiel – member
Sherman Moore – member

Nigel W. Morris – member
Alfred H. Moses – member
Melissa Moss – member
Daniel H. Mudd – member
William T. Mundy – member
Daniel J. Murrin – member
Donald L. Myers – member
Jeffrey Neal – member
Margaret Nedelkoff – member
Mark D. Nelson – member
James C. Nesbitt – member
George C. Newstrom – member
O.M. Nicely – member
William D. Novelli – member
Gregory P. O’Brien – member
Ed Offterdinger – member
Michael Olson – member
Nels B. Olson – member
Charles L. Overby – member
Richard G. Parker – member
Courtney Clark Pastrick – member
Douglas J. Patton – member
Thomas B. Patton – member
Kevin J. Payne – member
Dale Peck – member
Robert A. Peck – member
William F. Peel III – member
Neale Perl – member
Phillips S. Peter – member
Steven B. Pfeiffer – member
Carter G. Phillips – member
Donald W. Phillips – member
Penny Pickett – member
Harvey L. Pitt – member
Abe Pollin – member
David Pollin – member
Stephen Polo – member
Stephen W. Porter – member

Donald R. Quartel Jr. – member
Whayne S. Quin – member
Linda D. Rabbitt – member
Karl A. Racine – member
Franklin D. Raines – member
Marsha Ralls – member
W. Russell Ramsey – member
Mame Reiley – member
James V. Reyes – member
Edmund B. Rice – member
Stephen Richard – member
Raymond A. Ritchey – member
Joseph E. Robert Jr. – member
Sharon Percy Rockefeller – member
Julie Rogers – member
Ronald Rosenfeld – member
Rynthia M. Rost – member
David W. Rutstein – member
Ivan R. Sabel – member
Ellen B. Safir – member
Deborah Ratner Salzberg – member
James J. Sandman – member
Roger W. Sant – member
B. Francis Saul II – member
B. Francis Saul III – member
Mary L. Schapiro – member
Mitchell N. Schear – member
Pauline A. Schneider – member
Samuel A. Schreiber – member
Paul L. Schulman – member
John T. Schwieters – member
Lena Ingegerd Scott – member
Raymond S. Sczudlo – member
Earl L. Segal – member
James R. Shappell – member
Mayo A. Shattuck III – member
Sudhakar Shenoy – member
Marc B. Sherman – member

Deborah R. Shore – member
Gerald R. Sigal – member
Donald Sigmund – member
Jonathan Silver – member
Chris Simmons – member
Esther Thomas Smith – member
Steven Warren Smith – member
W. Christopher Smith Jr. – member
W. Dean Smith – member
Steven S. Snider – member
Stuart L. Solomon – member
Kenneth R. Sparks – member
Ronald R. Spoehel – member
Earl W. Stafford – member
Sheila Stampfli – member
David Steinberg – member
Henry J. Steininger – member
Charlotte B. Sterling – member
Guy T. Steuart III – member
Stacey D. Stewart – member
Ronald F. Stowe – member
Terrence D. Straub – member
Donald E. Strehle – member
William Sweeney – member
H. Patrick Swygert – member
Gary H. Tabach – member
Mahan Tavakoli – member
George Terpilowski – member
Bruce E. Thompson Jr. – member
H. Brian Thompson – member
W. Reid Thompson – member
Bruce Thorne – member
Stephen Joel Trachtenberg – member
Michael Trager – member
Stephanie Tsacoumis – member
Mark H. Tuohey III – member
John Tydings – member

James M. Underhill – member
Jan Verhage – member
Clinton A. Vince – member
Ladislaus Von Hoffmann – member
George A. Vradenburg III – member
Rex Wackerle – member
George H. Walker – member
William L. Walton – member
Gregg Ward – member
Mark R. Warner – member
Peter M. Welber – member
Anthony Welters – member
Togo D. West Jr. – member
Anne Wexler – member
Paul W. Whetsell – member
Wendelin A. White – member
Justine E. Wilcox – member
Richard E. Wiley – member
J. Scott Wilfong – member
Wesley S. Williams Jr. – member
Paul Martin Wolff – member
Richard A. Woods – member
Dennis R. Wraase – member
William B. Wrench – member
W. Lance Wright – member
Stephen G. Yeonas – member
Robert N. Yerman – member
April Young – member
Lois A. Zambo – member
Jeffrey D. Zients – member

A Path to Financial Stability

APRIL 2009

A sound business strategy is important no matter what the state of the

economy. As you work with clients to determine the best methods of surviving the recession, be sure to discuss the following critical points for seizing opportunities to refocus, contain expenses and reassure customers.

Take a fresh look at your budgetary and revenue needs. Are you meeting budgeted projections? How much of a drop in revenue can your business withstand and for how long? What are your cash-flow needs for the next 90 to 120 days? Or 120 to 180 days? Do you have sufficient cash reserves for the next 30 to 60 days?

Check with your lenders on the status of your credit lines. Are you in compliance with their terms? Will your bank renew their commitments at similar amounts, rates and terms? If your credit lines are frozen or at their limits, consider meeting with vendors to work out a payment schedule that will allow continued delivery of critical materials and supplies.

Look into alternative types of financing. Consider loans on life insurance policies and loans from key customers that rely on your business for their materials and supplies or from labor unions, local development agencies or the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Keep an eye on accounts receivable and the amount of credit extended to customers. Watch for new patterns of slow payments and follow up immediately. Review your largest and riskiest accounts to determine if credit constraint or an economic slowdown will affect their ability to pay you. Keep receivables aging current.

Closely manage accounts payable. Forfeiting early pay discounts may be more advantageous in preserving cash that may be needed for critical items. Keep payables aging current.

Monitor inventory levels in general to identify where lower inventory levels of materials and products can be maintained. Consider selling slowmoving inventory at a discount. Keep in contact with suppliers to co-manage replenishment and delivery schedules to avoid building excess inventory while at the same time avoiding shortages that could

result in lost revenue.

Analyze your expenses specifically to determine if spending can be reduced. Communicate to staff/team members about tightening spending. Manufacturers should review inventory management practices for opportunities to reduce on-hand inventory. Service companies should ensure they're capturing all their billable hours and invoicing promptly by billing all contractual items and passthrough expenses (that is, billable third-party services and travel and living expenses).

Don't engage in panic selling of investments. Keep in mind that markets tend to bounce back. Focus on longterm rewards instead of reacting emotionally to short-term events. Contact your financial adviser to ensure that your portfolio is diversified and meets your risk tolerance.

Contact your good customers. Even casual discussions can lead to new business opportunities. Maintain constant communication with customers to help build stronger relationships; let them know you are available even during uncertain times. Consider ways to stay visible to customers, such as an open house or other marketing efforts.

Going forward. Continually re-evaluate and gauge your company's current situation and the marketplace. Revisit this checklist often, stay the course and remain focused on goals. Keep track of efforts, and review and analyze the results. Identify areas where strategies are not working and modify accordingly.

—Adapted from the AICPA Private Companies Practice Section (PCPS) client credit crisis communication letter. It is available on the Web at <http://pcps.aicpa.org/Client+Credit+Crisis+Communication.htm>.

<http://www.journalofaccountancy.com/Issues/2009/Apr/20091392.htm>

AIG Financial Products Corp.

People related to AIG Financial Products Corp.:

Robert G. Leary – investment banker

Other current AIG Financial Products Corp. relationships:

American International Group, Inc. – subsidiary

Banque A.I.G. – trading bank

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. – trading partner

Mayer Brown – lobby firm

Vinson & Elkins – lobby firm

AIG Financial Products Corp. past relationships:

Joseph J. Cassano – head

<http://www.muckety.com/AIG-Financial-Products-Corp/5009143.muckety>

Vinson & Elkins

People related to Vinson & Elkins:

Joe Dilg – managing partner

Daniel E. Hinde – attorney

John L. Howard Jr. – attorney

Monty Humble – attorney

Bill Jones – partner

Ronald Kirk – partner

Kay Webb Nunnally – attorney

Harry M. Reasoner – senior partner

Mark H. Tuohey III – partner

Other current Vinson & Elkins relationships:

AIG Financial Products Corp. – lobby firm

Aon Corporation – lobby firm

Charleston Area Medical Center – lobby firm

Coventry Health Care, Inc. – lobby firm

Dallas (TX) Area Rapid Transit – lobby firm

Digital Assurance Certification – lobby firm

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. – lobby firm

Halliburton Co. – lobby firm

Manganese Metal Company Ltd. – lobby firm

Mesa Water Inc. – lobby firm

National Association of Children’s Hospital – lobby firm

National Surgical Adjuvant Breast & Bowel Project – lobby firm

Ohio Hospital Association – lobby firm

Texas Children’s Hospital – lobby firm

University of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics – lobby firm

University of Texas System – lobby firm

XL Capital Ltd. – lobby firm

Vinson & Elkins past relationships:

John E. Chapoton – partner

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. – partner

Clark Kent Ervin – lawyer

Alberto R. Gonzales – partner

Joe Householder – media relations manager

<http://www.muckety.com/Vinson-Elkins/5004525.muckety>

Corporate Profile

Aon Corporation (NYSE: AOC) is the leading global ***provider of risk management services, insurance and reinsurance brokerage***, and human capital consulting.

<http://ir.aon.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=105697&p=irol-irhome>

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr.

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. lives and/or works in
Alexandria, VA

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. current relationships:

Brookings Institution – trustee

New York University School of Law – graduate

O'Melveny & Myers LLP – chair

President's Intelligence Advisory Board – member

University of Tennessee – graduate

Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr. past relationships:

1980 Howard H. Baker Jr. presidential campaign – general counsel

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – head of vice presidential search

Howard H. Baker Jr. – chief legislative assistant and counsel

Committee on War Powers – chair

Fannie Mae – lobbyist

Federal Advisory Committee on Nuclear Failsafe – member

Lockheed Martin Corporation – lobbyist

Ronald Reagan – counsel to the president

Supreme Court Fellows Commission – member

U.S. Naval Academy – board of visitors member

Vinson & Elkins – partner

<http://www.muckety.com/Arthur-B-Culvahouse-Jr/75.muckety>

Joe Dilg

Joe Dilg current relationships:

Vinson & Elkins – managing partner

Joe Dilg past relationships:

2008 Mitt Romney presidential campaign – Texas finance committee member

<http://www.muckety.com/Joe-Dilg/9636.muckety>

**

Mayer Brown

People related to Mayer Brown:

Richard Ben-Veniste – partner
Debora de Hoyos – partner
Douglas A. Doetsch – partner
Dan A. Dumezich – partner
Tyrone C. Fahner – partner
Mark H. Gitenstein – partner
Robert A. Helman – partner
Robert Hertzberg – partner
John Janicik – partner
Michael Kanton – attorney
Mickey Kantor – partner
Kenneth Klein – attorney
Howard M. McCue III – partner
Joseph Organ – attorney
George A. Ranney Jr. – senior counsel
Philip R. Recht – attorney
Araceli Ruano – associate
Andrew H. Schapiro – partner
John R. Schmidt – partner
Catherine A. Stevens – partner

Other current Mayer Brown relationships:

Accenture Ltd. – lobby firm
ACE Limited – lobby firm
AIG Financial Products Corp. – lobby firm
Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers – lobby firm
American Association for Cancer Research – lobby firm
Antigua Online Gaming Association – lobby firm
APL Limited – lobby firm
Apple Inc. – lobby firm
Arkema Inc. – lobby firm
AT&T Inc. – lobby firm
Automatic Data Processing Inc. – lobby firm
Barclays Bank, Plc – lobby firm
Bayer Corporation – lobby firm
Bertelsmann AG – lobby firm
Black Swan LLC Jochum Shore & Trossevin – lobby firm

Business Software Alliance – lobby firm

Chevron Corp. – lobby firm

Chevy Chase Bank – lobby firm

Cold Finished Steel Bar Institute – lobby firm

Connell Co. – lobby firm

Credit Suisse First Boston – lobby firm

CTIA – lobby firm

Deloitte & Touche USA, LLP – lobby firm

Deutsche Lufthansa AG – lobby firm

Deutsche Welle – lobby firm

Edison Electric Institute – lobby firm

Edison Mission Energy – lobby firm

Elbit Systems of America – lobby firm

Enel Spa – lobby firm

Ernst & Young LLP – lobby firm

Fierce Isakowitz and Blalock – lobby firm

Financial Services Group – lobby firm

Ford Motor Company – lobby firm

Friends of Cancer Research – lobby firm

General Electric Company – lobby firm

Grand Hotel Company – lobby firm

Gulf Stream Coach, Inc. – lobby firm

Hardhatbid Inc. – lobby firm

Johnson Madigan Peck Boland & Stewart – lobby firm

J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. – lobby firm

King Ranch, Inc. – lobby firm

Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts and Co. – lobby firm

KPMG LLP – lobby firm

Morris Communications Corp. – lobby firm

Motorola, Inc. – lobby firm

Novation, LLC – lobby firm

Pfizer Inc. – lobby firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers – lobby firm

Renewable Fuels Association – lobby firm

Scientific-Atlanta Inc. – lobby firm

Sealed Air Corporation – lobby firm

Society for Animal Protective Legislation – lobby firm

Specialty Tobacco Council – lobby firm

Studsvik, Inc. – lobby firm

Swiss Bankers Association – lobby firm

Texas Pacific Group – lobby firm

TransCanada Pipelines Limited – lobby firm

United States Telecom Association – lobby firm

US Airways Group Inc. – lobby firm

U.S. Chamber of Commerce – lobby firm

Verizon Communications Inc. – lobby firm

Visa International – lobby firm

Mayer Brown past relationships:

Mary Ann Glendon – attorney

Frank D. Mayer Jr. – partner

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. – lobby firm

Scott Parven – chairman, public policy

Lawrence K. Snider – partner

<http://www.muckety.com/Mayer-Brown/5001172.muckety>

American International Group, Inc.

Also known as: **A.I.G.**

Business sector:

fire, marine & casualty insurance

American International Group, Inc. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to American International Group, Inc.:

Nicholas J. Ashooh – SVP

Stephen F. Bollenbach – director

Pei-Yuan Chia – director

Marshall A. Cohen – director

Keith L. Duckett – VP

Martin S. Feldstein – director

Jacob A. Frenkel – vice chairman

Ellen V. Futter – director

Anastasia D. Kelly – EVP & general counsel

Edward M. Liddy – chairman & CEO

Rodney O. Martin Jr. – COO

George L. Miles Jr. – director

Kristian P. Moor – group president

Morris W. Offit – director

James F. Orr III – director

John J. Roberts – senior adviser

Virginia M. Rometty – director

Richard W. Scott – senior managing director

Kathleen E. Shannon – SVP

Michael H. Sutton – director

Ratan N. Tata – international advisory board member

Edmund S.W. Tse – senior vice chairman

Jay S. Wintrob – EVP

Frank G. Wisner – vice chairman of external affairs

Frank G. Zarb – director

Other current American International Group, Inc. relationships:

2008-2009 financial bailout – receiving federal investment

AIG Annuity Insurance Company – subsidiary

AIG Consumer Finance Group, Inc. – subsidiary

AIG Edison Life Insurance Company – foreign subsidiary

AIG Federal Savings Bank – subsidiary

AIG Financial Products Corp. – subsidiary

AIG Global Asset Management Holdings Corp. – subsidiary

AIG Global Real Estate Investment Corp. – subsidiary

AIG Private Bank Ltd. – subsidiary

AIG Star Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – foreign subsidiary

AIG SunAmerica Asset Management Corp. – subsidiary

AIG SunAmerica Life Assurance Company – subsidiary

AIG Trading Group Inc. – subsidiary

AIU Insurance Company – subsidiary

Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, LLP – lobby firm

American General Finance, Inc. – acquirer

American General Life and Accident Insurance Company – subsidiary

American General Life Insurance Company – subsidiary

American Home Assurance Company – subsidiary

American International Assurance Company, Limited – foreign subsidiary

American International Reinsurance Company Limited – foreign subsidiary

American International Underwriters Overseas, Ltd. – subsidiary

American Life Insurance Company – foreign subsidiary

Angus & Nickerson – lobby firm

Blackstone Group – helping in subsidiary sales

DC Navigators – lobby firm

DLA Piper – lobby firm

Federal Reserve Bank of New York – loaned \$85 billion, then another \$37.8 billion (2008)

Financial Services Roundtable – member company

Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company – subsidiary

Imperial A.I. Credit Companies – subsidiary

International Lease Finance Corporation – subsidiary

JPMorgan Chase & Co. – helping in subsidiary sales

Lexington Insurance Company – subsidiary

Life Insurance & Retirement Services – subsidiary

Nan Shan Life Insurance Company, Ltd. – foreign subsidiary

National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh – subsidiary

New Hampshire Insurance Company – subsidiary

Nickles Group – lobby firm

Ogilvy Government Relations – lobby firm

Philippine American Life and General Insurance Company – foreign subsidiary

Transatlantic Holdings Inc. – subsidiary

Transatlantic Reinsurance Company – subsidiary

United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company – subsidiary

United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York – subsidiary

Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company – subsidiary

Walter Group – lobby firm

American International Group, Inc. past relationships:

Bank of America Corp. – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Barclays Bank, Plc – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Citigroup Inc. – received payment through AIG federal bailout

William S. Cohen – director

Deutsche Bank – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Evan G. Greenberg – president

Jeffrey W. Greenberg – VP

Maurice R. Greenberg – chairman & CEO

Stephen L. Hammerman – director

Richard C. Holbrooke – director

Fred H. Langhammer – director

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Robert M. Sandler – EVP

Societe Generale – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Martin J. Sullivan – president & CEO

UBS AG – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Wachovia Corporation – received payment through AIG federal bailout

William J. Clinton Foundation – donated \$250,001 to \$500,000

Robert B. Willumstad – chairman & CEO

<http://www.muckety.com/American-International-Group-Inc/5000105.muckety>

Banque A.I.G.

Banque A.I.G. current relationships:

AIG Financial Products Corp. – trading bank

<http://www.muckety.com/Banque-A-I-G/5056361.muckety>

Goldman Sachs Group Inc.

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. is based in New York, NY

Business sector:

security brokers, dealers & flotation companies

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Goldman Sachs Group Inc.:

Paul R. Aaron – partner

Sanggyun Ahn – partner

Philip S. Armstrong – partner

Dean C. Backer – managing director

Charles Baillie – partner

Stephanie Bell-Rose – managing director

Philip R. Berlinski – partner

Robert A. Berry – partner

Lloyd C. Blankfein – chairman & CEO

Oliver R. Bolitho – partner

Patrick T. Boyle – partner

Stephen Branton-Speak – partner

Alan Brazil – strategist

Anne F. Brennan – partner

Samuel S. Britton – partner

Kathleen Brown – senior adviser

John H. Bryan – director

Jason G. Cahilly – partner

Gerald J. Cardinale – managing director

Ashton B. Carter – consultant

Amy Chasen – investment banker

R. Martin Chavez – partner

Martin Cher – partner

Abby Joseph Cohen – senior investment strategist

Gary D. Cohn – director, president & co-COO

Michael Cohrs – head of equity capital markets

Denis P. Coleman III – partner

Kevin P. Connors – partner

Robert M. Conway – senior adviser

Henry Cornell – managing director

E. Gerald Corrigan – managing director

James V. Covello – partner

Patrick Crosetto – investment banker

Jeffrey R. Currie – partner

John P. Curtin Jr. – investment banker

Claes Dahlback – director

Philip M. Darivoff – managing director
Alexander Dibelius – Germany unit chairman
Albert F. Dombrowski – partner
Thomas M. Dowling – partner
Walter W. Driver Jr. – chairman, southeast
L. Brooks Entwistle – partner
Stephan J. Feldgoise – partner
Laurie R. Ferber – managing director
Benjamin W. Ferguson – partner
Wolfgang Fink – partner
David B. Ford – senior director
Randy W. Frankel – managing director
Richard A. Friedman – managing director
Stephen Friedman – director
Timur F. Galen – partner
Sean J. Gallagher – partner
Gonzalo R. Garcia – partner
William W. George – director
Richard A. Gephardt – adviser
Paul E. Germain – partner
H. John Gilbertson Jr. – managing director
Justin G. Gmelich – partner
Gregg Gonsalves – partner
Francisco X. Gonzalez – investment banker
Paul Graves – partner
Rajat K. Gupta – director
E. Glenn Hadden – partner
Jonathan J. Hall – partner
Jan Hatzius – partner
David B. Heller – global head of equity trading
Bruce A. Heyman – partner
Martin Hintze – partner
Todd Hohman – partner
James P. Houghton – partner
Paul J. Huchro – partner
Hidehiro Imatsu – partner
Francis J. Ingrassia – investment banker
Ellen Jewett – investment banker

James A. Johnson – director
Suzanne Nora Johnson – senior director
Andrew J. Jonas – partner
Chansoo Joung – managing director
Lois D. Juliber – director
Robert Steven Kaplan – senior director
Neel T. Kashkari – vice president
Robert J. Katz – senior director
Alan S. Kava – partner
Dimitrios Kavvathas – partner
Larry M. Kellerman – partner
Kevin W. Kennedy – managing director
Thomas J. Kenny – managing director
Steven Kerr – managing director
Mark T. Kim – investment banker
Hideki Kinuhata – partner
Michael E. Koester – partner
J. Christopher A. Kojima – partner
Michiel P. Lap – partner
Lori Laudien – VP
Brian J. Lee – partner
David A. Lehman – partner
Deborah R. Leone – partner
John S. Lindfors – partner
H.C. Liu – partner
Peter J. Lyon – managing director
John V. Mallory – managing director
David M. Marcinek – partner
Eff W. Martin – advisory director
Blake W. Mather – partner
John J. McCabe – partner
Stephen J. McGuinness – managing director
John J. McGuire Jr. – partner
Audrey A. McNiff – managing director
Richard L. Menschel – senior director
Robert B. Menschel – senior director
Marc Mezvinsky – investment banker
Milton R. Millman III – partner

Christopher Milner – partner
Christina P. Minnis – partner
Lakshmi N. Mittal – director
Wayne L. Moore – managing director
Takashi Murata – partner
Jeffrey S. Nordhaus – managing principal
Timothy J. O’Neill – senior strategy officer
Donald C. Opatrny Jr. – advisory director
John T. O’Rourke – lobbyist
Willard J. Overlock Jr. – senior director
Todd G. Owens – partner
Craig W. Packer – partner
Gilberto Pozzi – partner
Lora J. Price – partner
Lorin P. Radtke – partner
Richard N. Ramsden – partner
Michael J. Richman – partner
Michael Rimland – partner
Luigi G. Rizzo – partner
John F.W. Rogers – partner
Scott A. Romanoff – partner
Julian Salisbury – partner
Muneer A. Satter – managing director
Paul D. Scialla – partner
Peter E. Scialla – partner
Peter A. Seccia – partner
Karen D. Seitz – managing director
Raj Sethi – VP
Rebecca M. Shaghalian – partner
Devesh P. Shah – partner
Heather K. Shemilt – partner
Magid N. Shenouda – partner
Alan A. Shuch – advisory director
Suhail A. Sikhtian – partner
David M. Silfen – senior director
Ruth J. Simmons – director
Gavin Simms – partner

Victor R. Simone Jr. – managing director

Marshall Smith – partner

David M. Solomon – managing director

James H.M. Sprayregen – managing director

Esta Stecher – EVP & general counsel

Ben Stein – critic

John D. Storey – partner

Patrick M. Street – partner

Ram K. Sundaram – partner

Robert J. Sweeney – partner

Michael J. Swenson – partner

Gene T. Sykes – managing director

Charles Tharnstrom – investment adviser

Nadia Titarchuk – trader

Jeffrey M. Tomasi – partner

David G. Torrible – partner

Frederick Towfigh – partner

Byron D. Trott – managing director

Thomas E. Tuft – investment banker

Greg A. Tusar – partner

Ashok Varadhan – partner

David A. Viniar – CFO

Andrea A. Vittorelli – partner

John E. Waldron – managing director

Paul Walker – partner

Alasdair J. Warren – partner

Elisha Wiesel – partner

Todd A. Williams – managing director

Dominic A. Wilson – partner

Kendrick R. Wilson III – managing partner

Steve Windsor – partner

Mark O. Winkelman – senior director

Jon Winkelried – director, president & co-COO

Martin Wiwen-Nilsson – partner

Denise A. Wyllie – partner

Han Song Zhu – partner

Other current Goldman Sachs Group Inc. relationships:

2008-2009 financial bailout – receiving federal investment

AIG Financial Products Corp. – trading partner

Angus & Nickerson – lobby firm

APX Inc. – investor

Baptista Group – lobby firm

Basis Technology – investor

Berkshire Hathaway Inc. – investor

Bingham McCutchen LLP – lobby firm

Capitol Tax Partners LLP – lobby firm

Clark & Weinstock, Inc. – lobby firm

DLA Piper – lobby firm

Duberstein Group, Inc. – lobby firm

Goldman Sachs Bank USA – opened

Goldman Sachs International – subsidiary

GS Capital Partners – private equity affiliate

Managed Funds Association – member

ML Strategies LLC – lobby firm

Moneygram International, Inc. – investor

Rich Feuer Group – lobby firm

RR&G LLC – lobby firm

Spear, Leeds & Kellogg – acquirer

Sullivan & Cromwell – lobby firm

Vinson & Elkins – lobby firm

Whitehall Street Real Estate Funds – real-estate investment arm

Williams and Jensen – lobby firm

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company – investor in Mars acquisition

Yankees Entertainment and Sports Network LLC – investor

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. past relationships:

Arthur G. Altschul – general partner

American International Group, Inc. – received payment through AIG federal bailout

Bernard W. Aronson – international adviser

Clifford S. Asness – managing director

Eugene D. Atkinson – limited partner

Claude M. Ballard – general partner

Peter K. Barker – partner

Geoffrey T. Boisi – general partner

Peter L. Briger Jr. – partner

E. John Browne – director

Mark J. Carney – managing director

H. Scott Caven Jr. – VP

Peter R. Coneway – general partner

Dan W. Cook III – senior director

Leon G. Cooperman – general partner

Jon S. Corzine – chairman & CEO

Kenneth S. Curtis – vice chairman

William C. Crowley – managing director

Suzanne Donohoe – partner

Mario Draghi – managing director

Connie K. Duckworth – advisory director

Lewis M. Eisenberg – partner

Michael D. Fascitelli – partner

Wade Fetzer – partner

Eugene V. Fife – partner

Lawton Wehle Fitt – partner

J. Christopher Flowers – head of the financial institutions group

Edward C. Forst – chief administrative officer

Randall M. Fort – director of global security

Henry H. Fowler – partner

Glenn R. Fuhrman – managing director

Fredric B. Garonzik – general partner

Gary G. Gensler – partner

John A. Golden – general partner

J. Markham Green – general partner

William R. Gruver – general partner

Thomas R. Hudson Jr. – VP

Robert J. Hurst – vice chairman

George Herbert Walker IV – partner

Reuben Jeffery III – managing partner

Ann F. Kaplan – managing partner

Robert Steven Kaplan – vice chairman

Carolyn Katz – managing director

Richard L. Kauffman – group chairman

James C. Kautz – partner

Stephen B. Kay – senior director

Steven B. Klinsky – co-founder of leverage buyout group

Peter S. Kraus – division co-COO

Edward S. Lampert – trader

Pierre F. Lapeyre Jr. – managing director

David M. Leuschen – partner & managing director

Adam Levinson – trader

Edward M. Liddy – director

Lawrence H. Linden – general partner

Michael R. Lynch – managing director

James S. Marcus – general partner

Eugene Mercy Jr. – limited partner

Robert E. Mnuchin – partner

Steven T. Mnuchin – EVP & CIO

Thomas K. Montag – co-head of global securities

Philip D. Murphy – senior director

Duncan L. Niederauer – managing director

Michael E. Novogratz – partner

Daniel S. Och – trader

John J. Oros – general partner

Robert J. O’Shea – partner

Mark A. Patterson – VP

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Stephen D. Quinn – general partner & managing director

Thomas L. Rhodes – general partner

Robert E. Rubin – co-chairman & co-senior partner

Kristian R. Salovaara – VP

Mikael Salovaara – partner

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Matthew P. Silverman – junior investment banker

Bradley E. Singer – investment banker

Steven Starker – managing director

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Roderick K. von Lipsey – VP

Thomas A. Wagner III – managing director

John L. Weinberg – senior partner

Peter A. Weinberg – head of European business

Sidney Weinberg – senior partner

John C. Whitehead – co-chairman & senior partner

Barrie A. Wigmore – partner

David Windreich – VP

Roger Wittlin – group VP

Richard B. Worley – VP

Jaime E. Yordan – general partner

Jide J. Zeitlin – partner

Nathaniel M. Zilkha – VP

Robert B. Zoellick – vice chairman

<http://www.muckety.com/Goldman-Sachs-Group-Inc/5000806.muckety>

John A. Thain

John A. Thain lives and/or works in
Rye, NY

John A. Thain current relationships:

740 Park Avenue, New York – duplex owner

BlackRock, Inc. – director

Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology – member

Howard University – trustee

New York Botanical Garden – board of managers member

New York-Presbyterian Hospital – trustee

Partnership for New York City – director

Sunshine, Sachs & Associates – client

John A. Thain past relationships:

2008 John McCain presidential campaign – fundraiser

Bank of America Corp. – head of global banking & wealth management

Timothy F. Geithner – unofficial adviser

Goldman Sachs Group Inc. – president & COO

Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. – chairman & CEO

NYSE Euronext – CEO

NYSE Group – CEO

World Economic Forum 2008 – attendee

<http://www.muckety.com/John-A-Thain/2077.muckety>

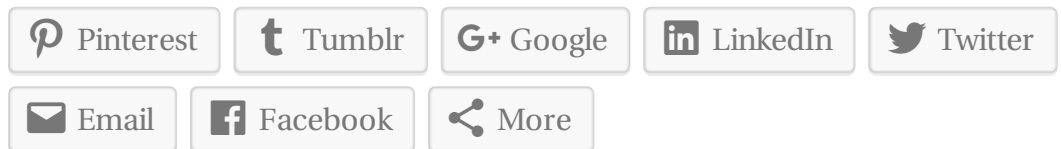
Heather Mac Donald

Manhattan Institute

– argued for inclusion of library records in Patriot Act investigations and for use as evidence. And against the Association of Librarians that wanted them excluded.

From Patriot Act wikipedia entry – check later

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reign of the Republicans, the right-wing conservatives and the state of Georgia – US economic crisis and the last thirty years of hell on earth in America

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CREATING SOLUTIONS FOR AMERICA, CRICKET D, CRICKET DIANE, CRICKET DIANE C PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS, CRICKET HOUSE STUDIOS, CRICKETDIANE, CRICKETHOUSESTUDIOS, DEMOCRACY, DIANE C PHILLIPS, DWIGHT D EISENHOWER, ECONOMICS, ECONOMY, FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, GLOBAL WARMING, HUMAN RIGHTS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INNOVATION, INTEGRATED THINKING PROCESSES, INTELLIGENCE, INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS, INVENTING SOLUTIONS FOR AMERICA, LITERACY, LOGIC, MACRO-ECONOMICS, MACRO-ECONOMICS FUTURE FORECASTING, MONEY, NEW BOSTON TEA PARTY ACTIONS, PHYSICS OF CHANGE, PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS, REAL LIFE EXPERIENCES, REAL TIME CRISES, REAL-WORLD, REALITY-BASED ANALYSIS, SAVE THE SEA, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, SPARKY PHILLIPS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, THOMAS PAINE, THOMAS PAYNE, THOUGHTS, TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY, UNCATEGORIZED, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, US AT HOME - DOMESTIC POLICY, US BILL OF RIGHTS, US CONSTITUTION, US DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, US GOVERNMENT, XI-1

8 COMMENTS

My note –

It used to be that in Georgia, if you were homeless, the only way you could get any help was to have an address. Without an address and without a phone number, many government and charitable programs that were intended to help – couldn't or wouldn't help. Nearly all of them required at least one or the other despite the fact that being homeless precluded having either. And for some reason, that made sense to them. But, I've since realized that it may have been a way of keeping the number of homeless down in order to look better than things were. If programs weren't being used, then I suppose that in their minds – there wasn't a homelessness problem in Georgia, especially around the Metro Atlanta area and its nearby territories.

Tags

*accounting principles,
bailouts, banking,
bankruptcy, banks,
bondholders, bonds,
budget deficits, Bush
economics, Business,
collateralized debt
obligations, Creating
Solutions for America,
credit crunch crisis,
credit default swaps,*

*credit derivatives,
Cricket D, cricket diane,
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macroeconomics,
Money, Principles of
Economics, Reality-
based Analysis,
recession, Senate,
shareholders,
Solutions, solvency,
statistics, stimulus bill,*

In some cases, the shelters required \$8 a night during the 80's here and I said, if I had that kind of money – I wouldn't be homeless, which is the truth. Later on during the 90's, it literally required five milk crates of paperwork to carry with me for proof that was demanded by most of the programs to show that I was unemployed and homeless, why that was, how long it had been that way and who I was in relationship to my world and theirs.

Forget getting any help without some official ID, birth certificate, marriage license, divorce papers, children's birth certificates, social security number cards, proof of employment (which is fairly easy,) and proof of no employment (which is nearly impossible.) Along with that, they used to demand proof of previous places of residence and employment, originals of old bills from your previous address, paycheck stubs, any and all papers sent by department of children and family services concerning your children, any and all documents from doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and counselors, including vocational counselors.

And, for all that effort, filling out pages and pages of forms, coming back for appointments several times which was required, providing proof of old bills from a place where you no longer lived and everything else, it still didn't mean that there would be any help or any place to stay out of it. Most charities wouldn't even extend a hundred dollars to anyone, even if their rent was behind, if they were homeless or hungry, because all of their dollars for such things were going into huge funds that were supposed to then send it back out into the community for such things. What I found, is that most of those programs that were funded that way did not help either and many of the extra requirements and conditions were prohibitively obscene.

Some only helped if the homelessness had occurred over six months ago, but not before that. And, some only helped if you had no more than two children, whether they lived with you or not. Some only helped if you had a job, which was nearly impossible because getting a job also requires an address and a phone number that is valid to be checked before getting the job. And, as I said earlier – most of the programs, whether government or charitable required having a valid

*stimulus package,
structured investment
vehicles, US currency,
US dollar, US
economic bailout, US
economic crisis, US
Government, US
government policy*

address and phone number even for those who were homeless that were intended to be the main recipients of the funds. I stayed one night in a shelter where the only way to get a place there was to have signed up ahead of time and then come back before six in the evening in order to get a bed. At six in the morning everyone was turned out and the doors were locked. Most of those I met whose only sin or crime or mental illness was that they married some fool that no longer wanted them and did not want to spend their money supporting their spouse or children that consequently ended up in the shelter, were decent people who had a great deal of potential if they had any chance to get on their feet.

The bus stop was about a quarter of a mile away, but it didn't matter because no one there including me had any money to take the bus anywhere anyway. However, the shelter had a policy that no one could stay on the property, of course, and every business nearby had called the police on numerous occasions because of people crossing their property or using the outside toll phones there near the shelter, at fast food restaurants and quickie marts and gas stations. None of the homeless people had ever robbed them but they were considered a continuing nuisance so most of the businesses had the police on speed dial to run them off or more commonly, to round them up and arrest them. From this shelter, the nearest "city" center was around five miles away on foot and it was quite a journey to get there without sidewalks in overgrown littered shoulders of the roads which cut off into ditches unexpectedly or disappeared into no more than a curb for a place to walk. Cars would speed by much faster than the speed limit and invariably upon seeing someone walking, would swerve toward rather than to give more room, just in case.

Most of the people that stayed in that particular shelter regularly did not walk "to town" that I met the day after I had stayed in this shelter. They seemed to disappear somewhere into the woods around the area – we would be walking along and then they would have darted behind a service station and into the woods behind it or taken across some tall weeds and disappeared into the trees. I don't know where they were going, maybe a shortcut but I felt at the time as if they had made a day

place in amongst the many trees within a quarter mile of the shelter so they could be back in time to get a bed.

Forget eating anything, if you are homeless in Georgia. To ask for money is against the law, considered panhandling. In Georgia, it costs something to even get a drink of water, especially around the homeless shelter and anywhere in the suburbs regardless. Places like food banks require almost as much paperwork as getting food stamps. In this case, neither one was nearby and would have required a walk of a little more than seven miles to get there. The food stamps do have an “emergency” option but in the state of Georgia, the only way to apply is to first go to the department of family and children services with all the correct paperwork, fill out the forms, wait over three hours for the attendant to see you and then come back several weeks later for the actual appointment with all the same paperwork plus the other paperwork and records they tell you to bring. And then, at some point you might get some food stamps but now that they are on a card, it has to be sent to your residence and then the pin number comes separately. Without a place to live, maybe they let you come pick it up there or something. I don't know because I didn't have the right paperwork in the first place at that point.

My understanding is that this is the way it was set up to discourage people from getting food stamps or use the food banks to support their basic sustenance. I have found since that many of those moneys that are being given for these things are being diverted to other causes, particularly to influence policy and fund campaigns, for excessive administrative costs, sometimes being sent through places like the department of family and children services or the United Way to be distributed which often don't distribute them in practice using the funds instead for administrative costs, pet projects, and employee workshops in nice places.

Often, apparently since the Reagan years, much of this money has been sent to underwrite conservative organizations to promote their policies, ideas, agendas, desires, press and political campaigns, and themselves while getting the lion's share of any and all charitable moneys available. I noticed that where one foundation had given over eight

hundred thousand dollars to the Heritage Foundation, for instance, they had given all of \$2,000 to Meals on Wheels. That doesn't even begin to make sense to me. There were pages and pages of huge blocks of charitable money from many different sources going to support these policy making white collar businesses that sponsored nothing of value while promoting the ideology of those supporting it. On the same lists, near the bottom in values of less than \$5,000 but most commonly \$2,000 or less, were the kinds of community organizations where some actual help might get to someone.

Many of the foundations that gave the most to places like and including the Heritage Foundation, gave the \$1,000 or even \$100 sort of donation to Meals on Wheels and none to the food banks. Many also gave tens of thousands of dollars for organizations that would support attorneys to focus their attention on promoting the "conservative or theological" dogma applied to our laws, Usually these applications are exclusionary and promote a very narrow view of the application of the law to fit their dogma specifically at the cost of all else which it was intended to do.

It is apparently these same policy makers that have deemed all poverty be served by "faith-based" and charitable organizations in the community and at the same time, robbed those funds to support their own policy making organizations and the promotion of their ideologies. So, there isn't money in the community for those who are homeless to be helped with getting jobs, getting an apartment once they can pay for it, having a clean shelter to stay in while they are temporarily without a home, feeding the poor, the children, the families, the single mothers, the elderly or the individuals that have found themselves in difficult straits.

And, there aren't programs in the community receiving moneys in the same proportion as those fund-raising campaigns lead anyone and everyone to believe. It looks like the only people that are really being served are those administrators and staff members that are working at the organizations with good salaries and benefits, their opportunities to attend conventions, workshops and seminars at wonderful luxurious places and the new facilities buildings where they work which always seem to have money to be updated, rebuilt, remodeled, refurnished,

redecorated or built brand new one more time.

-cricketdiane, 03-18-09

On CNN, Wolf Blitzer, 5.40 P.m., 03-18-09 with Chris Dodd –

I think Chris Dodd just said that Baucus and others on the Senate Committee were currently constructing language that will make it impossible to “clawback” from banks across the country (meaning bonuses, perks, benefits and compensation packages, including salaries.)

Now, either that was what he meant to say, in which case someone needs to look into what they are doing to protect the interests of these executives, bankers and “financial engineers” or he mis-spoke and intended to say something else, which needs to be corrected.

The chances are very good, however, that under the circumstances, he spoke the truth about it and that Baucus and others in the Senate committees who can – are writing legislation to protect the interests of their friends.

– cricketdiane, 03-18-09

The American public are capable of changing their insurance coverage and other assets out of AIG’s hands to essentially boycott and sanction them or any other company that is engaging in the same poor choices. At some point they will do this – it is just a matter of time. Do the AIG companies have any way of isolating the financial group away from their company?

It is also easy enough to find out every last individual working for this company, if and when the Congressional members choose to do so. Both in the information publicly published about the company and government employment, social security and IRS records, as well as

certain SEC records, every individual in question has a known identity, including those who have already received excessive compensation and “retention bonuses”.

Chris Dodd just mentioned that Senate member Baucus and others are constructing protection for the bankers and executives to make “clawbacks” impossible – did he speak the truth of it? – US / Global Economic Crisis

**

by the way –

doesn't the fact that the Federal Reserve is about to print \$1.5 Trillion dollars plus whatever they were already going to add into the system, (maybe around another half a trillion dollars) mean something really bad happens when it floods the marketplace over the next nine months? And, does it mean the foreign interests are not going to underwrite our new debt after all? Or what?

cricketdiane

<https://cricketdiane.wordpress.com/>

Dead US Companies:

http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1884100_1854539,00.html

US Unemployment:

http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/03/03/us/20090303_LEONHARDT.html

Unemployment rate in china:

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/02/17/AR2009021702769_pf.html

Unrelated links:

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/29681527/?GT1=43001>

<http://singularity.com/images/charts/SuperComputers.jpg>

All of the members of the financial derivatives group at AIG, Lehman Brothers, Goldman Sachs, Bank of America, Citigroup, Merrill Lynch and others perpetrated fraud when they sold insurance against credit defaults without the necessary funds to back the possibility of default. If it had been me or you or any of the rest of us, we would be in jail – not sitting in the lap of luxury continuing to have access to compensation given to us while we perpetrated that fraud. Why is it any different for those in these companies who have created this monstrous economic disaster?

It doesn't even matter if they have friends in high places, because sooner or later it will occur to somebody up there in Washington and in Wall Street and among the bankers, that it will never be possible for them and their friends to buy all of what we would have bought, pay all the taxes we would have paid and purchase all the cars that would have been ours to drive.

Could they even now, provide the sales of ten million cars / vehicles that give General Motors its break-even point? Could they purchase all of the Chrysler and Ford vehicles, buy all the clothing and assorted products we would have bought, pay all the sales and income taxes we could have paid, and kept entire malls, office buildings and banks in business? Nope, they can't do it and in spite of having damn near all of the money that everyone would have made, there isn't the ability among all of them to do with those moneys any of the things that we would have done.

Sooner or later, they are going to realize they were riding on our backs all along and without us, none of the companies are worth anything, no matter what handstands they do using financial products, investment portfolios and exotic credit derivatives. I have heard on the news everyday as the Republicans and "conservatives" have called for all of us to spend. And, each time I am reminded that they had no use for us. They said we had taken on debts for homes we couldn't afford and deserved to be out in the street. They want to support only the interests

of their friends and those that serve companies which promote their interests.

Its like one happy little party that uses the rest of us to their benefit but excludes us from any and all participation excepting where it benefits them. Let them spend our money that lines their pockets to pay the taxes we would have paid, buy the cars, homes and products we would have bought, cover the property renovations that we would have made, create the small businesses and employment opportunities and innovations we would have created and generally cover every last thing we would have done, if it weren't for the fact that they have the money that would have been available to each of us.

It never ceases to amaze me how many “experts” and financial / economic “experts” and “advisors” come on the news in every show and on every station which say that whatever the numbers are saying, “it really doesn't mean that.” Are they delusional or do they think we are all that stupid? How dare they try to continue to perpetrate the same fraud of the same dimensions that they have been running on us all this time. Even a year ago, it was evident to me and I don't have a degree in this, that there were and there continue to be critical fractures in the fundamentals of our economy. For anyone to get airtime at this point saying these numbers don't mean what is evident in them, is just plain wrong.

Last year, even after anyone with the most rudimentary understanding of the situation could tell there was a serious problem, the news casts continued to parade expert after expert claiming that there was no problem and if anything, it would all sort itself out, that the fundamentals were strong, we had already reached a bottom and it would be a slight contraction, if at all. They had to know better because I knew better and it was easy to see such that any eight year old in America also knew even in February a year ago.

The financial stability forum had already identified the problem over the course of some time but most American families actually living with both feet in this country already knew the fundamentals of our

economy were in danger. But, that didn't stop the parade of "experts" who make a ton of money each by stealing our nation's prosperity and being paid to tell us that everything was actually fine and that it would all be fine regardless of what we might think about it. If that is not propoganda and lies, then what is it? And, then to still today, with what all we do know, to keep doing that? What is it that could possibly begin to cause that? Who in their right mind would give them airtime?

Then, for the same people to tell us that we need to be going out and spend our money so that their stock portfolios will improve? Are they ever going to see that there is a problem and when each of the rest of us in America is experiencing the severity of that problem, are they going to make up the difference? They are obviously not going to fix it because they don't want to do that. The only thing I have seen anyone from Congress, Wall Street, banks, investment banks, investment brokerages, traders, CEOs, executives, hedge fund managers and financial derivatives manipulators do so far, is to lie to us, steal from our futures, take money that doesn't belong to them from our tax contributions which would've been used for other things, propagate a game of lies, fraud, gambling and leverage, promote more lies about that and influence legislators to cover their asses while making absurd profits at our expense.

At least they are consistent. Free market capitalism works for them as long as it stays in a textbook apparently, because when it comes down to it, every one of these individuals and businesses has survived only because of our subsidies, taxbreaks and incentives to them, by our covering their operating costs and all of their liabilities while they took and continue to partake of all the profits without giving anything back to anyone or anything. That hasn't been free market capitalism for a long time and it sure as hell isn't close to capitalism even today. What it is clearly and completely, is subsidized gambling with other people's money and excessive unhealthy greed, jealousy and derision for the common man and our common heritage as a free nation. The only freedom that is allowed through their application of it, exists for them and no one else while being pursued at the expense of everyone else. The only real "skin in the game" that any of these jackasses have is having to go out on a limb and decide which Armani suit to wear today.

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=18>

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rev: \$ 3,482,573

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year: 2005

asts: \$ 35,977,443

rev: \$ 2,975,732

exp: \$ 1,738,859

grnts pd: \$ 1,398,000

year: 2004

asts: \$ 34,880,347

rev: \$ 3,327,458

exp: \$ 1,702,014

grnts pd: \$ 1,346,000

year: 2003

asts: \$ 32,725,094

rev: \$ 469,624

exp: \$ 1,394,127

grnts pd: \$ 1,128,500

year: 2002

asts: \$ 28,186,591

rev: \$ 2,306,372

exp: \$ 1,408,819
grnts pd: \$ 1,143,000

year: 2001
asts: \$ 30,536,736
rev: \$ 7,551,583
exp: \$ 1,221,229
grnts pd: \$ 1,017,093

year: 2000
asts: \$ 25,366,932
rev: \$ 2,950,276
exp: \$ 1,182,467
grnts pd: \$ 985,000

year: 1999
asts: \$ 25,819,761
rev: \$ 2,802,102
exp: \$ 1,188,719
grnts pd: \$ 972,886

year: 1998
asts: \$ 23,872,395
rev: \$ 3,041,641
exp: \$ 972,814
grnts pd: \$ 787,950

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Foundation Management Institute 2,500
Education & Research Institute 2,500
Milton and Rose D. Friedman Foundation 2,000
Meals on Wheels 2,000
International Foundation for Research in Experimental Economics
2,000
American Alternative Foundation, Inc. 2,000
Women's Freedom Network 2,000

Association of Small Foundations 2,000
Governor's School for the Arts 1,500
Rockford Institute 1,000
Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation 1,000
Center for Security Policy, Inc. 1,000
Center for Independent Studies 1,000
Jesse Helms Center Foundation 1,000
A Child's Haven 1,000
Americans for Prosperity Foundation 1,000
Of the People Foundation 1,000
Pioneer Institute, Inc. 1,000
Institute for Economic Studies Europe 1,000
Liberalni Institut 1,000
Public Service Research Foundation 1,000
Meyer Center for Special Children 1,000
Public Interest Institute 1,000
Leukemia and Lymphoma Society 1,000
American Conservative Union Foundation, The 1,000
American Spectator Foundation, Inc. 1,000
Bill of Rights Institute 1,000
Judicial Watch 1,000
High Frontier 1,000
Episcopalians United 1,000
FreedomWorks Foundation 1,000
Christ Church 593
Second Presbyterian Church 100
Institute for Health Freedom 100

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?
funderID=18](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?funderID=18)

**

Internal Links

3,493,480 to the Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy
Alternatives

RECIPIENT PROFILE

Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives

3544 N. Progress Ave, Ste. 101
Harrisburg, PA 17110

Conservative state think tank.

Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives 78,000 (from
Roe Foundation)

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientprofile.php?
recipientID=78](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientprofile.php?recipientID=78)

Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives is an independent, non-profit research and educational institute based in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The foundation develops and advances public policies based on the nation's founding principles of limited constitutional government, economic freedom, and personal responsibility for one's actions.

The Commonwealth Foundation's research and educational efforts are firmly established on several core values that form the basis of a "civil society." The activities of the Foundation are therefore committed to:

- * Respecting and protecting the lives and property of others.
- * Recognizing the inseparability of personal and economic freedom.
- * Upholding personal responsibility and accountability for one's actions.
- * Challenging the general perception that government intervention is the most appropriate most efficient means of solving societal problems.
- * Demonstrating the power of private institutions—both for-profit and non-profit—to create a good and civil society.
- * Promoting the use of economic reasoning to understand a world of

scarcity, trade-offs, and the unseen consequences of governmental solutions to societal problems.

The Commonwealth Foundation is also the sponsor of THE BOX: Inside • Outside • On, a weekly, talk-radio program.

External links

* Commonwealth Foundation

* THE BOX

Retrieved from

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_Foundation_for_Public_Polic

Categories: Think tanks | Think tanks based in the United States | Political and economic think tanks in the United States | Organizations based in Pennsylvania | Non-profit organizations based in the United States

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_Foundation_for_Public_Polic

Commonwealth Foundation current relationships:

Sarah Scaife Foundation – donor

<http://www.muckety.com/Commonwealth-Foundation/5056009.muckety>

Tuesday, January 1, 2008

Board of Directors

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Friends of Commonwealth Foundation

Pennsylvania Links

- * The Allegheny Institute
- * Center for Vision & Values | Grove City College
- * Keystone Teachers Association
- * The Lincoln Institute
- * National Federation of Independent Business-PA Chapter
- * Pennsylvania Family Institute
- * Pennsylvania Free Enterprise Week
- * Pennsylvanians for Right to Work
- * Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association
- * The REACH Alliance
- * Young Conservatives of Pennsylvania

State Links

- * Alabama Policy Institute
- * Arkansas Policy Foundation
- * Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions
- * Cascade Policy Institute
- * Center for the American Experiment
- * Empire Center for New York State Policy
- * Evergreen Freedom Foundation
- * Flint Hills Center for Public Policy
- * Georgia Public Policy Foundation
- * Goldwater Institute
- * Independence Institute
- * Indiana Policy Review Foundation
- * John Locke Foundation
- * Mackinac Center for Public Policy
- * Maryland Public Policy Institute
- * Nevada Policy Research Institute

- * Oklahoma Council of Public Affairs, Inc.
- * Pioneer Institute
- * Rio Grande Foundation
- * South Carolina Policy Council
- * Texas Public Policy Foundation
- * Virginia Institute for Public Policy
- * Washington Policy Center
- * Yankee Institute for Public Policy Studies
- * State Policy Network

National/International Links

- * Acton Institute for Religion and Liberty
- * American Academy for Liberal Education
- * American Enterprise Institute
- * Americans for Tax Reform
- * American Legislative Exchange Council
- * Association of American Educators
- * Atlas Economic Research Foundation
- * Atlantic Legal Foundation
- * Beacon Hill Institute for Public Policy Research
- * Brookings Institution
- * Cato Institute
- * Club for Growth
- * Education Policy Institute
- * Employment Policy Foundation
- * Competitive Enterprise Institute
- * Thomas B. Fordham Foundation
- * Foundation for Economic Education
- * Foundation for Individual Rights in Education
- * Milton & Rose Friedman Foundation
- * Heartland Institute
- * Heritage Foundation
- * Home School Legal Defense Association
- * Hoover Institution
- * Hudson Institute
- * Independent Institute
- * Institute of Public Affairs

- * Institute for Justice
- * Landmark Legal Foundation
- * Lexington Institute
- * Ludwig von Mises Institute
- * Manhattan Institute for Policy Research
- * Mercatus Center
- * National Center for Policy Analysis
- * National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation
- * Pacific Research Institute
- * Political Economy Research Center (PERC)
- * Progress and Freedom Foundation
- * Public Service Research Foundation
- * RAND
- * Reason Public Policy Institute
- * Separation of School and State Alliance
- * ShowMeTheSpending.com
- * SocialSecurityChoice.org

<http://www.commonwealthfoundation.org/mission/friends-commonwealth-foundation>

ALL IN ONE SEARCH RESULTS

SEARCH TERM: Koch

[permalink]

Profile of Person People

David A. Koch

Charles G. Koch

Elizabeth B. Koch

Elizabeth R. Koch

Charles C. Koch

David H. Koch

Michael Koch

Funders*

Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation
David H. Koch Charitable Foundation
Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation
Recipients

Fred C. & Mary R. Koch Foundation
David H. Koch Charitable Foundation
Citizens for America Educational Foundation
LSB Leakey Foundation for Research Related to Man's Origin
Educational Research Institute
Institute for Justice
Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation
Cato Institute
Acton Institute For The Study of Religion and Liberty
Original MT Report Original Research

Patron saints of right wing think tanks acquire Georgia Pacific Corp
The Apparatus
The Powell Manifesto
Philanthropy the Wal-Mart way
Dudley Do-Wrong of George Mason University
One year later, conservatives still cashing in on Terri Schiavo
Competitive Enterprise Institute's Category 5 Gore bashing
Conservative Philanthropy pages

The Strategic Philanthropy of Conservative Foundations
Religious Sector Organizations
Around the Web

Sam Brownback's Blind Ambition Tour
Paper Maker Georgia-Pacific to Be Sold to Koch
Who's Really Addicted to Oil?
In the three days between Koch's board approving a bid to purchase
Georgia Pacific and the announcement, trading on GP increased 120
percent
Oil Price Manipulation?
The Dark Side of Texas: Corpus Christi's Koch Industries
The Racist Roots of the Anti-Immigration Movement

Grants

Found 1 grants containing the phrase Koch

For a total of \$50,000

Date Amount Purpose Recipient Funder

7-1-1992 50,000 Humane Studies Foundation

'92/'93 Charles Koch Fellowship George Mason University Foundation,
Inc. Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/allinonesearchresults.php>

ALL IN ONE SEARCH RESULTS

SEARCH TERM: Scaife

[permalink]

Profile of Person People

Richard M. Scaife

Margaret R. Scaife

Jennie K. Scaife

Ann Coulter

David Horowitz

Frank Luntz

Don E. Eberly

Mara Liasson

William E. Simon

Edwin J. Feulner Jr.

Joanne B. Beyer

William L. Armstrong

Allan H. Meltzer

R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr.

Michael Horowitz

Cliff Kincaid

Funders*

Scaife Family Foundation
Sarah Scaife Foundation
The Carthage Foundation
Allegheny Foundation
The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, Inc.
Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation
John M. Olin Foundation, Inc.
Recipients

Center for Individual Rights
Heritage Foundation, The
National Association of Scholars, Inc.
Institute for Educational Affairs
Madison Center for Educational Affairs
Judicial Watch
Animal Rescue League of Western Pennsylvania, Inc., The
Beginning With Books, Inc.
Braille Club of Palm Beach County, Inc.
Chartiers Nature Conservancy, Inc.
Covenant Presbyterian Church
Girls Hope of Pittsburgh, Inc.
Glade Run Foundation
Gwen's Montessori School, Inc.
Hosanna Industries, Inc.
Komen, Susan G. Foundation, Inc.
Louise Child Care Center
Magee-Women's Health Foundation
Mountain Maternal Health League Planned Parenthood
National Center for Victims of Crime, The
North County Humane Society
North Side Christian Health Center
Orr, William and Mildred Compassionate Care Center
Paws With a Cause
Pittsburgh Psychoanalytic Foundation
Planned Parenthood of Western Pennsylvania, Inc.
Puppies Behind Bars, Inc.
Riverview Children's Center
Women's Shelter of Lawrence County

Institute for Justice
Center for Neighborhood Enterprise
Evergreen Freedom Foundation
Collegiate Network, Inc.
Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc.
Philanthropy Roundtable
American Civil Rights Institute
David Horowitz Freedom Center
Ethics and Public Policy Center, Inc.
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
Maldon Institute, Inc.
American Spectator Foundation, Inc.
Of the People Foundation
Whidbey Island Films
Institute on Religion and Democracy, Inc.
Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, Inc.
Heartland Institute
Original MT Report Original Research

Church & Scaife

IRD/Good News: How the right wing targets United Methodist women

Global warming 'skeptics' conference enabled by conservative philanthropy

Neoconning the Media

The Corporate/Think Tank Complex

Corporate captives

The Apparatus

Simon Said

Failing the Perception Test

The Conservative Cabal That's Transforming American Law

David Horowitz's Campus Jihads

The Capital Research Center at 20

Team Schiavo's Deep Pockets

Tom DeLay's Right Arm

The Parents Television Council

Philanthropy the Wal-Mart way

Neocon Catholics target mainline Protestants

Santorum leads ousted Republicans' move back to conservative philanthropy supported think tanks

Institute on Religion and Democracy slams 'Leftist' National Council of Churches

Neocon Catholic leaders nurtured by GOP and Conservative Philanthropy on their heels

The PBS Home Team

How The Conservative Philanthropies, C. Boyden Gray, and the Law and Economics Movement Nearly Sank the Federal Regulatory State

The Conservative Movement Moves In

The Powell Manifesto

Milwaukee Genesis

Commentary: 'American Experiment' gets free ride from uncritical media

At 60, the United Nations is still taking fire

Hudson Institute: Home of the indicted and the exposed

One year later, conservatives still cashing in on Terri Schiavo

Daniel Lapin: The Right's favorite Rabbi

Competitive Enterprise Institute's Category 5 Gore bashing

Center for the Study of Popular Culture becomes David Horowitz Freedom Center

Pacific Legal Foundation is on the wrong side of history

Ward Connerly's anti-affirmative action jihad

Spooked by MoveOn.org, conservative movement seeks to emulate liberal powerhouse

American Enterprise Institute takes lead in agitating against Iran

Philip Anschutz: Transforming the culture one Hollywood blockbuster at a time

The Heritage Foundation at 35

Floyd Brown and David Bossie: Back in the Swift Boat captain's chairs

Issues

Arkansas Project

Conservative Philanthropy pages

The Strategic Philanthropy of Conservative Foundations

National Think Tanks and Advocacy Groups

Media Groups

Philanthropic Institutions and Networks

Targeting the Academy

Around the Web

40 Years of Character

Potential Bombshell:

The American Spectator's funny money

The Truth Behind The Shove It Incident: Colin McNickle is a Scaife Hatchet Man

A Party Inverted

Richard Poe's Not-So-Secret War

The End of News?

Cliff Kincaid

The Demons of David Horowitz

Private Dick

Joe Lieberman gets Richard Mellon Scaife political contribution

When False Equivalency Distorts the News

As Clinton Runs, Some Old Foes Stay on Sideline

GOP Floating Ted Olson, Head of 1990s Anti-Clinton 'Arkansas Project,' for AG

Scaife-Owned Newspaper Calls for Iraq Troop Withdrawal — Questions Bush's 'Mental Stability'

Scaife's Wife Gets Giant Settlement After Messy Divorce — Claims Newspaper is 'Hobby'

Judicial Watch Suing Freedom's Watch

Low Road to Splitsville

Scaife-funded 'Bipartisan' Think Tank Attacks Democrats

Far Right Political Funder Scaife Enthusiastic About Clinton

The Radical Right Assault on Mainline Protestantism and the National Council of Churches of Christ

Rev. John Thomas, President of the United Church of Christ, Denounces IRD Attacks on Churches

New IRD President Is a Schismatic Presbyterian

The Battle for the Mainline Churches

Liberal Denomination Fires Salvos at Right

Mpls Star Tribune debases itself with Republican columnist

Grants

Found 5 grants containing the phrase Scaife

For a total of \$1,232,875

Date Amount Purpose Recipient Funder

1-1-1991 700,000 MEDICINE

RENOVATION OF SCAIFE HALL University of Pittsburgh Scaife Family
Foundation

1-1-1990 300,000 MEDICINE

RENOVATION OF SCAIFE HALL University of Pittsburgh Scaife Family
Foundation

1-1-1989 20,000 Renovation and repair of Scaife building Pittsburgh
Center for the Arts Scaife Family Foundation

1-1-1989 200,000 School of Medicine

Renovation of Scaife Hall University of Pittsburgh Scaife Family
Foundation

1-1-1985 12,875 Refurbishment of Scaife Gallery Lounge Carnegie
Institute Scaife Family Foundation

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/allinoneresearchresults.php>

ALL IN ONE SEARCH RESULTS

SEARCH TERM: Coors

[permalink]

Profile of Person People

Holland H. Coors

William K. Coors

Peter H. Coors

Jeffrey H. Coors

Melissa Coors Osborn

Cecily Coors Garnsey

Paul M. Weyrich

William L. Armstrong

Funders*

Castle Rock Foundation

Recipients

Adolph Coors Medical Research Foundation

Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc.

Heritage Foundation, The

National Association of Scholars, Inc.

American Legislative Exchange Council

Leadership Institute

Consumer Alert

Heartland Institute

Original MT Report Original Research

Global warming 'skeptics' conference enabled by conservative philanthropy

Institute on Religion and Democracy slams 'Leftist' National Council of Churches

Spooked by MoveOn.org, conservative movement seeks to emulate liberal powerhouse

Neoconning the Media

The Apparatus

Simon Said

The Powell Manifesto

David Horowitz's Campus Jihads

Team Schiavo's Deep Pockets

IRD/Good News: How the right wing targets United Methodist women

Neocon Catholics target mainline Protestants

Pacific Legal Foundation is on the wrong side of history

Tom Tancredo's mission

Ward Connerly's anti-affirmative action jihad

PERC receives Templeton Freedom Award for promoting 'enviropreneurs'

Philip Anschutz: Transforming the culture one Hollywood blockbuster at a time

The Heritage Foundation at 35

Grants

Found 4 grants containing the phrase Coors

For a total of \$595,000

Date Amount Purpose Recipient Funder

1-1-1997 580,000 Endowment of the Holland Coors Chair Academy
Research and Development Institute Castle Rock Foundation

1-1-1997 5,000 Holly Coors 1997 membership Council for National
Policy Castle Rock Foundation

1-1-1996 5,000 Holly Coors' 1996 membership Council for National
Policy Castle Rock Foundation

1-1-1995 5,000 General operating/Holly Coors' membership Council
for National Policy Castle Rock Foundation

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/allinoneresearchresults.php>

Richard H. Fink

Richard H. Fink current relationships:

Americans for Prosperity Foundation – director

Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation – president & director

Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation – president & director

George Mason University – board of visitors member

Institute for Humane Studies – director

Koch Industries – EVP & director

Mercatus Center – co-founder & director

<http://www.muckety.com/Richard-H-Fink/142688.muckety>

CONSERVATIVE PHILANTHROPY

The Strategic Philanthropy of Conservative Foundations

Moving a Public Policy Agenda

From a 1997 report by the National Committee on Responsive
Philanthropy

For more than three decades, conservative strategists have mounted an
extraordinary effort to reshape politics and public policy priorities at
the national, state and local level. Although this effort has often been

described as a war of ideas, it has involved far more than scholarly debate within the halls of academe.

Indeed, waging the war of ideas has required the development of a vast and interconnected institutional apparatus. Since the 1960s, conservative forces have shaped public consciousness and influenced elite opinion, recruited and trained new leaders, mobilized core constituencies, and applied significant rightward pressure on mainstream institutions, such as Congress, state legislatures, colleges and universities, the federal judiciary and philanthropy itself.

Thirteen years ago, this apparatus was appropriately described by moderate Republican and author John Saloma as the new conservative labyrinth. At the time he wrote, Saloma was warning that this labyrinth constituted a major new presence in American politics. If left unchecked, Saloma predicted, it would continue to pull the nation's political center sharply to the right.

His analysis was prescient. Today, the conservative labyrinth is larger, more sophisticated, and increasingly able to influence what gets on – and what stays off – the public policy agenda. From the decision to abandon the federal guarantee of cash assistance to the poor to ongoing debates about the federal tax structure to growing discussion of medical savings accounts and the privatization of social security, conservative policy ideas and political rhetoric continue to dominate the nation's political conversation, reflecting what political scientist Walter Dean Burnham has called the hegemony of market theology.

In a major research report, the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP) documented the role that conservative foundations have played in developing and sustaining America's conservative labyrinth. It offers an aggregate accounting and detailed analysis of the 1992-1994 grantmaking of 12 core conservative foundations, the results of which confirm what has been reported in more anecdotal terms: that conservative foundations have invested sizable resources to create and sustain an infrastructure of policy, advocacy and training institutions committed to the achievement of conservative policy goals.

In just a three-year period, the 12 foundations awarded \$210 million to support a wide array of conservative projects and institutions. It is not simply the volume of money being invested that merits serious attention, but the way in which these investments have helped to build the power and influence of the conservative policy movement. These 12 funders directed a majority of their grants to organizations and programs that pursue an overtly ideological agenda based on industrial and environmental deregulation, the privatization of government services, deep reductions in federal anti-poverty spending and the transfer of authority and responsibility for social welfare from the national government to the charitable sector and state and local government. Unlike many nonprofits which feel the dual pressure to demonstrate their uniqueness to funders and to downplay their ideology and public policy advocacy, conservative grantees are rewarded for their shared political vision and public policy activism. They are heavily supported to market policy ideas, cultivate public leadership, lobby policy makers, and build their constituency base.

Conservative Foundation Grants

A Summary

In a presentation at the Philanthropy Roundtable's 1995 annual conference, Richard Fink, president of the Charles G. Koch and Claude R. Lambe charitable foundations, made good use of market metaphors to outline how foundations can exert the greatest impact on public policy. Adapting laissez-faire economist Friedrich Hayek's model of the production process to social change grant-making, Fink argued that the translation of ideas into action requires the development of intellectual raw materials, their conversion into specific policy products, and the marketing and distribution of these products to citizen-consumers.

Grantmakers, Fink argued, would do well to invest in change along the entire production continuum, funding scholars and university programs where the intellectual framework for social transformation is developed, think tanks where scholarly ideas get translated into specific policy proposals, and implementation groups to bring these proposals

into the political marketplace and eventually to consumers.

Over the past two decades, conservative foundations have broadly followed such a model, investing hundreds of millions of dollars in a cross-section of institutions dedicated to conservative political and policy change. This [web site] examines 12 of these foundations. They include:

- * Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation
- * Carthage Foundation
- * Earhart Foundation
- * Charles G.Koch, David H. Koch and Claude R. Lambe charitable foundations
- * Phillip M. McKenna Foundation
- * J.M. Foundation
- * John M. Olin Foundation
- * Henry Salvatori Foundation
- * Sarah Scaife Foundation
- * Smith Richardson Foundation

In 1994 these foundations controlled over \$1 billion in assets [Editor's note: By 2000, the philanthropies had given away at least \$1 billion since 1985, according to the Media Transparency grants database], awarded \$300 million in grants, and targeted \$210 million to support conservative policy and institutional reform objectives.

The money was targeted at the following areas:

- * Conservative scholarship programs, training the next generation of conservative thinkers and activists and reverse progressive curricula and policy trends on the nation's college and university campuses.
- * Build and strengthen a national infrastructure of think tanks and advocacy groups, much to institutions with a major focus on domestic policy issues, and to institutes focused on American national security interests, foreign policy and global affairs.
- * Finance alternative media outlets, media watchdog groups, and public television and radio for specific, issue-oriented public affairs or news reporting.

* Assist conservative pro-market law firms and other law-related projects and organizations.

* Support a network of regional and state-based think tanks and advocacy institutions. Work to transform the social views and giving practices of the nation's religious and philanthropic leaders.

While the size of these foundations' grantmaking programs may pale in comparison to some of the nation's largest foundations, these funders have contributed in significant ways to the rightward shift in the nation's political conversation and public policy priorities. Several factors account for their effectiveness:

* 1) First, these foundations bring a clarity of vision and strong political intention to their grantmaking programs. The grants data themselves, as well as public information gathered on the missions and program activities of major grantees, reveal the willingness of these foundations to fund aggressive and entrepreneurial organizations committed to advancing the basic tenets of modern American conservatism: unregulated markets and limited government.

* 2) Second, conservative grantmaking has focused on building strong institutions across almost every major strategic sector of America. The analysis of grants reveals that these foundations have provided substantial general operating rather than project-specific support to a variety of institutions. Almost half of all non-academic grant dollars to think tanks, advocacy organizations, media outlets, and other groups with a public policy or institutional reform orientation was awarded on an unrestricted basis.

* 3) Third, the foundations have recognized that federal budget priorities and policy decisions exert such significant impact on the issues and concerns at the state, local and neighborhood level that the national policy framework cannot be ignored. They thus invested substantial resources in think tanks and advocacy organizations with a major focus on national policy and the capacity to reach a broad national audience. Also, the foundations concentrated their grant resources, as just 18 percent of the grantees received over 75 percent of grant dollars awarded.

* 4) Fourth, the foundations have invested heavily in institutions and projects geared toward the marketing of conservative policy ideas

Through the provision of both general operating and project-specific support, these funders have enabled policy institutions to develop aggressive marketing campaigns, media outreach efforts, and new communications tools with which to build their constituency base, mobilize public opinion and network with other organizations around a common reform agenda.

* 5) Fifth, the foundations have provided considerable support to create and cultivate public intellectuals and policy leaders with strong free market, limited government perspectives. They provided tens of millions of dollars to subsidize students' education and place them as interns in conservative policy institutions, media outlets, advocacy organizations and law firms. They spent millions more to help established conservatives maintain public prominence and visibility through senior fellowships and residencies at prominent think tanks and research institutions.

* 6) Sixth, the foundations targeted grants across the institutional spectrum in recognition that a variety of institutions and reform strategies are required for effective transformation and policy change.

* 7) Finally, many of these foundations have engaged in similar funding efforts for as long as two decades. Their steady and generous support has anchored key conservative institutions financially, giving them a tremendous offensive capacity to influence specific policies and audiences, and also to shape the overall framework in which important fiscal, regulatory and social policy decisions are made.

Structure of the Movement:

- * Academic Sector Organizations and Programs

- * National Think Tanks and Advocacy Groups

- * Media Groups

- * Legal Organizations

- * State and Regional Think Tanks and Advocacy Groups

- * Religious Sector Organizations

- * Philanthropic Institutions and Networks

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/conservativephilanthropy.php>

SECTORS

- * Academic Sector Organizations and Programs
- * Legal Organizations
- * Media Groups
- * National Think Tanks and Advocacy Groups
- * Philanthropic Institutions and Networks
- * Religious Sector Organizations

Internal Links

Grants to:

Center for the Study of Market Processes

Profiles:

The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation

American Legislative Exchange Council

Heartland Institute

Heritage Foundation

Hoover Institution on War

Manhattan Institute for Policy Research

Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy

State Policy Network

Wisconsin Policy Research Institute

CONSERVATIVE PHILANTHROPY

State and Regional Think Tanks and Advocacy Groups

From a report by the NCRP

In an era where devolution of authority from the federal to state governments remains a key philosophical element of the conservative agenda, conservative funders have been careful to build the conservative policy movement at the state level. Over \$9 million was awarded (1992-1994) to policy institutions with a primary focus on state policy issues or regional concerns. The growth of state policy

organizations has been extensive, with over 60 state or regionally-based conservative think tanks built over the 1980s and early 1990s to capitalize on devolutionary policies pursued by the Reagan Administration.

Top groups include the Wisconsin Policy Research Institute and the California-based Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy. Since its inception, the Institute in Wisconsin has been heavily funded by the Bradley Foundation and has been active in its efforts to shape state education and welfare policy in accordance with key conservative principles. The Pacific Institute most recently was an active proponent of California's Proposition 209, the ballot initiative intended to eliminate affirmative action in that state.

Another grantee, the Heartland Institute, publishes *Intellectual Ammunition*, a glossy, 25-page news and information journal. The journal issues in condensed form the policy statements and position papers of most of the think tanks and advocacy organizations to which the 12 foundations directed grants between 1992 and 1994. The May/June 1996 issue introduced one of the Institute's newest innovations, PolicyFax, an insert to appear regularly. In a written welcome/introduction to the first PolicyFax insert, Illinois state senator Chris Lauzen (R) described the service in the following terms:

PolicyFax is a revolutionary public policy fax-on-demand research service that enables you to receive, by fax, the full text of thousands of documents from more than one hundred of the nation's leading think tanks, publications, and trade associations. PolicyFax is easy to use, and it's free for elected officials and journalists [emphasis added].

The 24-hour a day, seven day a week service transmits requested documents instantaneously, with topics ranging from crime to the economy to welfare. Titles include *South Carolinians Have Nothing to Worry about from Concealed Handguns*, *Four Steps to Reforming Superfund*, *Medical Savings accounts: The Right Way to Reform Health Care*, *Benefits of the Flat Tax* and *Effective Compassion*.

The foundations have also provided support to two networking institutions, the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) and the newer State Policy Network. Both are devoted to supporting the conservative policy movement at the state level through the provision of technical assistance, the development of model legislation, communications activities and conferences.

ALEC, well-funded by private family foundations and corporate contributors, is a powerful and growing membership organization, with almost 26,000 state legislative members and 30 staff. In 1994, over one-third of the nation's state legislators were members. The organization, which responds to approximately 700 requests for information each month, has developed more than 150 pieces of model legislation. It maintains legislative task forces on every important state policy issue, including education, health care, tax and fiscal policy, and criminal justice.

While the \$9.3 million awarded to support state policy institutions represents a substantial sum of grant money, a good deal more cash goes to support state-level policy initiatives. Many of the conservative foundations' national grantees maintain an active interest in the state policy movement.

Having pushed for devolution at the federal level, national think tanks have worked to influence state level policy decisions and/or to cultivate and support state policy groups. The heavily-funded Manhattan Institute, for example, which works to influence national policy, has also sought to influence state and local policy decisions in New York. The Center for the Study of Market Processes recently announced that it is expanding its Policymaker Education Program to the states, with pilot programs to be initiated for state legislatures in Texas and Minnesota. Both were among the top 25 grantees over the 1992-1994 period, receiving over \$2 million in awards.

The Hoover Institution has also helped support the state policy movement recently, holding a conference in 1995 for leaders of state-based think tanks and policy research organizations to assist them in more effectively using information technologies. And the Heritage

Foundation has played a leading role in the state policy movement, housing the American Legislative Exchange Council, organizing annual conferences for state think tanks, publishing its resource guide to public policy experts, and in general serving as a model for effective policy research and marketing activities.

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/conservativephilanthropy.php?conservativePhilanthropyPageID=6>

RELATED LINKS

Internal Links

8,994,800 to the Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy

External Links

PRI website

MORE LINKS

Profile of corporate giving to PRI by ExxonSecrets.org

RECIPIENT PROFILE

Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy

755 Sansome Street, Suite 450

San Francisco, CA 94111

<http://www.pacificresearch.org>

A conservative think tank that challenges environmental regulations, and was former Governor Pete Wilson's favored source of information regarding privatization and water rights.

divider

Tim Lambert

June 23, 2004

When Think Tanks Attack

Think tanks vs Open Source

The Alexis de Tocqueville Institute's attack on Linux is just the latest in a series of attacks on Open Source by think tanks:

Sonia Arrison of PRI: Is the Penguin Contaminated?

After all, in scanning the online petition, one can't help but be struck by the many comments such as "get your hands off my linux you damn, dirty, corpo-apes" and worse. These words suggest we can expect defiance, not cooperation, on serious issues like intellectual property from the open-source community, at least in the near future.

Also see:

CSE, Aug 27, 2003, Wayne T. Brough: New Protectionism: Mandates for Open Source Software

[Read the full report >](#)

Conservative Philanthropy supported institutions involved in the attack on Open Source

- * Competitive Enterprise Institute
- * Washington Legal Foundation
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- * Alexis de Tocqueville Institute

OTHER LINKS

[PRI at SourceWatch.org](#)

Brad Friedman

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January 13, 2006

Pacific Research Institute Carries Fresh Water for the Electronic Voting

Who is PRI? Are They the Latest Incarnation of the ACVR? And Just Who Do They Think They're Messing with by Attacking the Pro-Democracy Movement with Easily Discredited Info-ganda?

It looks like the Rightwing may have found a replacement for the American Center for Voting Rights (ACVR), the GOP front group set up to smokescreen against true election reform and transparent democracy...now, a West Coast non-partisan conservative think-tank called Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy (PRI) may be stepping in to fill at least part of the void in the person of TechNews World columnist and PRI Director of Technology Studies, Sonia Arrison. Arrison has been op/ed'ing and releasing white papers lately rallying against voter-verified paper ballots for electronic voting machines. Her reasons for being against transparent democracy are both bizarre and seem freshly pulled out of her hind quarters (or out of those of Diebold's).

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Vicky Perry

Mid-Hudson Progressive Alliance

January 12, 2006

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A conservative ultra-free market think tank (PRI) is pushing its agenda that paperless voting is the way to go. Find out who these writers are and where their money comes from.

The Pacific Research Institute , a free-market think tank, has called the paper trail requirement one of California's top 10 policy blunders of 2005.

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RECIPIENT PROFILE

Heartland Institute

19 South LaSalle Street, Suite 903
Chicago, IL 60603

<http://www.heartland.org>

[From Buying a Movement, PFAW]

Founded in 1984, Heartland is ...a non-profit public policy research organization serving the nation's eight thousand federal and state elected officials, journalists, Heartland members, and other opinion leaders.

The April/May 1997 issue of its bi-monthly magazine Intellectual Ammunition (whose title suggests that its activities are more oriented toward political advocacy than exploration) includes such offerings as Choking on Clean Air Regulations, Privatization: Welfare Reform Presents New Privatization Opportunities (the article issues Wisconsin) and Welfare: Wisconsin's Welfare Miracle, a piece by Robert Rector of the Heritage Foundation. [From the Heartland website.]

...one of several arch-conservative state-based 'think tanks' that focus as much energy on media relations as on policy development, Heartland's literature reaches every state legislator in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, as well as 1,200 media centers.

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MORE LINKS

David Edwards and Muriel Kane

Raw Story

March 3, 2008

Fox & Friends promotes global warming deniers' conference

Fox News believes the other side of the global warming debate hasn't received enough attention and is determined to repair the omission.

...The Business and Media Institute is a project of the Media Research Center (MRC), headed by well-known movement conservative L. Brent Bozell. MRC has received substantial funding from ExxonMobil, as has the Heartland Institute, sponsor of the conference.

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[Global warming 'skeptics' conference enabled by conservative philanthropy](#)

[Heartland Institute and dozens of other sponsors of conference funded by Coors, Bradley, Walton, Scaife and DeVos foundations](#)

[Ignored, and often even censored and demonized is how the](#)

promotional materials for the Heartland Institute's recent conference The 2008 International Conference on Climate Change, described the way distinguished scholars from the U.S. and around the world, that have had the courage to question global warming, have been treated by environmentalists and the mainstream media. In a Background piece, conference organizers claimed that They [the scholars] have been labeled 'skeptics' and even 'global warming deniers,' a mean-spirited attempt to lump them together with Holocaust deniers.

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Dominionism

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the political-religious concept. For other uses, see Dominion (disambiguation).

Dominionism describes, in several distinct ways, a tendency among some conservative politically-active Christians, especially in the United States of America, to seek influence or control over secular civil government through political action—aiming either at a nation governed by Christians, or a nation governed by a conservative Christian understanding of biblical law. The use and application of this terminology is a matter of controversy.

Contents

[hide]

- * 1 Origin and usage of the term
 - o 1.1 Anthropocentrism
 - o 1.2 Dominion Theology
 - o 1.3 Dominionism as a broader movement
 - o 1.4 Other terminology
 - o 1.5 Criticism
- * 2 Influences on the Christian Right

- o 2.1 Abraham Kuyper and the cultural mandate
- o 2.2 Francis Schaeffer
- o 2.3 Rushdoony and Christian Reconstructionism
- o 2.4 Reconstructionism and politics
- o 2.5 Schaeffer and Rushdoony
- * 3 The spectrum of dominionism
 - o 3.1 Soft dominionism (Christian nationalism)
 - o 3.2 Hard dominionism
- * 4 Significant critics of dominionism
- * 5 Notes and references
- * 6 External Links
- * 7 See also

[edit] Origin and usage of the term

Although dominionism is used in several distinct ways, the origin of most usage can be traced back to a specific passage in the King James Version of the Bible:

And God blessed [Adam and Eve] and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. —Genesis 1:28 (KJV)

Christians typically interpret this verse as meaning that God gave humankind responsibility over the Earth, but theologians do not all agree on the nature and extent of that dominion .

[edit] Anthropocentrism

A longstanding usage of dominionism among social scientists and legal scholars describes a Biblical argument in favor of anthropocentrism, a favoring of the rights and interests of humans in relation to environmentalism and/or animal rights.[1][2] This usage is not the primary focus of this article.

[edit] Dominion Theology

Dominion Theology is a grouping of theological systems^[3] with the common belief that society should be governed exclusively by the law of God as codified in the Bible, to the exclusion of secular law, a view also known as theonomy. The most prominent modern formulation of Dominion Theology is Christian Reconstructionism, founded by R. J. Rushdoony in the 1970s. Reconstructionists themselves use the word dominionism to refer to their belief that civil government should be controlled by Christians alone and conducted according to Biblical law.^{[4][5]} Social scientists have used the word dominionism to refer to adherence to Dominion Theology^{[3][6][7]} as well as to the influence in the broader Christian Right of ideas inspired by Dominion Theology.^[3] Although such influence (particularly of Reconstructionism) has been described by many authors,^{[8][9]} full adherents to Reconstructionism are few and marginalized among conservative Christians.^{[8][10][11]}

[edit] Dominionism as a broader movement

In the early 1990s, sociologist Sara Diamond^{[12][13]} and journalist Frederick Clarkson^{[14][15]} defined dominionism as a movement that, while including Dominion Theology and Reconstructionism as subsets, is much broader in scope, extending to much of the Christian Right.^[16] In his 1992 study of Dominion Theology and its influence on the Christian Right, Bruce Barron writes,

In the context of American evangelical efforts to penetrate and transform public life, the distinguishing mark of a dominionist is a commitment to defining and carrying out an approach to building society that is self-consciously defined as exclusively Christian, and dependent specifically on the work of Christians, rather than based on a broader consensus.^[3] (p. 14, emphasis in original)

According to Diamond, the defining concept of dominionism is that Christians alone are Biblically mandated to occupy all secular institutions until Christ returns . In 1989, Diamond declared that this concept has become the central unifying ideology for the Christian Right ^[12] (p.138, emphasis in original). In 1995, she called it prevalent on the Christian Right. ^[17] Journalist Chip Berlet added in 1998 that, although they represent different theological and political ideas,

dominionists assert a Christian duty to take control of a sinful secular society. [18]

In 2005, Clarkson enumerated the following characteristics shared by all forms of dominionism:[19]

1. Dominionists celebrate Christian nationalism, in that they believe that the United States once was, and should once again be, a Christian nation. In this way, they deny the Enlightenment roots of American democracy.
2. Dominionists promote religious supremacy, insofar as they generally do not respect the equality of other religions, or even other versions of Christianity.
3. Dominionists endorse theocratic visions, insofar as they believe that the Ten Commandments, or biblical law, should be the foundation of American law, and that the U.S. Constitution should be seen as a vehicle for implementing Biblical principles.[19]

Other authors who stress the influence of Dominionist ideas on the Christian Right include Michelle Goldberg[20] and Kevin Phillips[21] [22]

Essayist Katherine Yurica began using the term dominionism in her articles in 2004, beginning with *The Despoiling of America*, (February 11, 2004),[23][24][25] Yurica has been followed in this usage by authors including journalist Chris Hedges [26][27][28] Marion Maddox,[29] James Rudin,[30] Sam Harris,[31] and the group TheocracyWatch.[32] This group of authors has applied the term to a broader spectrum of people than have Diamond, Clarkson, and Berlet.

[edit] Other terminology

Some authors have used the terms Christianism or Christianist in place of dominionism. By alluding to the term Islamist, this usage is intended to evoke the spectre of theocracy and even terrorism (citing, for example, the notorious bomber Eric Rudolph).[33] Commentator Andrew Sullivan advocated Christianist as a label for the Christian Right

in a 2006 column in Time.[34]

[edit] Criticism

The terms dominionist and dominionism are rarely used for self-description, and their usage has been attacked from several quarters. Journalist Anthony Williams charged that its purpose is to smear the Republican Party as the party of domestic Theocracy, facts be damned. [35] Journalist Stanley Kurtz labeled it conspiratorial nonsense, political paranoia, and guilt by association, [36] and decried Hedges' vague characterizations that allow him to paint a highly questionable picture of a virtually faceless and nameless 'Dominionist' Christian mass. [37] Kurtz also complained about a perceived link between average Christian evangelicals and extremism such as Christian Reconstructionism:

The notion that conservative Christians want to reinstitute slavery and rule by genocide is not just crazy, it's downright dangerous. The most disturbing part of the Harper's cover story (the one by Chris Hedges) was the attempt to link Christian conservatives with Hitler and fascism. Once we acknowledge the similarity between conservative Christians and fascists, Hedges appears to suggest, we can confront Christian evil by setting aside 'the old polite rules of democracy.' So wild conspiracy theories and visions of genocide are really excuses for the Left to disregard the rules of democracy and defeat conservative Christians — by any means necessary.[36]

Other criticism has focused on the proper use of the term. Berlet wrote that some critics of the Christian Right have stretched the term dominionism past its breaking point, [38] and argued that, rather than labeling conservatives as extremists, it would be better to talk to these people and engage them. [39] Sara Diamond wrote that [l]iberals' writing about the Christian Right's take-over plans has generally taken the form of conspiracy theory, and argued that instead one should analyze the subtle ways that ideas like Dominionism take hold within movements and why. [17]

[edit] Influences on the Christian Right

[edit] Abraham Kuyper and the cultural mandate

A common view among evangelical Christians is that the granting of dominion in Genesis 1:28 includes a cultural mandate to influence all aspects of the world with Christian principles.[40][41][42][43] Contrary to the theocratic vision of Dominion Theology, this view calls for Christians simply to honor God as they promote truth and mercy and apply scriptural principles to the affairs of life. [41](p.252) As formulated by the Dutch Reformed theologian (called the father of Neo-Calvinism) and prime minister Abraham Kuyper (1837-1920), the cultural mandate view teaches that all human endeavor, whether ostensibly sacred or secular, is part of building God's kingdom. Kuyper energetically applied Christian principles to the secular problems of his day, seeing his efforts as extending common grace to all people. However, Kuyper firmly rejected the idea that dominion could be taken to mean domination of Christians over others.[44] Kuyper was a founding father of the Christian Democratic movement, which remains an important political influence in parts of Europe and Latin America and elsewhere.

[edit] Francis Schaeffer

The work of Christian philosopher Francis Schaeffer (1912-1984) provided an important underpinning for the rise of the modern Religious Right. Schaeffer, a follower of Kuyper's system of Neo-Calvinism, had founded L'Abri, a Christian community and study center in Switzerland, in 1955. There he received evangelical Christians and others from many parts of the world, encouraging them that it was not only good but important for Christians to intellectually engage with and benefit from the Western cultural tradition (secular though it may be) of art, literature, philosophy, and the like.[45][46][47]

In the 1970s, Schaeffer began to travel more often to his native United States, where he saw a need to warn against what he saw as the cultural decay of American society.[8] His book, film and lecture series, *Whatever Happened to the Human Race?*, [48] co-authored with C. Everett Koop, toured Christian colleges and churches in the early 1980s. Panels of ethicists and scholars presented the films, fielding questions from audiences and raising the alarm that, through Christian

inattention, Western Civilization had slipped its Judeo-Christian moorings, drifting into a post-Christian era , under the sway of a secular civil religion that Schaeffer called secular humanism . The landmark 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decision Roe v. Wade served as Schaeffer's iconic portrait of the radical cheapening of human life which he predicted must accompany this cultural shift, producing a culture increasingly bent on self-destruction. In his tract A Christian Manifesto, [49] he called upon Christians to directly resist these influences in the public sphere, by means including civil disobedience.

Though Schaeffer's interests were primarily cultural and philosophical, his doctrine of engagement with the public sphere influenced a diverse spectrum of theological conservatives, including Jerry Falwell, Timothy LaHaye, John W. Whitehead, and others. Some of these founded political and legal organizations that ignited what has come to be called the culture war.

[edit] Rushdoony and Christian Reconstructionism

Main article: Christian Reconstructionism

Rousas John Rushdoony (1916-2001) was the intellectual founder of Christian Reconstructionism, a postmillennial form of Theocratic Dominion Theology. Most mainstream Christians reject Rushdoony's views and other forms of Dominion theology as quite radical.[8]

According to Rushdoony and other Reconstructionists including Gary North and Greg Bahnsen, the idea of dominion drawn from Genesis 1:28 implied a theonomy (rule of the law of God), in which observation of their own strict form of Christianity would be required of all citizens, and moral sins ranging from blasphemy to homosexuality would be punishable by death. Rushdoony wrote that [m]an is summoned to create the society God requires, [50] bringing all things under the dominion of Christ the King. [51] A significant influence on Rushdoony and the theonomists came from Calvinist philosophers and theologians, including the presuppositionalism of Cornelius Van Til (1895-1987), though Van Til himself disavowed any entanglement of his work with political movements.

In regard to the influence of Reconstructionism upon the broader Christian Right, sociologist and professor of religion William Martin wrote,

It is difficult to assess the influence of Reconstructionist thought with any accuracy. Because it is so genuinely radical, most leaders of the Religious Right are careful to distance themselves from it. At the same time, it clearly holds some appeal for many of them. One undoubtedly spoke for others when he confessed, 'Though we hide their books under the bed, we read them just the same.' In addition, several key leaders have acknowledged an intellectual debt to the theonomists. Jerry Falwell and D. James Kennedy have endorsed Reconstructionist books. Rushdoony has appeared on Kennedy's television program and the 700 Club several times. Pat Robertson makes frequent use of 'dominion' language; his book, *The Secret Kingdom*, has often been cited for its theonomy elements; and pluralists were made uncomfortable when, during his presidential campaign, he said he 'would only bring Christians and Jews into the government,' as well as when he later wrote, 'There will never be world peace until God's house and God's people are given their rightful place of leadership at the top of the world.' And Jay Grimstead, who leads the Coalition on Revival, which brings Reconstructionists together with more mainstream evangelicals, has said, 'I don't call myself [a Reconstructionist],' but 'A lot of us are coming to realize that the Bible is God's standard of morality . . . in all points of history . . . and for all societies, Christian and non-Christian alike. . . . It so happens that Rushdoony, Bahnsen, and North understood that sooner.' He added, 'There are a lot of us floating around in Christian leadership James Kennedy is one of them-who don't go all the way with the theonomy thing, but who want to rebuild America based on the Bible.' [8](p. 354)

[edit] Reconstructionism and politics

Rushdoony's Chalcedon Foundation, the flagship organization of Reconstructionism, rejects the claim that they are orchestrators of a clandestine, politically motivated conspiracy:

Our critics sometimes imply or state outright that we are engaged in a

subtle, covert attempt to capture conservative, right-wing politics in order to gain political power, which we will then use to spring Biblical law on our nation. This is flatly false. We do not believe that politics or the state are a chief sphere of dominion.[52]

Critics note that politics seems like the chief sphere in which Reconstructionism's influence is perceived, and consequently feel justified in characterizing it as primarily political in fact, even if not in ideal theory. Critics such as Clarkson identify it as totalitarian, comparable to other right-wing and political movements inspired by religious fundamentalism. Proponents of Reconstructionism claim that, on the contrary, they stand in opposition to tyranny:

The great problem with modern politics is that it is used as an instrument of social change. We at Chalcedon passionately oppose this. The role of the state is in essence to defend and protect, in the words of the early American Republic, life, liberty, and property. It is to reward the externally obedient by protecting them from the externally disobedient (Romans 13:1-7). Its role is not to make men virtuous; we have a name for civil governments that attempt to create a virtuous society: totalitarian.[52]

However, George Grant, a Reconstructionist[53][54] who also served at one time as executive director of Coral Ridge Ministries, has stated the movement's aims in this way:

Christians have an obligation, a mandate, a commission, a holy responsibility to reclaim the land for Jesus Christ — to have dominion in civil structures, just as in every other aspect of life and godliness. But it is dominion we are after. Not just a voice. It is dominion we are after. Not just influence. It is dominion we are after. Not just equal time. It is dominion we are after. World conquest. That's what Christ has commissioned us to accomplish. We must win the world with the power of the Gospel. And we must never settle for anything less... Thus, Christian politics has as its primary intent the conquest of the land — of men, families, institutions, bureaucracies, courts, and governments for the Kingdom of Christ. [55]

Several writers refer to Francis Schaeffer as a dominionist, and argue that his mid-1970s move towards greater political activism was influenced by the work of Rushdoony.[13][14][17][56]

Irving Hexham, the Canadian sociologist of religion, questions whether scholars have adequately distinguished Schaeffer's views from theonomy, in describing both as dominionism .[57]. Schaeffer never described himself as a theonomist, and explicitly rejected theocracy in *A Christian Manifesto*, writing that [t]here is no New Testament basis for a linking of church and state until Christ, the King returns. [49]

In a dialogue with Jeff Sharlet (who had called Schaeffer Rushdoony's most influential student [56] and proceeded to link others influenced by Schaeffer — including LaHaye, Charles Colson, and Randall Terry — to Rushdoony in that way), Alan Jacobs noted that Schaeffer's career significantly pre-dates Rushdoony's, and that Schaeffer is chiefly significant for his cultural reflections, which have nothing to do with Dominion Theology.[58] Jacobs also argued that Schaeffer could only be called Rushdoony's student in the weak sense that he read his works very late in his career and agreed with some of his ideas (particularly in Schaeffer's *A Christian Manifesto*), and that their disagreements over fundamental issues far outweighed their synergy.[59]

[edit] The spectrum of dominionism

Writers including Chip Berlet[60] and Frederick Clarkson[19] distinguish between what they term hard and soft dominionism. Soft dominionists are defined as those who believe that America is a Christian nation. Hard dominionists are defined as those who advocate the establishment of a theocracy.

[edit] Soft dominionism (Christian nationalism)

The term soft dominionism is applied to various Christian Right social and political movements that claim that America is a Christian nation. Soft Dominionists also disclaim the existence of the wall of separation

between church and state. In her book *Kingdom Coming: The Rise of Christian Nationalism*, Michelle Goldberg called this tendency Christian Nationalism. [20] Berlet and Clarkson have agreed that [s]oft Dominionists are Christian nationalists. [60]

Unlike dominionism, Christian nation is language that is commonly found in the writings of Christian Right leaders themselves. Proponents of this idea (such as David Barton and D. James Kennedy) argue that the Founding Fathers of the United States were overwhelmingly Christian, that founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are based on Christian principles, and that a Christian character is fundamental to American culture.[61] [62][63] They cite, for example, the U.S. Supreme Court's comment in 1892 that this [the United States] is a Christian nation, [64] after citing numerous historical and legal arguments in support of that statement. [65][66]

Critics[67] argue the claim that the United States is a Christian nation is of questionable historic validity (often pointing out the deist beliefs of some of the founding fathers — Thomas Jefferson's[68] in particular), is ethnocentric, and reduces secularists and members of other religions (such as Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism) to second-class status. Other critics cite the Treaty with Tripoli (1796) passed by the United States Senate, which assured the ruler of that Muslim state that the United States government is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion, [69] and George Washington's letter to Moses Seixas, in which Washington defended religious freedom for Jews (For happily, the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance [70])[71][72]

[edit] Hard dominionism

Main article: Dominion Theology

The term hard dominionism is used to describe forms of dominionism which evidently envision, and work toward, a future (prior to the Second Coming of Christ) in which all the institutions of society will be governed by the principles of their form of Christian faith. This

definition certainly fits Christian Reconstructionists and other adherents to Dominion Theology. Some apply it also to the more strident elements within the mainstream Christian Right.

[edit] Significant critics of dominionism

Chip Berlet and Political Research Associates have written extensively and critically about dominionism, defining it (as discussed above) as a theocratically-inclined faction within the Christian Right.[9][18][38][60] Chris Hedges, Joan Bokaer, Katherine Yurica, and TheocracyWatch define dominionism more broadly.[26][27][28][23][32] Randall Balmer criticizes dominionism primarily with the meaning of anthropocentrism.[73]

Dave Hunt,[74] Hal Lindsey,[75] and Thomas Ice[76] are Christian critics specifically of Christian Reconstructionism, disagreeing on theological grounds with its theocratic elements as well as its Calvinism and postmillennialism. J. Ligon Duncan,[77] Sherman Isbell,[78] Vern Poythress,[79] Robert Godfrey,[80] and Sinclair Ferguson[81] are conservative Calvinist critics specifically of Reconstructionism, primarily giving a theological critique of its theocratic elements.

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[edit] External Links

* Citizens for a Righteous Society

Christianity and politics

Christian left A Christian right

Key concepts

Separation of church and state A Freedom of religion A Religious toleration A Doctrine of the two kingdoms

Movements

Christian anarchism A Christian communism A Christian democracy A

Christian libertarianism A Christian pacifism A Christian socialism A

Dominionism A Evangelical left A Liberation Theology A Christian feminism

Political issues

Christianity and abortion A Christianity and ecology A Christianity and homosexuality A Taxation

Related topics

Religion and politics A Established church A State religion

Christian politics (index)

Retrieved from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominionism>

Categories: Christians by ideology | Christian fundamentalism |
Christian law | Dominionism

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominionism>

Constitution Restoration Act: a bill promoted during the 2005 Confronting the Judicial War on Faith conference that sought to authorize Congress to impeach judges who fail to acknowledge God as the sovereign source of law, liberty, or government and to limit the power of the federal judiciary to rule in religious liberty cases.[23]

Kennedy was a co-signer of the Land Letter sent to President George W. Bush in October 2002 which outlined a just war rationale for the military invasion of Iraq.[40]

D. James Kennedy

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coral_Ridge_Ministries

In politics, right-wing, rightist and the Right are terms applied to conservative and traditionalist positions. Originally, during the French Revolution, right-wing referred to seating arrangements in parliament; those who sat on the right supported the monarchy and aristocratic privilege.[1][2][3]

Today, the term right is used to describe groups who stress culture, fundamentalism and/or nationalism. A second usage is to describe groups who favor laissez-faire capitalism and free markets and oppose socialism and communism.[4]In a particular instance, it is often difficult to tell which meaning of the expression is intended.

Since then, the right wing has come to be associated with preserving the

status quo in the form of institutions and traditions also preferring free market economies with strong private property rights.[citation needed] Modern Western conservatism was influenced by the works of figures like Edmund Burke. Burke argued against the idea of abstract, metaphysical rights of men and instead advocated national tradition: He put forward that We fear God, we look up with awe to kings; with affection to parliaments; with duty to magistrates; with reverence to priests; and with respect to nobility. Why? Because when such ideas are brought before our minds, it is natural to be so affected .[5] Burke defended prejudice on the grounds that it is the general bank and capital of nations, and of ages and superior to individual reason, which is small in comparison. Prejudice , Burke claimed, is of ready application in the emergency; it previously engages the mind in a steady course of wisdom and virtue, and does not leave the man hesitating in the moment of decision, sceptical, puzzled, and unresolved. Prejudice renders a man's virtue his habit .[6] Burke criticised social contract theory by claiming that society is indeed a contract, but a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born .[7]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right-wing_politics

<http://www.investinginbonds.com/assets/files/LehmanExoticCredDerivs.pdf>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Credit_derivative

CONSERVATIVE FUNDERS

View all funders organized by the total assets or grants paid.

Allegheny Foundation

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

\$ 51,520,996 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 2,211,800 grants paid

\$ 5,143,784 total revenue

\$ 2,724,133 total expenses

Armstrong Foundation

\$ 18,020,705 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 781,750 grants paid

\$ 1,329,886 total revenue

\$ 1,059,897 total expenses

Ave Maria Foundation

The Ave Maria Foundation is the tax-exempt funding vehicle of Tom Monaghan, the Dominos Pizza magnate who is one of the most influential members of the Catholic Right. An advocate of laissez-faire economics as well as an ultra-orthodox brand of faith, he has advanced those twin agendas by both his actions and his financial muscle.

The Ave Maria Foundation reported net assets of \$153 million in 2004. That same year it made over \$91 million in grants, more than double the previous year's giving of \$41.9 million. In 2004 the AMF gave \$73 million in start-up costs and construction for its new Ave Maria University in Florida.

\$ 121,385,829 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 33,140,817 grants paid

\$ 26,054,430 total revenue

\$ 37,203,918 total expenses

Barre Seid Foundation

\$ 3,524,626 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 5,033,916 grants paid

\$ 2,436,930 total revenue

\$ 5,066,481 total expenses

Bill and Berniece Grewcock Foundation

\$ 5,053,397 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 474,000 grants paid

\$ 263,255 total revenue

\$ 493,618 total expenses

Brady Education Foundation, Inc.

Changed its name from the W.H. Brady Foundation in 2003.

\$ 13,092,719 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 60,000 grants paid

\$ 728,280 total revenue

\$ 141,282 total expenses

Castle Rock Foundation

In 1975, the Adolph Coors Foundation was created as a private family foundation and initially was supported financially by the Adolph Coors Jr. Trust. In 1993, the Castle Rock Foundation was created from the [Adolph Coors Foundation's] unrestricted funds, receiving a \$36,596,253 endowment. Now, the Adolph Coors Foundation focuses almost exclusively on projects and organizations within Colorado, while the Castle Rock Foundation provides grants to public policy and other organizations nationwide.

\$ 59,547,290 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 2,473,000 grants paid

\$ 1,241,808 total revenue

\$ 2,662,009 total expenses

Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation

David and Charles Koch, sons of the ultraconservative founder of Koch Industries, Fred Koch, direct the three Koch family foundations: the Charles G. Koch Foundation, the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation, and the Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation. David and Charles control Koch Industries, the second-largest privately owned company and the largest privately owned energy company in the nation; they have a combined net worth of approximately \$4 billion, placing them among the top 50 wealthiest individuals in the country and among the top 100 wealthiest individuals in the world in 2003, according to Forbes.

Following in the footsteps of their father, a member of the John Birch Society, the Kochs clearly have a conservative bent. Charles Koch founded the Cato Institute, and David Koch co-founded Citizens for a Sound Economy (CSE) [now FreedomWorks], where he serves as chairman of the board of directors. David also serves on the board of the Cato Institute. The Koch foundations make substantial annual contributions to these organizations (more than \$12 million to each between 1985 and 2002) as well as to other influential conservative think tanks, advocacy groups, media organizations, academic institutes and legal organizations, thus participating in every level of the policy process.

\$ 76,012,934 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 2,625,951 grants paid

\$ 30,617,936 total revenue

\$ 3,611,046 total expenses

Charlotte and Walter Kohler Charitable Trust

\$ 4,709,775 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 653,542 grants paid

\$ 400,514 total revenue

\$ 706,143 total expenses

Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation

For information on the Claude Lambe Charitable Foundation, along with the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation and the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation see the Koch Foundations page

\$ 18,872,126 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 3,551,020 grants paid

\$ 346,874 total revenue

\$ 3,869,727 total expenses

David H. Koch Charitable Foundation

For information on the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation, along with the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation and the Claude Lambe Charitable Foundation see the Koch Foundations Page

\$ 3,704,661 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 4,340,000 grants paid
\$ 3,047,936 total revenue
\$ 4,351,123 total expenses
Dick and Betsy Devos Foundation

One of the DeVos Family Foundations.

\$ 33,672,375 total assets at end of 2005
\$ 7,014,464 grants paid
\$ 14,523,047 total revenue
\$ 7,481,362 total expenses
Earhart Foundation

\$ 61,971,515 total assets at end of 2005
\$ 11,441,524 grants paid
\$ 8,763,530 total revenue
\$ 12,735,116 total expenses
F.M. Kirby Foundation

\$ 484,579,224 total assets at end of 2005
\$ 22,563,450 grants paid
\$ 42,089,654 total revenue
\$ 25,756,354 total expenses
Gilder Foundation

\$ 33,159,986 total assets at end of 2005
\$ 20,141,077 grants paid
\$ 26,725,403 total revenue
\$ 20,602,722 total expenses
Gordon and Mary Cain Foundation

\$ 123,364,899 total assets at end of 2005
\$ 5,632,754 grants paid
\$ 4,014,924 total revenue
\$ 6,835,290 total expenses
Hickory Foundation

\$ 19,679,840 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 1,028,500 grants paid
\$ 2,409,252 total revenue
\$ 1,080,869 total expenses
Jaquelin Hume Foundation

\$ 16,773,578 total assets at end of 2005
\$ 6,168,385 grants paid
\$ 4,270,042 total revenue
\$ 6,432,039 total expenses
JM Foundation

\$ 25,865,369 total assets at end of 2005
\$ 1,396,873 grants paid
\$ 1,980,486 total revenue
\$ 2,096,033 total expenses
John M. Olin Foundation, Inc.

[Editor's note: The John M .Olin Foundation will be closing its doors in November 2005.]

The New York-based John M. Olin Foundation, which grew out of a family manufacturing business (chemical and munitions), funds right-wing think tanks like the American Enterprise Institute, the Heritage Foundation, the Manhattan Institute for Public Policy Research, and the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution and Peace. It also gives large sums of money to promote conservative programs in the country's most prestigious colleges and universities. After Michael Joyce left to take charge of the Bradley Foundation, William Simon continued as president at Olin...(Editor's note: William Simon passed away in 2000).

\$ 20,037,650 total assets at end of 2005
\$ 9,020,275 grants paid
\$ 483,180 total revenue
\$ 10,689,275 total expenses
John Templeton Foundation

\$ 947,837,251 total assets at end of 2004
\$ 29,432,136 grants paid
\$ 552,934,433 total revenue

\$ 39,752,609 total expenses

Orville D. and Ruth A. Merillat Foundation

\$ 91,859,178 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 5,105,902 grants paid

\$ 18,441,957 total revenue

\$ 6,284,259 total expenses

Philip M. McKenna Foundation, Inc.

\$ 15,449,446 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 946,525 grants paid

\$ 1,542,300 total revenue

\$ 1,186,837 total expenses

Randolph Foundation

In 2003 a confusing deal, described in The Randolph Foundation's 2003 IRS 990, was made by The Randolph Foundation and The Smith Richardson Foundation (SRF). The deal created a new The Randolph Foundation with a new EIN (47-0892971), transferred all of the old The Randolph Foundation's assets – \$49 million – to the new entity, renamed the old The Randolph Foundation to the H. Smith Richardson Charitable Trust (HSRCT), and transferred \$48 million from the Smith Richardson Foundation to HSRCT (essentially replacing the money given to the new The Randolph Foundation). The agreement setup a deal whereby the HSRCT gave money to the Smith Richardson Foundation each year that the SRF would then disburse – and which would report the grants in its IRS 990. For that reason we will not be including HSRCT grants in our database.

Questions about the curious arrangement were not answered by people either at the new HSRCT or the Smith Richardson Foundation. For example, why would the SRF give \$48 million to HSRCT, only to have HSRCT give it back to SRF, year by year, to disburse as SRF sees fit?

\$ 69,027,869 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 3,080,933 grants paid

\$ 3,730,656 total revenue

\$ 4,812,655 total expenses

Richard and Helen DeVos Foundation

The Richard and Helen DeVos Foundation, incorporated in 1970, ranked ninth in total assets (\$97,049,407) among the top 20 conservative foundations studied and third in total grants (\$26,574,754) in 2001. The foundation's grantmaking has grown dramatically in the past decade, from only \$4 million in 1990 to more than \$25 million in 2001. The foundation is the oldest and wealthiest of the DeVos family foundations, which also include the Dick and Betsy DeVos Foundation (1990), the Daniel and Pamela DeVos Foundation (1992), and the Douglas and Maria DeVos Foundation (1992). Richard DeVos is co-founder of Amway Corporation and owner of the Orlando Magic (2004), and served as the finance chairman of the Republican National Committee.

\$ 51,535,870 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 45,391,219 grants paid

\$ 50,087,013 total revenue

\$ 54,546,854 total expenses

Rodney Fund

\$ 8,555,580 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 631,281 grants paid

\$ 1,657,802 total revenue

\$ 667,894 total expenses

Roe Foundation

\$ 38,553,402 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 1,698,000 grants paid

\$ 3,482,573 total revenue

\$ 2,043,932 total expenses

Ruth and Lovett Peters Foundation

\$ 2,589,658 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 1,329,750 grants paid

\$ 585,515 total revenue

\$ 1,617,507 total expenses

Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation

Though the Noble Foundation gave away more than \$63 million in 2005, it only paid \$6.8 million in actual grants. Most of its money is given to three operating divisions involved in plant and agricultural research. In 2005 its Agricultural Division spent \$14.6 million; the Forage Improvement Division spent \$16.3 million, and the Plant Biology Division spent \$23 million.

\$ 1,269,572,071 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 7,911,353 grants paid

\$ 136,545,808 total revenue

\$ 52,418,537 total expenses

Sarah Scaife Foundation

Financed by the Mellon industrial, oil and banking fortune. At one time its largest single holding was stock in the Gulf Oil Corporation. Became active in funding conservative causes in 1973, when Richard Mellon Scaife became chairman of the foundation. In the 1960s, Richard had inherited an estimated \$200 million from his mother, Sarah. Forbes magazine has estimated his personal net worth at \$800 million, making him the 138th richest person in the U.S. He controls the Scaife, Carthage and Allegheny foundations. In 1993, Scaife and Carthage reportedly gave more than \$17.6 million to 150 conservative think tanks. As of December 31, 1992, Scaife assets were \$212,232,888 and Carthage assets were \$11,937,862.

\$ 289,533,932 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 13,871,000 grants paid

\$ 14,998,082 total revenue

\$ 16,197,272 total expenses

Scaife Family Foundation

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

Note: The Scaife Family Foundation seems to have broken off from Richard Mellon Scaife's control. It moved to Palm Beach, and is no

longer listed at the Scaife Foundations' website.

\$ 87,465,105 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 3,301,777 grants paid

\$ 9,332,335 total revenue

\$ 4,165,614 total expenses

Shelby Cullom Davis Foundation

\$ 111,311,064 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 4,321,614 grants paid

\$ 5,619,823 total revenue

\$ 5,198,603 total expenses

Smith Richardson Foundation

Financed by the Vicks Vaporub fortune, this foundation is estimated to have assets of about \$250 million. Became active in supporting conservative causes in 1973 when R. Randolph Richardson became president. Funded the early supply-side books of Jude Wanniski and George Gilder. The Richardsons are estimated by Forbes to have a net worth of \$870 million, making them one of the country's richest families.

\$ 498,683,646 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 17,249,786 grants paid

\$ 42,739,224 total revenue

\$ 21,943,515 total expenses

The Carthage Foundation

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

\$ 30,108,877 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 4,227,500 grants paid

\$ 5,631,853 total revenue

\$ 5,025,690 total expenses

The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, Inc.

With \$706 million in assets (2005), the Lynde and Harry Bradley

Foundation of Milwaukee, Wisconsin is the country's largest and most influential right-wing foundation. As of the end of 2005, it was giving away more than \$34 million a year [The Bradley Foundation 2005 IRS 990 PF].

\$ 706,076,838 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 34,829,501 grants paid

\$ 116,204,016 total revenue

\$ 49,187,087 total expenses

Thomas B. Fordham Foundation

Sister organization to the Thomas B. Fordham Institute

\$ 45,288,846 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 440,770 grants paid

\$ 3,542,364 total revenue

\$ 1,991,257 total expenses

Walton Family Foundation

\$ 1,328,793,250 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 157,989,927 grants paid

\$ 442,936,246 total revenue

\$ 161,327,512 total expenses

William E. Simon Foundation

Also see MT's William E. Simon profile.

\$ 146,823,188 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 8,340,212 grants paid

\$ 8,916,766 total revenue

\$ 9,758,031 total expenses

William H. Donner Foundation

\$ 128,803,437 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 4,990,933 grants paid

\$ 12,365,062 total revenue

\$ 7,233,028 total expenses

Corporatism

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article may contain original research or unverified claims. Please improve the article by adding references. See the talk page for details. (June 2008)

Part of a series on

Economic systems

Economic ideologies

Anarchist A Capitalist

Communist A Corporatist

Fascist A Georgist

Islamic A Laissez-faire

Market socialist A (Neo-) Mercantilist

Participatory

Protectionist A Socialist

Syndicalist A Third Way

Sectors and systems

Closed (Autarky) A Digital

Dual A Gift A Informal

Market A Mixed A Natural

Open A Planned A Subsistence

Underground A Virtual

Other types of economies

Anglo-Saxon A Feudal

Global A Hunter-gatherer

Information

Newly industrialized country

Palace A Plantation

Post-capitalist A Post-industrial

Social market A Socialist market

Token A Traditional

Transition A Barter

Corporatism (Italian: corporativismo) is a political culture in which adherents believe that the basic unit of the society is some corporate group, rather than the individual. Political cultures which hold the individual as the basic unit are called individualistic cultures. The basic unit of the society is what people in the culture consider to be the proper concern of the government.

Historically, corporatism refers to a political or economic system in which power is held by civic assemblies that represent economic, industrial, agrarian, social, cultural, and/or professional groups. These civic assemblies are known as corporations (not the same as the legally incorporated business entities known as corporations, though some are such). Corporations are unelected bodies with an internal hierarchy; their purpose is to exert control over the social and economic life of their respective areas. Thus, for example, a steel corporation would be a cartel composed of all the business leaders in the steel industry, coming together to discuss a common policy on prices and wages. When the political and economic power of a country rests in the hands of such groups, then a corporatist system is in place.

The word corporatism is derived from the Latin word for body, corpus. This meaning was not connected with the specific notion of a business corporation, but rather a general reference to anything collected as a body. Its usage reflects medieval European concepts of a whole society in which the various components – e.g., guilds, universities, monasteries, the various estates, etc. – each play a part in the life of the society, just as the various parts of the body serve specific roles in the life of a body.

Political scientists may also use the term corporatism to describe a practice whereby a state, through the process of licensing and regulating officially-incorporated social, religious, economic, or popular organizations, effectively co-opts their leadership or

circumscribes their ability to challenge state authority by establishing the state as the source of their legitimacy, as well as sometimes running them, either directly or indirectly through corporations. This usage is particularly common in the area of East Asian studies, and is sometimes also referred to as state corporatism. Some analysts have applied the term neocorporatism to certain practices in Western European countries, such the Proporz system in Austria.[1] At a popular level in recent years corporatism has been used to mean the promotion of the interests of private corporations in government over the interests of the public.

In popular usage

Contemporary popular (as opposed to social science) usage of the term is more pejorative, emphasizing the role of business corporations in government decision-making at the expense of the public. The power of business to affect government legislation through lobbying and other avenues of influence in order to promote their interests is usually seen as detrimental to those of the public. In this respect, corporatism may be characterized as an extreme form of regulatory capture, and is also termed corporatocracy, a form of plutocracy. If there is substantial military-corporate collaboration it is often called militarism or the military-industrial complex.

[edit] Criticism of corporatism

Corporatism or neo-corporatism is often used popularly as a pejorative term in reference to perceived tendencies in politics for legislators and administrations to be influenced or dominated by the interests of business enterprises, employers' organizations, and industry trade groups. The influence of other types of corporations, such as labor unions, is perceived to be relatively minor. In this view, government decisions are seen as being influenced strongly by which sorts of policies will lead to greater profits for favored companies.

Corporatism is also used to describe a condition of corporate-dominated globalization. Points enumerated by users of the term in this sense include the prevalence of very large, multinational

corporations that freely move operations around the world in response to corporate, rather than public, needs; the push by the corporate world to introduce legislation and treaties which would restrict the abilities of individual nations to restrict corporate activity; and similar measures to allow corporations to sue nations over restrictive policies, such as a nation's environmental regulations that would restrict corporate activities.

In the United States, corporations representing many different sectors are involved in attempts to influence legislation through lobbying including many non-business groups, unions, membership organizations, and non-profits. While these groups have no official membership in any legislative body, they can often wield considerable power over law-makers. In recent times, the profusion of lobby groups and the increase in campaign contributions has led to widespread controversy and the McCain-Feingold Act.

**

Franklin D. Roosevelt in an April 29, 1938 message to Congress warned that the growth of private power could lead to fascism:

The first truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic state itself. That, in its essence, is fascism—ownership of government by an individual, by a group, or by any other controlling private power.[29][30][31]

From the same message:

The Growing Concentration of Economic Power. Statistics of the Bureau of Internal Revenue reveal the following amazing figures for 1935: Ownership of corporate assets: Of all corporations reporting from every part of the Nation, one-tenth of 1 percent of them owned 52 percent of the assets of all of them. [29][31]

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporatism>

RECIPIENTS OF FUNDER

recipients by amount granted from:

Ave Maria Foundation

PO Box 373

Ann Arbor, MI 48106-0373

Media Transparency Profile

For years:

1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005

Total contributed: \$ 235,930,179

Name Total

Ave Maria University, Inc. 116,869,641

Ave Maria School of Law 45,314,959

Ave Maria College 22,590,368

Sisters of Mary, Mother of the Eucharist 14,140,552

Spiritus Sanctus Academy 6,742,053

Roman Catholic Diocese of Lansing Michigan 4,100,000

Thomas More Law Center 4,099,712

Ave Maria University 4,084,665

Huron Valley School 3,413,266

Gabriel Richard High School 2,518,546

Legatus 1,742,092

Ave Maria Institute 1,581,932

Ave Maria University Press Inc. 1,570,000

John Paul II Cultural Center 1,023,100

Ave Maria Communications 1,020,841

Catholic Church in Honduras 896,196

Thomas More Center for Law & Justice 809,809

Shepherd Montessori International 542,388

Pater Noster 523,636

Christ the King 312,951

Franciscan University of Steubenville 198,892

Benedictine Sisters 177,119
WDEO Radio 175,000
NAPCIS 174,931
St. Mary Student Parish 152,000
Agnus Dei Academy 139,909
Archdiocese of New York 126,450
Catholic Schools Textbook 120,000
Right to Life of Michigan Educational Fund 100,000
Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies 100,000
Papal Foundation 89,400
Servants of God's Love 66,734
Easter Seals 50,000
Focus 42,575
Catholic Campaign for America 40,000
Trinity Grammar and Prep School 25,100
Generous Giving 25,000
Care Net 20,010
Ave Maria School of Law Foundation 20,000
Archdiocese of Kampala 20,000
Morley Publishing Group, Inc. 15,000
Renewal Ministries 14,000
Catholic University of America 12,750
Archdiocese of Denver 10,000
Holy Spirit Catholic Church 10,000
Archdiocese of Chicago 10,000
Cardinal Newman Society for the Preservation of Catholic Higher
Education 10,000
Catholic Men's Movement 9,000
Apostulate for Eucharistic Life, The 9,000
Congregation for Catholic Education 5,000
Northeast Hispanic Catholic Center 5,000
Our Lady of Guadalupe 5,000
Universite Interdisciplinaire de Paris 5,000
Culture of Life Foundation, Inc. 5,000
Alma Redemptoris Mater 5,000
Church of Our Saviour 5,000
National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund 3,200
Catholic Relief Services 2,248

College of St. Thomas More 2,000
Catholic Medical Association 2,000
Ministry Potential Discerner 2,000
Good Counsel 2,000
Ave Maria Missions 1,560
Ave Maria University Founders Club 1,516
Institute for Religious Life 1,160
Cross International 1,121
Capuchin Poor Clare Sisters 1,000
Universidad Popular Autonoma del Estado de Puebla 1,000
Diocese of Fort Portal 1,000
Magdalen College 1,000
St. John the Evangelist 1,000
Mary's Children 1,000
Priests for Life 1,000
Catholic Men's Ministry 1,000
Diocese of Lansing 1,000
Patrons of the Arts in the Vatican Museums 1,000
Nurturing Network, Inc. 1,000
Child Abuse and Neglect Center of Oakland Co. 1,000
Christendom College 1,000
Missionaries of Charity 596
St. Vincent de Paul Society 576
Association of Baptists for World Evangelism, Inc. 500
Problem Pregnancy Help Inc. 500
Northfield Township 500
Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, Knights and
Ladies of the 400
Pro-Life Action League 300
St. Patrick's Church (Ann Arbor, MI) 200
St. Nicholas Light Display 125
Meals on Wheels-Ypsilanti, MI 100

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?
funderID=37](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?funderID=37)

FUNDER PROFILE

Ave Maria Foundation

ein: 38-2514364

54 institutional roles for \$3,300,930

PO Box 373

Ann Arbor, MI 48106-0373

<http://www.avemariafoundation.org/>

The Oratory at Ave Maria University The Ave Maria Foundation is the tax-exempt funding vehicle of Tom Monaghan, the Dominos Pizza magnate who is one of the most influential members of the Catholic Right. An advocate of laissez-faire economics as well as an ultra-orthodox brand of faith, he has advanced those twin agendas by both his actions and his financial muscle.

The Ave Maria Foundation reported net assets of \$153 million in 2004. That same year it made over \$91 million in grants, more than double the previous year's giving of \$41.9 million. In 2004 the AMF gave \$73 million in start-up costs and construction for its new Ave Maria University in Florida, where a church will have a 60-foot high bleeding Jesus in stained glass.

In 2004 Thomas Monaghan personally gave \$53 million to the foundation. No one else gave more than \$15,000, according to the foundation's IRS 990.

RECIPIENTS OF FUNDER

recipients by amount granted from:

Castle Rock Foundation

4100 East Mississippi Ave

Suite 1850

Denver, CO 80246

Media Transparency Profile

For years:

1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Total contributed: \$ 29,731,113

Name Total

Heritage Foundation, The 2,748,760

Hillsdale College 2,595,520

Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc. 1,075,000

Johnson & Wales University 1,000,000

Adolph Coors Medical Research Foundation 1,000,000

Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts 1,000,000

John Wayne Cancer Institute 800,000

Mountain States Legal Foundation 775,000

Institute for Justice 690,000

Pacific Legal Foundation 610,000

Academy Research and Development Institute 580,000

Saint James School 550,000

Independence Institute 515,000

Boy Scouts of America/Denver Area Council 512,656

American Legislative Exchange Council 500,000

Leadership Institute 480,000

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research 465,000

Landmark Legal Foundation 460,000

American Battle Monuments Commission 400,000

National Association of Scholars, Inc. 390,000

A Christian Ministry in the National Parks 310,000

Center for Individual Rights 310,000

Independent Women's Forum 300,000

David Horowitz Freedom Center 300,000

Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies 285,000

Southeastern Legal Foundation, Inc. 285,000

Institute for American Values 275,000

Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Inc. 275,000

Becket Fund, Inc., The 250,000

Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union 250,000

Historic RittenhouseTown 250,000
Air Force Memorial Foundation 250,000
Cornell University 250,000
Children's Hospital of Boston 250,000
American Indian College Fund 241,000
Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy 225,000
Media Research Center, Inc. 225,000
Cato Institute 225,000
Foundation for Teaching Economics 221,000
College Fund/UNCF 220,000
Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the USA 212,867
Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment (FREE)
200,000
Denver Foundation 200,000
Proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum 200,000
Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) 182,000
Ethics and Public Policy Center, Inc. 170,000
Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation 165,000
Competitive Enterprise Institute 165,000
United Negro College Fund, Inc.-WI 150,000
Common Good 150,000
National Foundation for Teaching Entrepreneurship 150,000
Marshall Area Community Center Inc. 150,000
Children's Educational Opportunity (CEO) Foundation America
150,000
American Indian College Fund (Denver) 132,000
George Mason University (Arlington) 130,000
Statistical Assessment Service 125,000
Fisher House Foundation 125,000
National Center for Policy Analysis 120,000
United Negro College Fund, Inc.-Fairfax, VA 120,000
Hudson Institute, Inc. 115,000
Cascade Policy Institute 110,000
Institute on Religion and Democracy, Inc. 110,000
Defenders of Property Rights 110,000
National Center for Public Policy Research, Inc. 110,000
Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, Inc. 105,000

Laura Bush Foundation for America's Libraries 100,000
Reason Foundation 100,000
National Catholic Bioethics Center 100,000
Western Journalism Center 98,500
Education & Research Institute 95,000
Mind/Body Medical Institute 90,000
Tax Foundation 90,000
Freedom's Foundation at Valley Forge 80,000
Young America's Foundation 75,000
Center for Equal Opportunity 75,000
Nevada Policy Research Institute 75,000
Bill of Rights Institute 75,000
George Mason University Foundation, Inc. 75,000
Independent Institute 75,000
Evergreen Freedom Foundation 75,000
National Museum of Women in the Arts 75,000
Institute on Religion and Public Life, Inc. 70,000
Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation 65,000
Foundation for Individual Rights in Education, Inc. 55,000
American Studies Center, The 50,000
Words Can Heal 50,000
American Council of Trustees and Alumni 50,000
Joseph Richey Hospice 50,000
Promise Keepers 50,000
Fund For American Studies, The 50,000
National Constitution Center 50,000
Global Futures 50,000
Radio America 50,000
University of Denver 50,000
Milton and Rose D. Friedman Foundation 50,000
Mackinac Center for Public Policy 50,000
Denver Health and Hospitals Foundation 50,000
State Policy Network 50,000
Goldwater Institute 50,000
National Fatherhood Initiative 50,000
National Institute for Science, Law and Public Policy 50,000
Harvard University, President and Fellows of 50,000
Council for National Policy 45,000

Atlantic Legal Foundation 40,000
Center for the Community Interest 40,000
American Academy for Liberal Education 40,000
Philanthropy Roundtable 40,000
Heartland Institute 40,000
Center for Science, Technology and Political Thought 37,000
Friends of Montpelier 35,000
Center for the New West 35,000
National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation 35,000
National Alumni Forum 35,000
Madison Center for Educational Affairs 35,000
Ashiwi Awan Museum and Heritage Center 30,000
Investment Fund for Foundations 30,000
Institute of World Politics 25,000
George Washington University 25,000
Palm Springs Desert Museum 25,000
Institute for Responsible Citizenship 25,000
Washington Family Council 25,000
Greater Educational Opportunities Foundation 25,000
Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace 25,000
Acton Institute For The Study of Religion and Liberty 25,000
Mineral Information Institute 25,000
Texas Public Policy Foundation 25,000
Young America's Foundation-Santa Barbara 25,000
Historical Society (Boston, MA) 25,000
Beacon Hill Institute 20,000
Washington Policy Center 20,000
Coalition on Urban Renewal and Education 20,000
Center for The Community Interest, The 20,000
National Fund for the United States Botanic Garden 20,000
New England Legal Foundation 20,000
Defense Forum Foundation, Inc. 20,000
Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship 20,000
Cornerstone Community Partnerships 20,000
Sutherland Institute 20,000
Jack Swigert Memorial Commission 20,000
Charles J. Connick Stained Glass Foundation, Inc. 17,475
National Flag Foundation 15,000

Students in Free Enterprise 15,000
Young American Broadcasters Program 15,000
Enough is Enough 15,000
American Academy of Achievement 15,000
Educational Research Analysts 15,000
Columbine High School Project 14,924
Buckeye Center for Public Policy Solutions 14,600
Colorado Outward Bound School 12,656
Student Leadership Institute 12,655
Injured Marine Semper Fi Fund 10,000
Camp Saint Augustine, Inc. 10,000
Clare Boothe Luce Policy Institute 10,000
Executive Leadership Foundation 10,000
Youth Development Foundation 10,000
Virginia Institute for Public Policy 10,000
Arkansas Policy Foundation 7,500
Westmoreland Scholar Foundation 5,000
Maryland Public Policy Institute 5,000
Colorado Public Expenditure Council 5,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars 5,000

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?
funderID=14](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?funderID=14)

FUNDER PROFILE

Castle Rock Foundation

ein: 84-1243301

76 institutional roles

4100 East Mississippi Ave

Suite 1850

Denver, CO 80246

From Axis of Ideology, NCRP 2004

Adolph Coors Sr. founded the Coors Brewing Co. in 1873 in Golden, Colorado. Just over a century later, in 1975, the Adolph Coors Foundation was created as a private family foundation and initially was supported financially by the Adolph Coors Jr. Trust. Three further donations were made to the foundation from family members Gertrude Steele Coors and Janet Coors. While the trust money was designated for use within Colorado, the other assets were available for grantmaking outside of the state. In 1993, the Castle Rock Foundation was created from the unrestricted funds, receiving a \$36,596,253 endowment. Now, the Adolph Coors Foundation focuses almost exclusively on projects and organizations within Colorado, while the Castle Rock Foundation provides grants to public policy and other organizations nationwide.

The Coors family is well known for its conservative ideology and for its financial contributions to advance this ideology, both individually and through its company and foundations. In 1973, Joseph Coors backed Paul Weyrich, a champion of right-wing causes and later co-creator of the Moral Majority, when he decided to create a conservative think tank in Washington, D.C., that eventually became the Heritage Foundation. Joseph Coors provided \$250,000 in start-up funds.

Later, when Weyrich left Heritage, Joseph Coors worked with him to create the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, a PAC supporting conservative candidates that later developed into the Free Congress Foundation (FCF). The Adolph Coors Foundation heavily funded the Heritage Foundation from its inception through the 1980s. The Castle Rock Foundation continues to provide substantial funding to the Heritage Foundation and the Free Congress Foundation, contributing \$1,948,760 and \$1,050,000 respectively, between 1995 and 2002.¹⁸⁷ Joseph Coors sat on the board of the Heritage Foundation until his death in March 2003, and Holland Coors has served on the board since 1998. Jeffrey Coors sits on the board of FCF, where he was chairman of the board for a number of years. Weyrich has referred to him as one of the finest, most principled God-fearing people I have ever known. ¹⁸⁸

Joseph Coors also financially assisted Phyllis Schlafly's STOP ERA campaign and Bob Simonds' National Association of Christian

Educators/Citizens for Excellence in Education, which has worked with Christians and conservatives to restore academic excellence and traditional moral values to the public schools. 189 Coors also backed Regent University (started by Pat Robertson), the Rutherford Institute, Morality in Media, the John Birch Society and the Nicaraguan contras.

The Coors name was tarnished during a 10-year boycott instigated by the AFL-CIO in 1977. Since that time, the family and corporation have received condemnation from a variety of minority, gay and women's rights groups, environmental activists and student associations for their support of conservative organizations and their often overtly racist and homophobic comments. In response to the boycott and severe criticism, Coors began funding a variety of African-American and Latino organizations and even became the one of the first large companies to provide health benefits to domestic partners of gay employees in 1995.

However, critics claim that these actions allowed the company to pose as progressive while the family and its foundation continued to fund conservative, often anti-gay, organizations and initiatives: This strategy masked an ongoing funding pattern by the Coors family and foundation directly hostile to minorities, women and labor. The engine of that anti-minority effort is the free flow of cash to the establishment and maintenance of the Heritage Foundation, the Free Congress Foundation, the Council for National Policy, and a variety of other Religious Right and far-right organizations. 190 Russ Reliant and Chip Berlet quote Dr. Jean Hardisty of Political Research Associates in Cambridge, Massachusetts: The pattern of Coors family funding and activism stands in stark contrast to the mainstream image projected by the Coors Brewing Co., whose advertising and funding reach out to the African-American, women's and gay communities. 191

In fact, many argue that the establishment of the Castle Rock Foundation and its subsequent responsibility for the primary grantmaking to conservative organizations like Heritage and FCF, while the Coors Foundation (blatantly affiliated with the family) began funding less controversial projects, indicates a clear facade being created by the family. The two foundations have the same executive director and board of trustees, which is composed entirely of Coors

family members. The family claims that the foundations and the Coors Brewing Co. are separate entities. It appears to many, however, that the family, the company and the foundations are one and the same and that the Castle Rock Foundation is an attempt to separate the Coors name from the family's support of the radical right. 192 Bruce Mirken quotes Jerry Sloan of Project Tocsin: It is a snow job to remove the Coors name directly from grants to radical causes, smoke and mirrors. 193

The mission of the Castle Rock Foundation is to promote a better understanding of the free-enterprise system, preserve the principles upon which our democracy was founded to help ensure a limited role for government and the protection of individual rights as provided for in the Constitution, encourage personal responsibility, and leadership, and uphold traditional American values. 194 Lou Kilzer (1998) calls Castle Rock the Coors empire's chief public policy outreach. Along with Heritage and FCF, Hillsdale College receives substantial funding from the Castle Rock Foundation (\$1,525,750 between 1995 and 2002).195 Jeffrey Coors sits on the board of Hillsdale College.

The foundation also pays membership fees to the Council for National Policy, where seven Coors family members, including Holly, Jeffrey, Carin and Darden, all attend meetings or are members, according to Jerry Sloan. Sloan also claims that the executive director of both family foundations, Linda Tafoya, as well as the directors of many of the foundations' grantees, are members of the secretive organization.196 Russ Bellant and Chip Berlet claim that the Coors family is highly influential in shaping the activities of three organizational pillars of the New Right-the Heritage Foundation, the Free Congress Foundation and the Council for National Policy-that constitute an influential force in Washington, D.C. Involvement with these key groups provides the Coors family with a conservative political base. From this base, the family is connected to prominent activists in other New Right organizations, to groups on the Religious Right, and to allies in governmental agencies and in Congress. 196

Other conservative policy organizations that have received considerable funding (i.e., \$100,000 or more between 1995 and 2002)

from the Castle Rock Foundation include many of those that receive funding from the other large conservative foundations. Conservative academic institutes and educational organizations funded include the National Association of Scholars, the Intercollegiate Studies Institute and the Leadership Institute. Legal organizations that receive funding include the Institute for Justice, the Federalist Society and the Center for Individual Rights.

The foundation also provides financial assistance to the Mountain States Legal Foundation, the Pacific Legal Foundation and the Landmark Legal Foundation, legal organizations that fight to safeguard individual liberties, free enterprise and property rights from government regulation and control. Conservative think tanks and advocacy institutes that receive assistance from the Castle Rock Foundation include the Center for the Study of Popular Culture, the American Enterprise Institute, FREE and the Pacific Research Institute.

The foundation also funds the Independence Institute, the Political Economy Research Center, the Institute for American Values and Defenders of Property Rights. The Independence Institute addresses a broad variety of public policy issues from a free-market, pro-freedom perspective and works to devise private and community-based alternatives to government intervention. The institute publicizes its recommendations in papers and editorials and on television and holds conferences, seminars and forums for policymakers and the public. Jeffrey Coors sits on the board of the Independence Institute. The Political Economy Research Center uses free-market rules to address environmental issues. The Institute for American Values is devoted to contributing intellectually to the renewal of marriage and family life and the sources of competence, character and citizenship. Finally, through litigation, education and legislation, Defenders of Property Rights seeks to protect individual property rights from infringement by the government. A number of these organizations have been criticized by environmental and gay rights groups as hostile to their causes. The foundation also funds the Media Research Center and the American Legislative Exchange Council.

The Castle Rock Foundation was founded in 1993 with an endowment

of \$36,596,253 from the Adolph Coors Foundation. 1999 Assets are \$67 million. Total giving in 1999 was \$3 million.

Financials*

year: 2006

asts: \$ 59,547,290

rev: \$ 1,241,808

exp: \$ 2,662,009

grnts pd: \$ 2,473,000

Officers, Directors

[see page link below]

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=14>

year: 2005

asts: \$ 54,235,113

rev: \$ 948,683

exp: \$ 2,586,987

grnts pd: \$ 2,441,285

year: 2004

asts: \$ 51,778,679

rev: \$ 542,758

exp: \$ 2,306,872

grnts pd: \$ 2,184,135

year: 2003

asts: \$ 47,100,918

rev: \$ 176,545

exp: \$ 2,264,055

grnts pd: \$ 2,145,850

year: 2002

asts: \$ 40,978,334

rev: \$ -452,894

exp: \$ 2,733,395
grnts pd: \$ 2,630,800

year: 2001
asts: \$ 50,862,306
rev: \$ 2,510,386
exp: \$ 3,523,472
grnts pd: \$ 3,397,000

year: 2000
asts: \$ 60,523,616
rev: \$ 1,148,925
exp: \$ 3,085,754
grnts pd: \$ 2,789,259

year: 1999
asts: \$ 67,295,880
rev: \$ 15,323,820
exp: \$ 3,494,524
grnts pd: \$ 2,983,424

year: 1998
asts: \$ 58,514,209
rev: \$ 1,599,359
exp: \$ 3,257,934
grnts pd: \$ 2,768,760

year: 1997
asts: \$ 67,614,693
rev: \$ 13,436,924
exp: \$ 3,500,834
grnts pd: \$ 2,640,500

year: 1996
asts: \$ 58,379,551
rev: \$ 4,883,179
exp: \$ 1,574,457
grnts pd: \$ 1,089,000

year: 1995
assets: \$ 50,298,157
rev: \$ 6,409,666
exp: \$ 2,804,629
grnts pd: \$ 2,218,100

* All from IRS 990 PF. Assets = line I; Revenue = line 12; Expenses = line 26; Grants paid = line 25.

Internal Links

Profiles:

Profile of Person Paul Weyrich
American Enterprise Institute
American Legislative Exchange Council
Center for Individual Rights
Center for the Study of Popular Culture
Defenders of Property Rights
Federalist Society
Free Congress Foundation
Heritage Foundation
Independence Institute
Institute for American Values
Institute for Justice
Intercollegiate Studies Institute
Landmark Legal Foundation
Leadership Institute
Media Research Center
Mountain States Legal Foundation
National Association of Scholars
Pacific Legal Foundation
Political Economy Research Center (PERC)

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=14>

Paul M. Weyrich (October 7, 1942 – December 18, 2008^{[1][2][3][4]}) was an American conservative political activist and commentator, most notable for co-founding the Heritage Foundation^[5], a conservative

think tank and the Free Congress Foundation, another conservative think tank. He was an ordained protodeacon in the Melkite Greek Catholic Church.

Conservative activism

Born in Racine, Wisconsin, Weyrich became involved in politics while a student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and was active in the Racine County Young Republicans from 1961 to 1963 and in Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign. He spent his early career in journalism as political reporter for the Milwaukee Sentinel newspaper, as political reporter and weekend anchor for WISN-TV, in Milwaukee,[6] and in radio, as a reporter for WAXO-FM, in Kenosha, WLIP AM and as news director of KQXI, in Denver.

In 1966[5], he became press secretary[citation needed] to Republican U.S. Senator Gordon L. Allott of Colorado[5]. While serving in this capacity, he met Jack Wilson, an aide of Joseph Coors, patriarch of the Coors brewing family. Frustrated with the state of public policy research, they founded Analysis and Research Inc., in 1971, but this organization failed to gain traction.

[edit] Founding the Heritage Foundation

In 1973, persuading Coors to put the money in, Weyrich and Ed Feulner founded the Heritage Foundation as a think tank[5] to counter liberal views on taxation and regulation, which they considered to be anti-business. While the organization was at first only minimally influential, it has grown into one of the world's largest public policy research institutes and has been hugely influential in advancing conservative policies.

The following year, again with support from Coors, Weyrich founded the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress (CSFC)[5], an organization that trained and mobilized conservative activists, recruited conservative candidates, and raised funds for conservative causes.

Under Weyrich, the CSFC proved highly innovative. It was among the first grassroots organizations to raise funds extensively through direct mail campaigns. It also was one of the first organizations to tap into evangelical Christian churches as places to recruit and cultivate activists and support for social conservative causes. Indeed, they proved such a wellspring that, in 1977, Weyrich co-founded Christian Voice with Robert Grant and two years later founded with Jerry Falwell the Moral Majority. Weyrich coined the phrase Moral Majority. [7]

Over the next two decades, Weyrich founded, co-founded, or held prominent roles in a number of other notable conservative organizations. Among them, he was founder of the American Legislative Exchange Council, an organization of state legislators; a co-founder of the Council for National Policy, a strategy-formulating organization for social conservatives; co-publisher of the magazine *Conservative Digest*; and national chairman of Coalitions for America, an association of conservative activist organizations. The CSFC, reorganized into the Free Congress Foundation (FCF), also remained active.

Under the auspices of the FCF, he founded the Washington, D.C.-based satellite television station National Empowerment Television (NET), later relaunched as the for-profit channel America's Voice in 1997. In 1997 Weyrich was forced out of the NET television network he had founded when the network's head persuaded its board to force out Weyrich in a hostile takeover. Chip Berlet of Political Research Associates says this was apparently for his divisive behavior in attacking GOP pragmatists. [8]

From 1989 to 1996, he was also president of the Kriebler Institute, a unit of the FCF that trained activists to support democracy movements and establish small businesses in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Frustrated with public indifference to the Lewinsky scandal, Weyrich wrote a letter in February 1999 stating that he believed conservatives had lost the culture war, urging a separatist strategy where conservatives ought to live apart from corrupted mainstream society and form their own parallel institutions:

I believe that we probably have lost the culture war. That doesn't mean the war is not going to continue, and that it isn't going to be fought on other fronts. But in terms of society in general, we have lost. This is why, even when we win in politics, our victories fail to translate into the kind of policies we believe are important. Therefore, what seems to me a legitimate strategy for us to follow is to look at ways to separate ourselves from the institutions that have been captured by the ideology of Political Correctness, or by other enemies of our traditional culture. What I mean by separation is, for example, what the homeschoolers have done. Faced with public school systems that no longer educate but instead 'condition' students with the attitudes demanded by Political Correctness, they have seceded. They have separated themselves from public schools and have created new institutions, new schools, in their homes. I think that we have to look at a whole series of possibilities for bypassing the institutions that are controlled by the enemy. If we expend our energies on fighting on the turf they already control, we will probably not accomplish what we hope, and we may spend ourselves to the point of exhaustion. — Paul Weyrich Letter to Conservatives by Paul M. Weyrich, February 1999[9]

This was widely interpreted as Weyrich calling for a retreat from politics, but he almost immediately issued a clarification stating this was not his intent. In the evangelical magazine *World* he wrote:

...when critics say in supposed response to me that 'before striking our colors in the culture wars, Christians should at least put up a fight,' I am puzzled. Of course they should. That is exactly what I am urging them to do. The question is not whether we should fight, but how. . . .in essence, I said that we need to change our strategy. Instead of relying on politics to retake the culturally and morally decadent institutions of contemporary America, I said that we should separate from those institutions and build our own. — Paul Weyrich [8]

By 2004 Weyrich was reportedly more hopeful, given trends in public opinion and the reelection of President George W. Bush. In spite of his initial support for Bush, he often disagreed with Bush administration

policies. Examples of their disagreement included the Iraq War, immigration, Harriet Miers and fiscal policy.[10]

By 1997, the Heritage Foundation and the Free Congress Foundation were two of the top five biggest and best funded conservative think tanks.[5]

In response to a 1999 controversy covered by the press concerning a group of Wiccans in the United States military who were holding religious rituals and services on the grounds of the bases they were assigned to, Weyrich sought to exempt Wiccans from the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment[14][broken citation] and bar them from serving the military altogether. Weyrich, as president of the Free Congress Foundation, led a coalition of ten religious right organizations that attempted a Christian boycott on joining the military until all Wiccans were removed from the services, saying:

Until the Army withdraws all official support and approval from witchcraft, no Christian should enlist or re-enlist in the Army, and Christian parents should not allow their children to join the Army ... An Army that sponsors satanic rituals is unworthy of representing the United States of America ... The official approval of satanism and witchcraft by the Army is a direct assault on the Christian faith that generations of American soldiers have fought and died for ... If the Army wants witches and satanists in its ranks, then it can do it without Christians in those ranks. It's time for the Christians in this country to put a stop to this kind of nonsense. A Christian recruiting strike will compel the Army to think seriously about what it is doing. — Paul Weyrich 'Satanic' Army Unworthy of Representing United States, Free Congress Foundation press release, June 9, 1999.[14][broken citation]

According to anti-Dominionism activists TheocracyWatch, and the Anti-Defamation League, both Weyrich and his Free Congress Foundation were closely associated with Dominionism.[15][16] TheocracyWatch listed both as leading examples of dominionism in action, citing a manifesto from Paul Weyrich's Free Congress Foundation, *The Integration of Theory and Practice: A Program for the New Traditionalist Movement*[17], illuminates the tactics of the dominionist

movement. [15] TheocracyWatch, which calls it Paul Weyrich's Training Manual, and others consider this manifesto a virtual playbook for how the theocratic right in American politics can get and keep power.[18] The Anti-Defamation League identified Weyrich and the Free Congress Foundation as part of an alliance of more than 50 of the most prominent conservative Christian leaders and organizations that threaten the separation of church and state. [16] Weyrich continued to reject allegations that he advocated theocracy, saying, This statement is breathtaking in its bigotry [19] and dismissed the claim that the Christian right wished to transform America into a theocracy.[20] Katherine Yurica has written that Weyrich guided Eric Heubeck in writing *The Integration of Theory and Practice*, the Free Congress Foundation's strategic plan published in 2001 by the foundation,[21] which she says calls for the use of deception, misinformation and divisiveness to allow conservative evangelical Christian Republicans to gain and keep control of seats of power in the government of the United States.

Weyrich publicly rejected accusations that he wanted America to become a theocracy:

Some political observers may see the presence of religious conservatives in the Republican Party as a threat. My former friend Kevin Phillips [author of *American Theocracy*], who in the early days of the New Right was so helpful, now acts as if a theocracy governs the nation. Phillips was the architect of President Richard M. Nixon's Southern strategy, which worked brilliantly until Nixon did himself in. Now that the South does have the upper hand in the Republican Party Phillips is bitter about it. I see no theocracy here. As someone who has helped the religious right transition to the political process, I would have nothing to do with something akin to Iran translated into Americanize. — Paul Weyrich *The Values Summit series – legislative opportunities*. RenewAmerica.us, July 6, 2006. [20]

He also often made an issue out of what he claimed were his fellow conservatives' behavior and abuse of power, and he encouraged a grassroots movement in conservatism he called the next conservatism which he said should work to restore America from the bottom up. Illustrating his point, Weyrich drew a comparison between how the

Christian church grew amidst a decaying Roman Empire and how the next conservatism can restore an American republic as a falling America Empire collapses around us. [22]

Weyrich advocated a revival of the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, with the aim of identifying and removing communists from the media, which he contended still harbors infiltrators from the former Soviet Union:

From what Igor Gaidar told me, we needed to have revived these committees with a focus not so much on Hollywood but on the media itself. We know that one New York Times reporter, who always portrayed Stalin as Good Old Uncle Joe, was in fact a Communist and operated for decades on the Times staff. Were there any more? How about the Washington Post? . . . Why not reconstitute these two committees and let them work hand in glove with the FBI. That is what happened before 1965. J. Edgar Hoover would often suggest good targets to be investigated. — Paul Weyrich Townhall.com, September 7, 2006.[23]

...the New York Times Magazine quoted Paul Weyrich, who started the Heritage Foundation, they [think tanks] have 1,500 conservative radio talk show hosts [2]

Weyrich once wrote on his website before Easter that the Jewish people killed Jesus. This unleashed a storm of protest, especially from Jewish organizations accusing him of Antisemitism. David Horowitz defended Weyrich against the charges.[25] Weyrich later apologized.

Quotes

* I don't want everybody to vote. Elections are not won by a majority of the people. They never have been from the beginning of our country and they are not now. As a matter of fact, our leverage in the elections quite candidly goes up as the voting populace goes down. [28]

* We are different from previous generations of conservatives...We are

no longer working to preserve the status quo. We are radicals, working to overturn the present power structure of this country. -Soloma, John. Ominous Politics: The New Conservative Labyrinth, 1984, Hill and Wang, New York.

* The real enemy is the secular humanist mindset which seeks to destroy everything that is good in this society. – The Rights and Wrongs of the Religious Right, Freedom Writer, Institute for First Amendment Studies, October 1995.

* Christ was crucified by the Jews.... He was not what the Jews had expected so they considered Him a threat. Thus He was put to death. , Indeed, He is Risen , April 13, 2001 [29]

We have to stop the movement of all our manufacturing to China and other foreign countries. If that requires tariffs, starting with tariffs to protect industries of strategic importance, so be it. [30]

If we want to stop or at least reduce outsourcing of jobs to foreign countries, we should tax outsourcing. In my view, that would be a good new tax. [31]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Weyrich

Paul Weyrich's Training Manual

To read the original training manual from the Free Congress Foundation called The Integration of Theory and Practice: A Program for the New Traditionalist Movement, click here.

The following has been copied from the Yurica Report:
Conquering by Stealth and Deception
How the Dominionists Are Succeeding in Their Quest for National Control and World Power

By Katherine Yurica

September 14, 2004

Americans and the main-stream media have been very slow in catching on to the fact that we are in a war-a war that is cultural, religious and

political. One document not mentioned in *The Despoiling of America* is the closeted manual that reveals how the right wing in American politics can get and keep power. It was created under the tutelage of Paul Weyrich, the man who founded the Free Congress Foundation. Conservative leaders consider Weyrich to be the most powerful man in American politics today. There is no question of his immense influence in conservative circles. He is also considered the founder of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank made possible with funding from Joseph Coors and Richard Mellon-Scaife. Weyrich served as the Founding President from 1973-1974.

To get a sense of how revolutionary the political fight for power in the U.S. is, we need to look at a few quotes from what has been dubbed, Paul Weyrich's Teaching Manual, the Free Congress Foundation's strategic plan on how to gain control of the government of the U.S. Written by Eric Heubeck, and titled, *The Integration of Theory and Practice: A Program for the New Traditionalist Movement*, the document is no longer available at the Free Congress Foundation's website for obvious reasons. But excerpts are published at the Yurica Report. The excerpts explain why the Dominionists are winning; the tactics they endorse are sheer Machiavellian:

I have paraphrased the four immoral principles of the Dominionist movement as the following:

- 1) Falsehoods are not only acceptable, they are a necessity. The corollary is: The masses will accept any lie if it is spoken with vigor, energy and dedication.
- 2) It is necessary to be cast under the cloak of goodness whereas all opponents and their ideas must be cast as evil.
- 3) Complete destruction of every opponent must be accomplished through unrelenting personal attacks.
- 4) The creation of the appearance of overwhelming power and brutality is necessary in order to destroy the will of opponents to launch opposition of any kind.

According to Jeffry Sharlet, Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and William L. Shirer's *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* are studied as textbooks in a particular leadership training group he wrote about in Harper's magazine.

Eric Heubeck, the author of Mr. Weyrich's manual, does not mince words. Here is a sample of the most immoral political program ever adopted by a political movement in this country. Notice that the manual begins with the adoption of the fundamental fact of Machiavellianism:

This essay is based on the belief that the truth of an idea is not the primary reason for its acceptance. Far more important is the energy and dedication of the idea's promoters-in other words, the individuals composing a social or political movement.

We must, as Mr. Weyrich has suggested, develop a network of parallel cultural institutions existing side-by-side with the dominant leftist cultural institutions. The building and promotion of these institutions will require the development of a movement that will not merely reform the existing post-war conservative movement, but will in fact be forced to supersede it-if it is to succeed at all-because it will pursue a very different strategy and be premised on a very different view of its role in society..

There will be three main stages in the unfolding of this movement. The first stage will be devoted to the development of a highly motivated elite able to coordinate future activities. The second stage will be devoted to the development of institutions designed to make an impact on the wider elite and a relatively small minority of the masses. The third stage will involve changing the overall character of American popular culture..

Our movement will be entirely destructive, and entirely constructive. We will not try to reform the existing institutions. We only intend to weaken them, and eventually destroy them. We will endeavor to knock

our opponents off-balance and unsettle them at every opportunity. All of our constructive energies will be dedicated to the creation of our own institutions..

We will maintain a constant barrage of criticism against the Left. We will attack the very legitimacy of the Left. We will not give them a moment's rest. We will endeavor to prove that the Left does not deserve to hold sway over the heart and mind of a single American. We will offer constant reminders that there is an alternative, there is a better way. When people have had enough of the sickness and decay of today's American culture, they will be embraced by and welcomed into the New Traditionalist movement. The rejection of the existing society by the people will thus be accomplished by pushing them and pulling them simultaneously.

We will use guerrilla tactics to undermine the legitimacy of the dominant regime.

We must create a countervailing force that is just as adept as the Left at intimidating people and institutions that are used as tools of left-wing activism but are not ideologically committed, such as Hollywood celebrities, multinational corporations, and university administrators. We must be feared, so that they will think twice before opening their mouths.

We will be results-oriented rather than good intentions-oriented. Making a good-faith effort and being ideologically sound will be less important than advancing the goals of the movement.

We need more people with fire in the belly, and we need a message that attracts those kinds of people.. We must reframe this struggle as a moral struggle, as a transcendent struggle, as a struggle between good and evil. And we must be prepared to explain why this is so. We must provide the evidence needed to prove this using images and simple terms..

In actuality, the concept that dominionist minded conservatives should establish parallel or dual institutions is a new form of segregation. This

is especially apparent when a conservative institution offers the same services or products as the liberal oriented institutions. In other words, if it is not possible for dominionists to takeover or grab power in every institution-they create a parallel world so that the left is to be separated and segregated from the right and conservatives are urged to purchase from the conservative institutions.

The fact that Weyrich's plan has actually been instituted is all around us. The Council on Foreign Relations is mimicked by the secretive dominionist Council for National Policy. [2] The so called liberal press is countered with Fox News and Sun Myung Moon's Washington Times, and dominionist talk show hosts spew their right wing political views and venom from coast to coast. Public schools are countered with private home and chartered schools. And in the last few months a move has been made within the churches to break-up and divide denominations along the lines of conservative beliefs in certain social issues so that two sets of churches will be created: one that practices right wing politics and one that is liberal

It almost mimics what Jesus said he would do in the Bible: those on the Lord's left will be cast into outer darkness, those on the Lord's right will be the chosen elect, the over-comers of God's people. This biblical imagery appears to be a powerful biblical affirmation for church-goers who desire to be on the Lord's right politically as well-until one realizes that when the two groups of people stand facing the Lord-the mirror image is reversed: those on his right will be those facing him on the left; those on the Lord's left will be those facing him on the Lord's right *It's just an aside, but it suggests to me that justice will actually be done, when the Lord says, I never knew you to those who loudly proclaim their hypocritical religious devotion to him, while ignoring his command to feed the poor and cloth the naked.*

The biblical passage goes on to say that those about to be cast out ask, When did we fail to feed the poor and cloth the naked? The answer is: In as much as you did it unto the least of these my children-you did it unto me. When dominionists seek to privatize medicare and social security, and deregulate corporate controls on whole industries, so that the poor and needy become poorer and needier, they have done it to the Lord.

To read more from Katherine Yurica on this manual click [here](#). Last updated: February-2005

http://www.theocracywatch.org/yurica_weyrich_manual.htm

PERSON PROFILE

Weyrich, Paul M.

12 institutional roles for \$2,617,045

Paul Weyrich at Tom Delay Tribute Dinner May 12, 2005 According to Political Research Associates (PRA), a think tank based in Cambridge, Mass. that tracks right-wing politics, Paul Weyrich is a key strategist for the secular and religious right. One of Weyrich's positions is that the U.S. government should formally declare a war on drugs, so that suspected drug offenders could be treated as prisoners of war, with no right to habeas corpus or trial, and could be held indefinitely, until the war is over. One of Weyrich's advisors on eastern Europe, according to PRA, is a fellow named Laslo Pasztor, who ...served a prison term for his role as a functionary in a Hungarian pro-Nazi party, the Arrow Cross. [From an article by Scott Kerr, Shepherd Express, 5/19/94.]

Paul Weyrich at Salute to Senator Jesse Helms September 20, 2005 Weyrich is also a strong proponent of school choice. In 1993, according to PRA, he arranged for Milwaukee mayor John Norquist to give a speech entitled School Choice: Education's Future before a St. Louis meeting of the Council for National Policy, an organization that includes such right-wing luminaries as former Nixon Justice Department head Edwin Meese III, anti-E.R.A. leader Phyllis Schlafly, Oliver North of Contragate fame and the conservative direct mail guru Richard Viguerie.

Weyrich, by the way, is a local boy from Kenosha (WI).

-The Feeding Trough

Runs the Free Congress Foundation (FCF). Weyrich is a strategist of the New Right. FCF evolved from the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress and Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, and was founded by Colorado beer magnate Joe Coors. Other groups affiliated with FCF include Free Congress Political Action Committee. Publishes Empowerment See also Coalitions for America.

–From Political Research Associates

Paul Weyrich is a central figure in conservative circles who, as of May, 1994, had received more than \$3 million in Bradley Foundation money.

In 1973, Weyrich, along with right-wing brewery magnate Joseph Coors, established the Heritage Foundation, the country's preeminent conservative think tank, responsible for the policy papers that became the blueprint for such Reagan Administration policies as the Star Wars Defense Strategy, massive budget cuts and trickle-down economic theory.

—The Feeding Trough

divider

12 institutional roles for \$2,617,045

Year Role Hrs/wk Pay Src 990 src

Recipients

Council for National Policy

4 roles; show | hide | all | profile

2005 Secretary / Treasurer 990 Part V

2004 Secretary / Treasurer 990 Part V

2001 Director 990 Part V

1999 Director 990 Part V

Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc.

8 roles; show | hide | all | profile

2005 CEO / Founder 40 \$ 380,597 990 Part V

2004 CEO / Founder 40 \$ 379,741 990 Part V

2003 CEO / Founder 40 \$ 330,196 990 Part V

2002 President 40 \$ 343,596 990 Part V

2000 President 40 \$ 315,240 990 Part V

1999 President 40 \$ 298,881 990 Part V

1998 President 40 \$ 285,414 990 Part V

1997 President 40 \$ 283,380 990 Part V

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/personprofile.php?personID=34>

Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation

David and Charles Koch, sons of the ultraconservative founder of Koch Industries, Fred Koch, direct the three Koch family foundations: the Charles G. Koch Foundation, the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation, and the Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation. David and Charles control Koch Industries, the second-largest privately owned company and the largest privately owned energy company in the nation; they have a combined net worth of approximately \$4 billion, placing them among the top 50 wealthiest individuals in the country and among the top 100 wealthiest individuals in the world in 2003, according to Forbes.

Following in the footsteps of their father, a member of the John Birch Society, the Kochs clearly have a conservative bent. Charles Koch founded the Cato Institute, and David Koch co-founded Citizens for a Sound Economy (CSE) [now FreedomWorks], where he serves as chairman of the board of directors. David also serves on the board of the Cato Institute. The Koch foundations make substantial annual contributions to these organizations (more than \$12 million to each between 1985 and 2002) as well as to other influential conservative think tanks, advocacy groups, media organizations, academic institutes and legal organizations, thus participating in every level of the policy process.

\$ 76,012,934 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 2,625,951 grants paid

\$ 30,617,936 total revenue

\$ 3,611,046 total expenses

Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation

For information on the Claude Lambe Charitable Foundation, along with the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation and the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation see the Koch Foundations page

\$ 18,872,126 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 3,551,020 grants paid

\$ 346,874 total revenue

\$ 3,869,727 total expenses

David H. Koch Charitable Foundation

For information on the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation, along with the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation and the Claude Lambe Charitable Foundation see the Koch Foundations Page

\$ 3,704,661 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 4,340,000 grants paid

\$ 3,047,936 total revenue

\$ 4,351,123 total expenses

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funders.php>

RECIPIENTS OF FUNDER

recipients by amount granted from:

Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation

PO Box 2256

Wichita, KS 67201-2256

Media Transparency Profile

For years:

1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999,
2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005

Total contributed: \$ 39,636,322

Name Total

George Mason University Foundation, Inc. 17,872,250
Wichita Collegiate School 3,343,347
David H. Koch Charitable Foundation 2,000,000
Bill of Rights Institute 1,567,000
Fred C. & Mary R. Koch Foundation 1,557,000
Youth Entrepreneurs of Kansas 1,476,117
Mercatus Center 1,442,000
National Foundation for Teaching Entrepreneurship 1,341,386
George Mason University 1,042,605
Kansas Cultural Trust 982,860
Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation 674,484
Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies 633,200
Institute for Humane Studies 556,457
International Foundation for Research in Experimental Economics
440,000
Steadman Sports Medicine Foundation 410,000
Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy 375,000
Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Inc. 281,250
American Legislative Exchange Council 273,000
Institute for Justice 265,000
Environmental Literacy Council 187,516
Harvard University 125,000
Acton Institute For The Study of Religion and Liberty 122,500
Phillips Foundation, Inc. 107,500
Tax Foundation 100,000
Acton Business School 100,000
National Salvation Army, The 100,000
Rand Corporation, The 100,000
Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment (FREE)
95,500
Philanthropy Roundtable 94,500
Resources for the Future 90,000
Foundation for Teaching Economics 80,000
Heritage Foundation, The 78,000
American Prosecutors Research Institute 67,000
Fund For American Studies, The 60,000
Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) 59,500

Reason Foundation 57,000
Independence Institute 56,661
Smithsonian Institution 55,000
JFK School of Government 55,000
Texas Public Policy Foundation 52,016
Thoreau Institute, The 50,000
Educational Research Institute 50,000
San Jose State University Foundation 50,000
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research 50,000
National Tax Limitation Foundation 50,000
Goldwater Institute 48,220
Sand County Foundation, Inc. 46,750
Atlas Economic Research Foundation 40,000
Heartland Institute 37,578
Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation 35,000
Philadelphia Society, The 32,600
Center for Independent Thought 32,500
Libertarian Review Foundation 25,000
National Results Council, The 25,000
Kansas State University Foundation 25,000
Institute for Responsible Citizenship 25,000
Reason Public Policy Institute 25,000
Foundation for Economic Education 22,500
Fox-Wolfe Watershed Alliance, Inc. 20,000
New England Deaconess Hospital 20,000
Russell E. Windsor Research Foundation 20,000
Harding University 20,000
University of Texas at Dallas 20,000
Media Institute 20,000
Fraser Institute, The 18,221
Center for Excellence in Education 17,500
John Locke Foundation 17,000
Gallatin Writers, Inc. 15,000
Bartley Institute, The 15,000
Foundation for Research on Economics 15,000
Milton and Rose D. Friedman Foundation 15,000
Capital Research Center 15,000
Competitive Enterprise Institute 15,000

Wildlife Habitat Council 15,000
Granville Academy 15,000
Clemson University 15,000
Palmer R. Chitester Fund 12,500
Leadership Institute 12,000
Institute for Political Economy 12,000
Young America's Foundation 10,000
Alliance for School Choice, Inc. 10,000
New York University 10,000
Mackinac Center for Public Policy 10,000
Wichita State University 10,000
Future of Freedom Foundation, The 10,000
Woodrow Wilson Center, The 8,500
Institute of Spontaneous Order Economics 7,500
National Center for Policy Analysis 7,000
Texas A&M University 6,500
Cato Institute 6,000
Groundswell USA 5,000
Landmark Legal Foundation 5,000
Encounter for Culture and Education, Inc. 5,000
Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace 5,000
University of Kansas 5,000
Results Educational Fund, Inc. 5,000
Foundation for Human Development 5,000
University of Houston 5,000
Social Philosophy and Policy Foundation 5,000
Liliana Ivascu 4,057
Otto Giesenfeld 3,939
Laeeth Is'Harc 3,597
Timothy W. Doyle 3,329
John S. Tottie 3,312
Robert J. Dole Federal Building 3,036
Carolina Critic 3,000
Washington University 3,000
Fairfax Court-Appointed Special Advocates 2,500
Carl Menger Institute 2,500
Washington Legal Foundation 2,500
Advocates for Self-Government, Inc. 2,500

Institute for Independent Education 2,500
Employment Policy Foundation 2,500
John Peter Frantz 2,317
Christopher Dunn 2,302
Max D. Isaacson 2,288
Stephen F. Swain 2,287
Marilyn C. Ho 2,287
Robin A. Hulseley 2,227
Jill E. Patterson 2,205
Eric A. Kleiin 2,191
Karen E. Manfield 2,191
Yen Trac 2,191
Thomas F. Harris 2,187
Jennifer R. Avery 2,108
Michael A. Bast 2,057
Rebecca M. Boggs 2,047
Konrad S. Godleske 2,032
Institute for Energy Research 2,000
Institute for Objectivist Studies 2,000
Saint Vincent College 2,000
Shellie A. Yule 1,961
Konstantine Kyros 1,959
Lewis Saideman 1,941
David E. Foster 1,911
Mathew R. Eastabrook 1,906
Stephen S. Jamison 1,905
Rajesh Yerasi 1,879
George S. Wang 1,868
Mathew H. Taylor 1,851
Todd R. Kice 1,611
Adam Smith Institute 1,000
Mont Pelerin Society, The 1,000
Arkansas Policy Foundation 1,000
Loyola University 1,000
Media Research Center, Inc. 975
Jimmy Heuga Center 500
Urban League of Wichita, Inc. 350

OTHER LINKS

Charles G. Koch foundation at Guidestar

Pete Maiden

Rolling Stone

March 14, 2007

The Dark Side of Texas: Pete Maiden Reports on Corpus Christi's Koch Industries

Bobi Miller needs only to open the door of her home in Corpus Christi, Texas, to see the effects of toxic waste from the Koch West oil refinery. Miller's back yard and car is covered in a thick black sludge, and across the street is the school where she used to teach before a lawsuit revealed that the Koch refinery had released ninety tons of benzene, a highly toxic chemical. Miller and other teachers were often forced to implement a safety procedure called shelter in place, keeping students inside with the air conditioner off on days when Koch was pumping waste into the air. Today the school's playground is completely deserted: The company bought the property, and children no longer play in the yard.

[Read the full report >](#)

Dave Johnson

Seeing the Forest

January 27, 2007

Oil Price Manipulation?

Koch Supply and Trading get contract to supply oil to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

David H Koch is one of the prime funders of the whole right-wing movement. ... Koch played a role in founding the Cato Institute, which pumps out anti-government Libertarian propaganda. The Koch family

had given Cato \$21 million as of 1999. He was also involved in founding Citizens for a Sound Economy, another anti-government propaganda outlet. Contributions, again as of 1999, totaled \$10 million. Koch also is a major funder of the Reason Foundation, yet another outlet for right-wing anti-government propaganda.

... This isn't just a quid pro quo. This government money will be pumped straight back into the Republican machine.

Read the full report

Gretchen Morgenson

NY Times

August 27, 2006

In the three days between Koch's board approving a bid to purchase Georgia Pacific and the announcement, trading on GP increased 120 percent

Investors who bought in that period realized a 40 percent gain in three days

...Merger talks [between Koch and GP] continued through October and into November. Both sides conducted corporate analyses — known as due diligence — from Nov. 8-11. Koch Industries' board voted to approve a bid on Nov. 10.

That day, volume in Georgia-Pacific shares jumped 37 percent...and the number of trades in the stock rose significantly as well...On Friday, Nov. 11, volume increased yet 66 percent more from the previous day's high level. Georgia-Pacific shares rose 5.5 percent over the period. The company made no announcements either day...

On Sunday, Nov. 13, Koch Industries announced that it would pay \$21 billion for Georgia-Pacific, or \$48 a share, a 39 percent premium to the closing price the previous Friday. Anyone who bought Georgia-Pacific shares on either Nov. 10 or Nov. 11 stood to gain 40 percent in just a few days. A spokeswoman for Koch Industries did not return phone calls

seeking comment.

[Read the full report >](#)

Max Blumenthal

January 31, 2006

Who's Really Addicted to Oil?

The GOP is addicted to the oil industry's money. According to the Center for Public Integrity, the GOP has accepted 73% of the whopping \$67 million the oil industry made in political contributions between 2000 and 2004. Bush himself is the oil industry's largest recipient, having taking over \$1.7 million from the oil industry from 1998-2004. The wheels of the conservative movement, meanwhile, are lubricated by Koch Industries, the largest privately held oil company in the US. The anti-government think tank, the Cato Institute, was created by the Koch brothers, who remain its largest funders.

[Read the full report >](#)

ANDREW ROSS SORKIN

New York Times

November 14, 2005

Paper Maker Georgia-Pacific to Be Sold to Koch

Georgia-Pacific, the paper giant that makes Dixie cups and Brawny paper towels, agreed to be sold yesterday for \$13.2 billion to Koch Industries, a family-controlled conglomerate that will become the nation's largest privately held company.

The deal may transform Koch, which owns dozens of companies with few recognizable brands, into a consumer and retail powerhouse... Koch, based in Wichita, Kan., brings in more than \$60 billion in sales each year from a diverse range of businesses including petroleum and chemicals, ranching, commodities, financial services and paper. With the addition of Georgia-Pacific, which will become a unit of Koch, the company's revenue will exceed \$80 billion, and it will have more than 80,000 employees around the world.

...The company is owned by Charles and David Koch, two of four Koch brothers, as well as other family members and associates. The largest private company in terms of sales had been Cargill, the agricultural conglomerate, which had revenue of \$62 billion last year.

[Read the full report >](#)

Max Blumenthal

The Nation

June 20, 2005

Sam Brownback's Blind Ambition Tour

In June 1996...Triad Management Services, a shady, for-profit corporation run by a veteran Republican fundraiser...funneled cash to Brownback's campaign through its scores of clients...Triad's finance director even accompanied Brownback to Republican headquarters to dial for dollars. Under federal election law, corporations are not allowed to make direct contributions or provide free services (like fundraising help) to politicians...Triad steered \$410,000 to a front group, Citizens for the Republic Education Fund, that ran a single attack ad against Docking [Brownback's opponent] repeatedly throughout a two-week period, propelling Brownback to victory. Democratic Senate investigators believe this money came almost entirely from the Wichita-based Koch Industries, America's largest privately owned energy company, which had already contributed more than \$30,000 to Brownback's campaign.

[Read the full report >](#)

[Read the September, 2000 97-count Indictment of Koch Industries for Environmental Crimes .](#)

David Sirota

Sirotablog

May 12, 2005

Judge Who Let Cheney Off Linked to Major Oil Companies

Federal Judge A. Raymond Randolph yesterday ruled in favor of Vice

President Dick Cheney in Cheney's efforts to keep his energy task force records secret. Cheney has already been cited by the GAO for allowing energy companies to write much of the task force's documents. So why would the judge make this ruling? Could it have anything to do with a sympathy for energy companies brought on by his close proximity to some of America's biggest oil companies?

Check out the details. Randolph serves on the Judicial Advisory board of George Mason's Law & Economics Center (he has apparently served there for at least a few years, and may still currently). This is the same Law & Economics Center famous for taking judges on training junkets and for being financed with huge amounts of cash from oil industry giants like Exxon. Randolph is also an adjunct law professor at George Mason University, a place that has taken millions from Koch Industries – another major oil company (for more on Koch's multi-million dollar ties to George Mason, see Media Transparency's special site).

For more, see this original post at Citizens for Legitimate Government.

[Read the full report >](#)

WaterTechOnline

March 3, 2000

Koch formally sentenced for violations

Koch Petroleum Group LP was fined \$6 million at a formal sentencing after pleading guilty to violating the Oil Pollution Act and the Clean Water Act by negligently discharging oil and wastewater at its Rosemount [MN] refiner

Also, The Koch Pipeline Co., LP, another subsidiary of Koch Industries, had agreed to pay some \$35 million in fines and penalties for violations of the Clean Water Act, as part of a settlement agreement with the US Justice Department and the Texas Attorney General's Office. The civil penalty is the largest ever assessed against a single company under the provisions of the act.

[Read the full report >](#)

Center for Public Integrity

July 15, 2004

Koch's Low Profile Belies Political Power

Private oil company does both business and politics with the shades drawn

Koch Industries could be the biggest oil company you have never heard of — unless, that is, you hang around the halls of government in Washington

[Read the full report >](#)

Marc Morano

CNSNews.com

September 23, 2002

Major GOP Donor Receives Federal Oil Contract

The U.S. Department of Energy's selection of Koch Supply & Trading, LP, to supply oil to the nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), is drawing fire from groups who accuse the administration of rewarding one of the Republican Party's largest donors with a plum government contract.

Koch Industries and one of the company's senior officers have made hundreds of thousands of dollars in political contributions since 1999 and before, with federal election records showing the bulk of those contributions going to Republicans.

[Read the full report >](#)

Russell Mokhiber

Ari & I

May 3, 2001

White House Press Briefing with Ari Fleischer

May 3, 2001: Ari, yesterday, I asked you about Koch Industries, which last month pled guilty to a felony environmental crime...

Read the full report >

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=9>

RECIPIENTS OF FUNDER

recipients by amount granted from:

Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation

PO Box 2256

Wichita, KS 67201-2256

Media Transparency Profile

For years:

1986, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000,
2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005

Total contributed: \$ 37,672,290

Name Total

Cato Institute 9,200,000

Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation 6,025,375

Heritage Foundation, The 2,339,000

George Mason University 2,311,149

George Mason University Foundation, Inc. 2,074,893

Allen-Lambe House Foundation 1,652,351

Brookings Institution 1,229,400

Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment (FREE)
1,210,000

Institute for Justice 1,000,000

Americans for Prosperity Foundation 1,000,000

Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies 804,000

Washington Legal Foundation 750,000

Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, Inc. 725,000

Reason Foundation 717,000
Capital Research Center 590,000
Kansas Cultural Trust 460,247
Institute for Humane Studies 455,000
Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy 385,000
Competitive Enterprise Institute 336,420
National Center for Policy Analysis 275,000
University of Kansas 250,000
Foundation for Individual Rights in Education, Inc. 250,000
Center for Equal Opportunity 240,000
Stanford University 200,000
Ethics and Public Policy Center, Inc. 190,000
Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Inc. 175,000
Citizens for Congressional Reform Foundation 175,000
Tax Foundation 150,000
American Legislative Exchange Council 120,000
Acton Institute For The Study of Religion and Liberty 115,000
Texas Public Policy Foundation 104,500
Friends University 90,288
Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) 90,000
National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) Legal Foundation
88,000
Institute for Energy Research 85,000
John Locke Foundation 80,000
Independent Women's Forum 70,000
Leadership Institute 65,000
Carbon Dioxide & Global Change Center 60,000
Media Institute 60,000
National Foundation for Teaching Entrepreneurship 60,000
University of Chicago 59,000
Defenders of Property Rights 55,000
Pope Center for Higher Education 50,000
North Carolina Institute for Constitutional Law 50,000
University of Kansas Endowment Association 50,000
Frontiers of Freedom 50,000
American Council on Science and Health 45,000
University of Virginia Center for Politics 45,000
Wichita Center for the Arts 45,000

Philanthropy Roundtable 44,200
Texas Justice Foundation 40,000
Heartland Institute 40,000
Center for Individual Rights 40,000
Americans for Tax Reform Foundation 35,000
Institute for Policy Innovation 35,000
American Council for Capital Formation 35,000
Center of the American Experiment 31,500
George C. Marshall Institute 30,000
Free Enterprise Education Institute 30,000
Atlas Economic Research Foundation 28,500
National Taxpayers Union Foundation 27,500
Young America's Foundation 25,000
International Policy Network 25,000
Tech Central Science Foundation 25,000
Wichita Park Alliance 25,000
Alliance for School Choice, Inc. 25,000
Henry Hazlitt Foundation 25,000
Frontiers of Freedom Institute 25,000
State Policy Network 24,000
Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc. 20,000
Families Against Mandatory Minimums 20,000
Atlantic Legal Foundation 20,000
Independence Institute 16,000
Montreal Economic Institute 15,000
Free Enterprise Institute 15,000
Hudson Institute, Inc. 12,650
Alexis de Tocqueville Institution 12,500
National Environmental Policy Institute 12,500
Washington University 11,500
Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions 10,000
Kennesaw State College Foundation 10,000
Consumer Alert 10,000
Pacific Legal Foundation 10,000
Wichita State University 8,000
Institute for Political Economy 8,000
Wichita Symphony Society, Inc. 6,000
Institute for Objectivist Studies 5,000

South Carolina Policy Council 5,000
Science & Environmental Policy Project 5,000
Music Theatre for Young People, Inc. 5,000
Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation 5,000
Mackinac Center for Public Policy 5,000
Fraser Institute, The 5,000
Roger Bate 4,080
Magnus Nilsson 3,870
Sandeep S. Mangalmurti 3,330
Daniel A. Laguttuta 3,180
Roberto Helquera 3,179
Lance C. Arney 3,167
D. Glenn Whitman 3,153
Rhonda D. Smith 3,149
Grant Thompson 3,093
Erica E. Gum 3,071
Kristian M. Dahl 3,023
Mathew S. Kaye 2,996
Christine Caldwell 2,972
Christopher J. Nelson 2,933
Adam Mackler 2,905
Michelle Boardman 2,829
John L. Berlau 2,805
Gene Healy 2,799
Thomas D. Walls 2,797
Melissa L. English 2,697
William Lauber 2,694
Kristen Krash 2,648
Robert L. Pollock 2,648
Colene Lind 2,642
Michael P. Cole 2,634
Sean P. Costello 2,632
Michael R. Katchmark 2,555
Peter M. Lee 2,553
Christian I. Whitten 2,523
Employment Policy Foundation 2,500
Derek M. Rose 2,372

American Conservative Union Foundation, The 2,000
Dartmouth College 1,742
Daniel F. Mcinnis 1,619
Jim Carty 1,027
Regent University 1,000

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?
funderID=8](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?funderID=8)

FUNDER PROFILE

Claude R. Lambe Charitable Foundation

ein: 48-0935563

64 institutional roles

PO Box 2256
Wichita, KS 67201-2256

For information on the Claude Lambe Charitable Foundation, along with the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation and the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation see the Koch Foundations page

divider

64 institutional roles

(show all | hide all)

Year Role Hrs/week Pay Source 990 src

Beehler, Alex A.

1 roles; show | hide | all roles (2) | profile

2003 Vice President 13 990 Part V

Fink, Richard H.

9 roles; show | hide | all roles (35) | profile

2005 President / Director 1 990 Part VIII-1

2004 President / Director 1 990 Part V

2003 President / Director 1 990 Part V

2002 President / Director 1 990 Part V

2001 President / Director 1 990 Part V

2000 Director 1 990 Part V

1998 President / Director 1 990 Part V

1997 President / Director 990-PF Part VIII-1

1996 President / Director 990-PF Part VIII-1

Gable, Wayne

1 roles; [show](#) | [hide](#) | [all roles \(3\)](#) | [profile](#)

2000 President 1 990 Part V

Gentry, Kevin L.

3 roles; [show](#) | [hide](#) | [all roles \(19\)](#) | [profile](#)

2005 Vice President 7 990 Part VIII-1

2004 Vice President 17 990 Part V

2003 Vice President 20 990 Part V

Koch, Charles G.

9 roles; [show](#) | [hide](#) | [all roles \(36\)](#) | [profile](#)

2005 Director 1 990 Part VIII-1

2004 Director 1 990 Part V

2003 Director 1 990 Part V

2002 Director 1 990 Part V

2001 Director 1 990 Part V

2000 Director 1 990 Part V

1998 Trustee / Director 990 Part V

1997 Trustee / Director 990-PF Part VIII-1

1996 Trustee / Director 990-PF Part VIII-1

Koch, Elizabeth R.

4 roles; [show](#) | [hide](#) | [all roles \(9\)](#) | [profile](#)

2005 Director 1 990 Part VIII-1

2004 Director 1 990 Part V

2003 Director 1 990 Part V

2002 Director 1 990 Part V

Koch, Elizabeth B.

9 roles; [show](#) | [hide](#) | [all roles \(20\)](#) | [profile](#)

2005 Director 1 990 Part VIII-1

2004 Director 1 990 Part V

2003 Director 1 990 Part V

2002 Director 1 990 Part V

2001 Director 1 990 Part V

2000 Vice President / Director 1 990 Part V

1998 Vice President / Director 1 990 Part V

1997 Vice President / Director 990-PF Part VIII-1

1996 Vice President / Director 990

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=8>

RECIPIENTS OF FUNDER

recipients by amount granted from:

David H. Koch Charitable Foundation

4111 E. 37th St. N.

Wichita, KS 67220-3203

Media Transparency Profile

For years:

1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2006

Total contributed: \$ 54,563,739

Name Total

CaP CURE 6,867,000

Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation 6,206,853

Cato Institute 4,043,240

Ballet Theatre Foundation 3,301,041

American Museum of Natural History 3,050,000

Deerfield Academy, Trustees of 2,926,941

Metropolitan Museum of Art 2,625,000

Rockefeller University 2,205,000

Institute for Humane Studies 2,100,000

Institute for the Study of Human Origins 2,035,912

Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center 1,950,000

Reason Foundation 1,522,212

George Mason University 1,400,000

Institute for Justice 1,350,000

Aspen Institute, Inc., The 1,115,000

National Foundation for Teaching Entrepreneurship 1,080,400
New York Hospital 1,030,000
WGBH Educational Foundation 802,022
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 800,000
Library of Congress, The 640,000
House Ear Institute 625,000
Ancient Egypt Research Associates, Inc. 529,000
Children's Hospital Boston 500,000
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Association 450,000
Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy 400,800
George Mason University Foundation, Inc. 350,000
Earthwatch Expeditions 320,000
Competitive Enterprise Institute 315,000
Society of the New York Hospital Fund, Inc. 315,000
Pioneer Institute for Public Policy Research 300,000
African Wildlife Foundation 271,000
National Center for Policy Analysis 260,000
Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation 200,000
Cambridge College 172,000
Independent Institute 160,000
New York City Ballet, Inc. 150,000
New York University 150,000
WNET/Thirteen Educational Broadcasting Network 140,000
Sail America Foundation for International Understanding 110,000
Business Executives for National Security 108,000
Partnership for Americas Cup Technology Foundation 100,000
National Prostate Cancer Coalition 100,000
Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital 100,000
Whitehead Institute 100,000
Bill of Rights Institute 100,000
Kids Stuff Foundation 100,000
Explorers Club, The 81,000
Southampton Hospital 65,000
Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, Inc. 50,000
Young America's Foundation 50,000
Brooklyn Museum 50,000
University of Minnesota 50,000
Independence Institute 50,000

Dance Theatre of Harlem 40,000
Libertarian Review Foundation 35,000
Little Star, Inc. 35,000
Interfaith Center of New York 35,000
Families Against Mandatory Minimums 31,000
Citizens for America Educational Foundation 30,000
Alzheimer's Association 30,000
American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. 26,318
Armitage Foundation, The 25,000
Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation 25,000
Economic Security 2000 25,000
Rogosin Institute 25,000
Aspen Valley Medical Foundation 21,000
Kaatsbaan International Dance Center, Inc. 20,000
Hudson Institute, Inc. 20,000
New York City Mission Society 12,000
Nancy Davis Foundation for Multiple Sclerosis 10,000
Social Philosophy and Policy Foundation 10,000
Stanford University 10,000
Salk Institute for Biological Studies 10,000
Performing Artservices, Inc. 10,000
God's Love We Deliver 10,000
Prevent Blindness America, NYC Division 10,000
Orangutan Foundation International 10,000
New York Public Library 10,000
Henry Street Settlement 10,000
Hospital for Special Surgery 10,000
Cathedral of St. John the Divine 10,000
Boys Club of New York 10,000
Graham-Windham 10,000
Cancer Research Institute 10,000
U.S. Rugby Football Foundation 10,000
Statue of Liberty – Ellis Island Foundation, The 10,000
Nature Conservancy 10,000
Children's Advocacy Center of Manhattan 6,000
United Cerebral Palsy Research and Educational Foundation, Inc. 6,000
American Council on Science and Health 6,000
Brooklyn Academy of Music 5,000

American Cancer Society 5,000
Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association 5,000
LSB Leakey Foundation for Research Related to Man's Origin 5,000
Blood Cancer Foundation 5,000
American Repertory Ballet 5,000
Long Island University 3,000
Rogers Memorial Library 3,000
New York School for Circus Arts, Big Apple Circus 3,000
Globe Missionary Evangelism 2,000
Bronx Council of the Arts 2,000
Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Foundation 2,000
Harvard University 1,000
California, University of, Berkeley 1,000
Museum of Television and Radio 1,000
Institute for Visual Services, Inc. 1,000
Daring Project, Inc. 1,000
Smithsonian Institution 1,000
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Fund 1,000
Community Service Society of NY 1,000
Family of Believers Church, Inc. 1,000
United States Biathlon Association, Inc. 1,000
Shelburne Children's Center 1,000
Parrish Art Museum 1,000
Southampton Fresh Air Home for Crippled Children 1,000

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?
funderID=10](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?funderID=10)

FUNDER PROFILE

David H. Koch Charitable Foundation

ein: 48-0926946

39 institutional roles

4111 E. 37th St. N.

Wichita, KS 67220-3203

For information on the David H. Koch Charitable Foundation, along with the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation and the Claude Lambe Charitable Foundation see the Koch Foundations Page

Telephone: (316) 828-5552

Vonda Holliman – Treas.

From the David H. Koch Foundation IRS Form 990 for the year 2000:

Revenues: \$4.9 million

\$2.9 million from David Koch

(address: New York, NY);

\$2 million from the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation

(Wichita, KS).

Total qualifying distributions (how much it gave away): \$4.8 million

divider

39 institutional roles

Koch, David H.

12 roles; show | hide | all roles (20) | profile

2006 President/Director 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 President/Director 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 President/Director 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 President/Director 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

2002 President /Director 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 President /Director 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

2000 President 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 President 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 President 990-PF Part VIII-1

1997 President 990-PF Part VIII-1

1996 President 990-PF Part VIII-1

1995 President 990-PF Part VIII-1

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=10>

Sarah Scaife Foundation

Financed by the Mellon industrial, oil and banking fortune. At one time its largest single holding was stock in the Gulf Oil Corporation. Became active in funding conservative causes in 1973, when Richard Mellon Scaife became chairman of the foundation. In the 1960s, Richard had inherited an estimated \$200 million from his mother, Sarah. Forbes magazine has estimated his personal net worth at \$800 million, making him the 138th richest person in the U.S. He controls the Scaife, Carthage and Allegheny foundations. In 1993, Scaife and Carthage reportedly gave more than \$17.6 million to 150 conservative think tanks. As of December 31, 1992, Scaife assets were \$212,232,888 and Carthage assets were \$11,937,862.

\$ 289,533,932 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 13,871,000 grants paid

\$ 14,998,082 total revenue

\$ 16,197,272 total expenses

Scaife Family Foundation

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

Note: The Scaife Family Foundation seems to have broken off from Richard Mellon Scaife's control. It moved to Palm Beach, and is no longer listed at the Scaife Foundations' website.

\$ 87,465,105 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 3,301,777 grants paid

\$ 9,332,335 total revenue

\$ 4,165,614 total expenses

Allegheny Foundation

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

\$ 51,520,996 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 2,211,800 grants paid

\$ 5,143,784 total revenue

\$ 2,724,133 total expenses

The Carthage Foundation

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

\$ 30,108,877 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 4,227,500 grants paid

\$ 5,631,853 total revenue

\$ 5,025,690 total expenses

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funders.php>

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=3>

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?
funderID=3](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?funderID=3)

RECIPIENTS OF FUNDER

recipients by amount granted from:

Sarah Scaife Foundation

301 Grant Street

One Oxford Centre

Suite 3900

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Media Transparency Profile

For years:

1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996,
1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005

Total contributed: \$ 264,560,000

Name Total

Heritage Foundation, The 19,635,000

Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. 9,698,000

Center for Strategic and International Studies 8,628,000

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace 8,545,500

Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc. 5,708,000

Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Inc. 5,625,000

Social Philosophy and Policy Foundation 5,350,000

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research 5,286,000

National Association of Scholars, Inc. 4,756,000

Tufts University 4,650,000

University of Chicago 4,335,800

David Horowitz Freedom Center 4,100,000

Landmark Legal Foundation 3,875,000

Judicial Watch 3,840,000

Capital Research Center 3,775,000

University of Virginia Law School Foundation 3,745,000

Foundation for Cultural Review, Inc. 3,595,000

Center for Security Policy, Inc. 3,476,000

George Mason University Foundation, Inc. 3,350,000

Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, Inc. 3,335,000

Carnegie Mellon University 3,112,000

Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies 3,030,000

Brandywine Conservancy, Inc. 3,000,000

Phipps Conservatory, Inc. 2,971,000

Pacific Legal Foundation 2,930,000

Ethics and Public Policy Center, Inc. 2,830,000

Pacific Research Institute for Public Policy 2,672,000

Accuracy in Media, Inc. 2,640,000

National Gallery of Art 2,500,000

Hudson Institute, Inc. 2,483,000

George C. Marshall Institute 2,475,000

Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship 2,475,000

National Strategy Information Center, Inc. 2,323,000

Boston University (Boston) 2,245,500

American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education 2,180,000
American Spectator Foundation, Inc. 2,175,000
Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) 2,017,000
Media Research Center, Inc. 1,992,000
Bowling Green State University 1,960,000
Cato Institute 1,937,500
Pepperdine University 1,925,000
University of Virginia 1,830,000
Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation 1,810,000
Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation 1,780,000
Competitive Enterprise Institute 1,690,000
Independent Women's Forum 1,675,000
George Mason University 1,656,000
Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives 1,647,000
Atlantic Legal Foundation 1,630,000
Collegiate Network, Inc. 1,595,000
Smith College 1,550,000
Reason Foundation 1,541,000
Atlas Economic Research Foundation 1,520,000
National Center for Policy Analysis 1,510,000
National Institute for Public Policy 1,450,000
Allegheny Institute for Public Policy 1,427,500
California University of Pennsylvania 1,385,000
New York University 1,381,000
Freedom House, Inc. 1,360,000
Southeastern Legal Foundation, Inc. 1,350,000
Jamestown Foundation 1,345,000
Southwest Missouri State University 1,334,000
World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh 1,327,500
Foundation for California University of Pennsylvania 1,260,000
Institute for Contemporary Studies 1,255,000
Foundation for American Communications 1,240,000
Institute on Religion and Public Life, Inc. 1,225,000
Institute on Religion and Democracy, Inc. 1,225,000
Institute for Justice 1,145,000
Foreign Policy Research Institute 1,120,000
National Taxpayers Union Foundation 1,080,000
American Civil Rights Institute 1,075,000

Institute for Health Freedom 1,075,000
Federation for American Immigration Reform 1,025,000
Johns Hopkins University 965,000
Center for Individual Rights 950,000
University of Rochester 937,000
Law and Economics Center 860,000
Center for Media and Public Affairs, Inc. 860,000
New England Legal Foundation 855,000
Center for the Study of the Presidency 850,000
American Academy for Liberal Education 835,000
Duquesne University 820,000
Allegheny Conference on Community Development 785,000
Maldon Institute, Inc. 775,000
Statistical Assessment Service 750,000
Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh Foundation, The 700,000
Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh 700,000
University of South Carolina 695,000
Rockford Institute 675,000
Institute for Humane Studies 670,000
University of Pittsburgh 610,000
Washington Legal Foundation 610,000
Gateway Rehabilitation Center 600,000
FreedomWorks Foundation 600,000
Foundation for Individual Rights in Education, Inc. 575,000
Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment (FREE)
575,000
Center for Equal Opportunity 570,000
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. 557,000
Alaska Pacific University 550,000
Michigan State University 538,000
Foundation Endowment 535,000
Environmental Literacy Council 525,000
George Washington University 515,000
Center for Immigration Studies 515,000
Stanford University 500,000
Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies 500,000
Western Pennsylvania Conservancy 500,000
Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union 500,000

Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation 500,000
Tax Foundation 485,000
Defenders of Property Rights 475,000
California, University of, Berkeley 470,000
National Legal and Policy Center 465,000
New Citizenship Project, Inc. 452,400
Safe Streets Alliance 450,000
Institute for Educational Affairs 420,000
Media Institute 420,000
Johns Hopkins University — SAIS 410,000
National Affairs, Inc. 410,000
Clemson University Foundation 410,000
American Foreign Policy Council 400,000
UCLA Foundation 400,000
Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, Inc. 400,000
Southwest Missouri State University Foundation 390,000
Americans for Tax Reform Foundation 375,000
Clemson University 370,000
Invest-In-America National Council, Inc. 355,000
Milton and Rose D. Friedman Foundation 350,000
Heartland Institute 325,000
ETV Endowment of South Carolina, Inc. 325,000
Saint Vincent College 325,000
Foundation for Teaching Economics 315,000
Evergreen Freedom Foundation 310,000
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education 305,000
Corporation for Educational Radio and Television 300,000
Tufts University-Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy 300,000
Shady Side Academy 300,000
California, University of, Los Angeles (UCLA) 285,000
Patrick Henry Center for Individual Liberty 275,000
KCET Television 275,000
Mid-America Institute for Public Policy Research 271,000
American Civil Rights Union 250,000
Capital Legal Foundation 250,000
Betty Ford Center at Eisenhower, The 250,000
High Frontier 250,000

Mineral Information Institute 250,000
Counterterrorism & Security Education and Research Foundation
250,000
War for Empire, Inc. 250,000
American Council of Trustees and Alumni 250,000
Americans for Effective Law Enforcement 250,000
Galen Institute, Inc. 240,000
One Nation/One California Research and Education Fund 240,000
Claremont McKenna College 235,300
USS Constitution Museum Foundation, Inc. 232,500
Institute for Policy Innovation 225,000
Vanderbilt University 225,000
Fraser Institute, The 225,000
Center for Peace and Freedom 220,000
National Center for Public Policy Research, Inc. 210,000
Committee on the Present Danger 210,000
American Council on Science and Health 205,000
Washington University 205,000
Thoreau Institute, The 200,000
Empower.org 200,000
Kansas University Endowment Association 200,000
Center for Neighborhood Enterprise 200,000
Whidbey Island Films 200,000
Historical Society (Philadelphia, PA) 200,000
Foundation for Economic Education 196,500
Center for Security Studies 192,000
Downtown Management Organization, The 190,000
Johns Hopkins University, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced and
International Studies 187,000
Texas A&M University 182,500
Mid-Atlantic Legal Foundation 180,000
Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow 175,000
Citizens for a Sound Economy Educational Foundation 175,000
America's Future Foundation 170,000
Ellis Memorial and Eldredge House, Inc. 160,000
Mercatus Center 160,000
Salvation Army Western Pennsylvania Division, The 150,000
Institute for Philosophical and Social Research 150,000

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) 150,000
Georgetown University 147,000
Ligonier Valley School District 142,500
Shadow Financial Regulatory Committee 135,000
Committee for the Free World, Inc. 135,000
Harvard University 130,000
University of Toronto 130,000
Council for Basic Education 120,000
American Jewish Committee 120,000
United States Global Strategy Council 120,000
Carnegie Institute 116,000
National Defense University Foundation, Inc. 100,000
UPG Foundation 100,000
University of South Carolina Educational Foundation 100,000
University of Kentucky 100,000
St. Francis General Hospital 100,000
Pacific Academy for Advanced Studies 100,000
George C. Marshall Foundation 100,000
Acton Institute For The Study of Religion and Liberty 100,000
California, University of, Irvine 100,000
Mackinac Center for Public Policy 100,000
Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change 100,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars 100,000
Frontiers of Freedom Institute 100,000
Philanthropy Roundtable 100,000
National Aviary Pittsburgh, Inc. 100,000
Center for Market Processes, Inc 100,000
Education Policy Institute 100,000
Public Research, Syndicated 100,000
NumbersUSA Education and Research Foundation 100,000
American Red Cross Emergency Services of Southwestern Pennsylvania
100,000
Association of Literary Scholars and Critics 90,000
Geneva College 85,000
Clare Boothe Luce Policy Institute 85,000
National Legal Center for The Public Interest 80,000
Princeton University 75,000
Mountain States Legal Foundation 75,000

Women for Freedom 75,000
Grove City College 75,000
Sequoia Institute 75,000
Women's Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh 75,000
Foundation for Endowment 75,000
Americans Against Discrimination and Preferences, Inc. 75,000
Corporation for Maintaining Editorial Diversity in America 70,000
Toward Tradition 70,000
University of Hull American Foundation 60,000
Center for a Free Cuba 60,000
Economic Education for Clergy, Inc. 56,000
National Flag Foundation 55,000
Philadelphia Society, The 55,000
City of Pittsburgh 50,000
British American Arts Association, Inc. 50,000
Allegheny County, Office of the District Attorney 50,000
Pennsylvania District Attorney's Institute 50,000
University of Southern California 50,000
Center for Judicial Studies 50,000
International Policy Network 50,000
Campus Coalition for Democracy 50,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign 50,000
Claremont Graduate University 50,000
Women's Freedom Network 50,000
Americans Back In Charge 50,000
Ebenezer Development Corporation 50,000
Cinema Foundation, Inc., The 50,000
America's Survival, Inc. 50,000
Diversity Alliance for a Sustainable America 50,000
American Defense Institute, Inc. 50,000
Center for Freedom and Prosperity Foundation 45,000
Better Government Association, Inc 43,500
Nantucket Sustainable Development Corporation 40,000
Global Foundation, Inc. 40,000
National Endowment for Democracy 40,000
United States Strategic Institute 40,000
City of Greensburg 37,500

Cornell University 34,700
Pittsburgh Leadership Foundation 32,500
Coalition for Local Sovereignty 30,000
Claremont University Center 25,000
Winnie Palmer Nature Reserve 25,000
Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc. 25,000
Lafayette College 25,000
Rutgers University 25,000
Research Center for Government Financial Management 25,000
Naval War College Foundation, Inc. 25,000
International Institute for Economic Research 25,000
Pennsylvanians for Effective Government Education Committee 25,000
American Trust for Oxford University 25,000
Criminal Justice Legal Foundation 25,000
Indiana University 25,000
Mid-America Legal Foundation 25,000
Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation 25,000
Mont Pelerin Society, The 25,000
GREATER PITTSBURGH OFFICE OF PROMOTION 25,000
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh 20,000
United States Naval Academy Alumni Association 16,000
Catholic University of America 15,000
University of Texas at Austin 12,800
Universities Field Staff International 12,000
Critical Review Foundation, Inc. 10,000
The MS Awareness Foundation 10,000
Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats 10,000
Thomas Jefferson Research Center 10,000
Foundation for the Advancement of Monetary Education, Ltd. 10,000
Villanova University 8,000
Navy League of the United States 5,000
Animal Care of Westmoreland County 5,000
Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs 5,000

FUNDER PROFILE

Sarah Scaife Foundation

ein: 25-1113452

301 Grant Street
One Oxford Centre
Suite 3900
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

and

The Scaife Foundations

This page encompasses all Scaife Family Foundations: the Allegheny, the Sarah Scaife, Carthage, and Scaife Family foundations

From The Feeding Trough:

Richard Mellon Scaife Financed by the Mellon industrial, oil and banking fortune. At one time its largest single holding was stock in the Gulf Oil Corporation. Became active in funding conservative causes in 1973, when Richard Mellon Scaife became chairman of the foundation. In the 1960s, Richard had inherited an estimated \$200 million from his mother, Sarah. Forbes magazine has estimated his personal net worth at \$800 million, making him the 138th richest person in the U.S. He controls the Scaife, Carthage and Allegheny foundations. In 1993, Scaife and Carthage reportedly gave more than \$17.6 million to 150 conservative think tanks. As of December 31, 1992, Scaife assets were \$212,232,888 and Carthage assets were \$11,937,862.

Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation — This foundation is financed by the Mellon industrial, oil and banking fortune. At one time, its largest single holding was stock in Gulf Oil Corporation. It was estimated some years ago to be a \$200 million foundation. It became active in supporting conservative causes in 1973, when Richard Mellon Scaife became chairman. Since then, Scaife has been a leading financier of New Right causes. He controls not one — but three (the Scaife, Carthage, and Allegheny) — conservative family foundations. The Sarah Scaife Foundation is considered to be one of the top four conservative foundations.

According to a recent article, In 1993, the Carthage and Sarah Scaife Foundations...gave more than \$17.6 million to 150 conservative think

tanks.

Scaife inherited an estimated \$200 million from his mother, Sarah Mellon Scaife, in the 1960s. A recent issue of Forbes estimated his personal net worth at \$800 million, ranking him as the 138th richest man in the United States. According to an article in the June/July 1981 issue of Columbia Journalism Review, Scaife travels in his personal DC-9 jet between his homes in Pittsburgh, Pa. and Pebble Beach, Ca. All at the same address:

One Oxford Center
301 Grant Street, Suite 3900
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15219-6401
(412) 392-2900

108 institutional roles for \$6,117,557

(show all | hide all)

Year Role Hrs/week Pay Source 990 src

Battle, T. Westray III

5 roles; show | hide | all roles (5) | profile total pay: \$ 3,000

2005 Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 2 \$ 2,250 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 2 \$ 750 990-PF Part VIII-1

Bennett, William J.

6 roles; show | hide | all roles (20) | profile total pay: \$ 6,000

2005 Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 2 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee 2 \$ 750 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 2 \$ 750 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 2 \$ 750 990-PF Part VIII-1

Empower America

1996 Trustee \$ 2,250 990-PF Part VIII-1

Empower America

Bly, Yvonne M.

6 roles; show | hide | all roles (6) | profile total pay: \$ 173,500

2005 Assistant Treasurer 32 \$ 60,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Assistant Treasurer 32 \$ 57,467 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Assistant Treasurer 20 \$ 56,033 990-PF Part VIII-1

2002 Assistant Treasurer 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 Assistant Treasurer 990-PF Part VIII-1

2000 Assistant Treasurer 990-PF Part VIII-1

Cribb, T. Kenneth Jr.

6 roles; show | hide | all roles (39) | profile total pay: \$ 25,500

2005 Trustee 2 \$ 6,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 2 \$ 6,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee 2 \$ 4,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 2 \$ 3,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 2 \$ 3,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

Intercollegiate Studies Institute

1996 Trustee \$ 3,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

Intercollegiate Studies Institute

Feulner, Edwin J. Jr.

6 roles; show | hide | all roles (27) | profile total pay: \$ 24,000

2005 Trustee 2 \$ 6,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 2 \$ 6,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee 2 \$ 3,750 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 2 \$ 3,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 2 \$ 3,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

The Heritage Foundation

1996 Trustee \$ 2,250 990-PF Part VIII-1

The Heritage Foundation – President

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McMichael, R. Daniel

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2005 Secretary 2 990-PF Part VIII-1
2004 Secretary 2 990-PF Part VIII-1
2003 Secretary/Consul 20 \$ 240,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
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2004 Chairman/Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

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Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*, one of the earliest attempts to study the rise of industry and commercial development in Europe, was a precursor to the modern academic discipline of economics. In this and other works, Smith expounded on how rational self-interest and competition can lead to economic prosperity and well-being. It also provided one of the best-known intellectual rationales for free trade and capitalism, greatly influencing the writings of later economists.[8]
[9]

In 19th century Britain, *laissez-faire* capitalism found a small but strong following by Manchester Liberals such as Richard Cobden and Richard Wright. In 1867, this resulted in a free trade treaty being signed between Britain and France, after which several of these treaties were signed among other European countries. The newspaper *The Economist* was founded in 1843, partly in opposition to the Corn Laws. Free trade was discussed in places such as The Cobden Club, founded in 1866.[10][11] However, Austrian scholars argue that *laissez-faire* was never the main doctrine of any nation, and at the end of the 1800s, European countries reintroduced economic protectionism and interventionism.

The centre-right Gaullists in post-World War II France advocated considerable social spending on education and infrastructure development, as well as extensive economic regulation and a limited amount of the wealth redistribution measures more characteristic of social democracy.

[edit] Variations

The spectrum of right-wing politics ranges from from centre-right to far right.

By the late 19th century, the French political spectrum classified the center-right as Constitutional Monarchists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists, and the far right as Ultra-Royalists and Legitimists.

Today, the definition of the term centre-right is necessarily broad and approximate because political terms have varying meanings in different countries. Parties of the centre-right generally support liberal

democracy, capitalism, the market economy, private property rights and the existence of the welfare state in some form. They generally oppose socialism and extreme secularism. Such a definition generally includes political parties that base their ideology and policies upon conservatism and economic liberalism.

The term far right has been used by different scholars in conflicting ways.[12] The term far right is mostly used to describe ultra-nationalist, religious extremist, and reactionary groups as well as fascism and Nazism.[13][14][15][16] The BBC has called politician Pim Fortuyn's politics (Fortuynism) far right because of his policies on immigration and Muslims.[17] The term far right has been used by some, such as National Public Radio, to describe certain authoritarian governments that promote free market capitalism, such as that of Augusto Pinochet in Chile.[18][19] Left-wing publication New Left Review has called Ronald Reagan's policies radical right .[20] The term radical right has also been used to refer to a libertarian movement which places the individual squarely in the center and has even attacked such sacred taboos as taxation .[21]

Right-wing populism is a combination of ethno-nationalism with anti-elitist populist rhetoric and a radical critique of existing political institutions.[22][23][24][25]

[edit] Positions around the world

[edit] Economics

To a Libertarian, the right supports a decentralized economy based on economic freedom, and advocates policies such as property rights, free markets, and free trade; some claim that Economic freedom correlates with right-leaning governments.[26]. They accuse the left of supporting regulatory economics and egalitarianism. To a liberal, the right is seen as supporting conservative authoritarians and the far-right as supporting corporatism.[27] Theories of economic liberalism, which is the economic component of classical liberalism, were largely developed by Adam Smith during the Age of Enlightenment. Smith

advocated minimal interference by government in the economy, but did not oppose the state's provision of a few basic public goods such as roads, canals, schools, bridges and other infrastructure that cannot be efficiently implemented by private entities. [28][29] Smith preferred that these goods should be paid proportionally to their consumption (e.g., with tolls), but accepted the necessity of taxes, and wrote that taxes should be levied proportional to a person's ability to pay. Private property and individual contracts form the basis of economic liberalism. These theories began in the eighteenth century with the claim that if everyone is left to their own economic devices to pursue their self-interest (the invisible hand), instead of being controlled by the state, then the result would be a harmonious and more equal society of ever-increasing prosperity (spontaneous order).[30]. This theory includes the caveat that minimum standards of public information and justice should exist, and that no-one should be allowed to coerce or steal. Smith also advocated retaliatory tariffs to bring about free trade, and copyrights and patents to encourage innovation.[29] Economic liberal ideas underpinned the move towards a capitalist economic system in the late 18th century and the subsequent demise of the mercantilist system. Right-wing libertarianism has focused on the preservation of rights through constraints on government power. Libertarian conservatism, also known as conservative libertarianism, describes certain movements. Ronald Reagan said in an interview: I believe the very heart and soul of conservatism is libertarianism. [31] Some right wing movements and parties have support protectionism such as France's National Front.

[edit] Tradition

The examples and perspective in this article may not represent a worldwide view of the subject. Please improve this article or discuss the issue on the talk page.

A common characteristic of the right is support for tradition.

Traditionalist conservatism in Western culture could be said to have begun with the thought of Edmund Burke, whose political principles were rooted in moral natural law and the Western tradition. He believed in prescriptive rights and what he referred to as ordered

liberty as well as a strong belief in transcendent values that found support in such institutions as the church, the family, and the state.[32] He was a fierce critic of the principles behind the French Revolution and in 1790 his observations on the excesses and radicalism of the French Revolution were collected in *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. In *Reflections* he took to task the radical innovations of the revolutionaries, such as the Rights of Man. American social critic and historian Russell Kirk wrote that ...the *Reflections* burns with all the wrath and anguish of a prophet who saw the traditions of Christendom and the fabric of civil society dissolving before his eyes. [33]

Burke's influence would extend to later thinkers and writers both in his native Britain and in Continental Europe. Among those influenced by this thought were the English Romantic poets Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, and Robert Southey, Scottish Romantic author Sir Walter Scott,[34] French counter-revolutionaries Francois-Rene de Chateaubriand, Louis de Bonald, and Joseph de Maistre,[35] and in America President John Adams and those associated with the Federalist Party[36]

Burkean traditionalism was transported to the American colonies where today it is characterized by an adherence to the principles of prescription (law), custom (law), social order, hierarchy, faith, the natural family, ordered liberty, and tradition. It may be said to have affinities with reactionary thought, and some adherents of this movement perhaps embrace that label, defying the stigma that has attached to it in Western culture since the Enlightenment.

[edit] Relationship with religion

It is common for those with strong religious views to be associated with right-wing causes.

The United States has the Christian right with are primarily interested in what they describe as family values. They believe that the United States was founded as a Christian nation, believe that abortion is wrong, favor teacher-led Christian prayer in state schools, define marriage as between one man and one woman (rejecting same-sex marriage), and

desire regulation of the public media to reduce profanity and sexual references. They strongly oppose LGBT rights. The Cornerstone Group (or Faith, Flag and Family), in the United Kingdom gets its support from the Church of England. They emphasise the country's Anglican heritage. The Kiwi Party of New Zealand advocates a return to the Judeo-Christian ethic in democracy. Likewise the Family Party advocates Christian-based social conservatism and describes its support base as pro-family, traditional Christian [37] voters.

The Likud party in Israel is inclined towards the Torah and expresses support for it within the context of civil Judaism, as a result of its Irgun past, which aligned itself according to the word of the Tanakh. Hindu nationalism has been a part of right-wing politics in India.[38] It believes that ancient Hindu culture and values will make India a more enlightened society. Iran's right wing[39][40] Combatant Clergy Association/Association of Militant Clergy ('Jame'e-ye Rowhaniyat-e Mobarez) includes the nation's foremost politicized clerics (including the current Ayatollah) and was the majority party in the fourth and fifth parliaments after the Islamic revolution.[41] It was founded in 1977 by a group of clerics with intentions to use cultural approaches to overthrow the Shah.

[edit] Relationship to fascism and nationalism

This section may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards.

Some associate ethnic nationalism and certain forms of populism with the right.[22][42] According to some libertarian scholars of fascism, there are both left and right influences on fascist ideology, and fascism has historically attacked communism, liberalism and conservatism. A prominent potential link between the right and fascism is corporatism. But many scholars argue that fascism is a search for a third way among these all these views.[43][44][45][46][47][48][49][50][51] Roger Griffin claims that fascist movements have become more monolithically right-wing, and fascism has become intertwined with the radical right.[52][53]

The French National Front supports greater independence from the

European Union and other international organizations; the end of non-European immigration and the establishment of the jus sanguinis. The party opposes immigration, particularly Muslim immigration from North Africa, West Africa and the Middle East. In a standardized pamphlet delivered to all French electors in the 1995 presidential election, Jean-Marie Le Pen proposed the sending back of three million non-Europeans out of France, by humane and dignified means .[54] Observers in the media describe the party as far right [55] or extreme right .[56][57] The French party National Front the end of non-European immigration and the establishment of the jus sanguinis. The party opposes immigration, particularly Muslim immigration from North Africa, West Africa and the Middle East. In a standardized pamphlet delivered to all French electors in the 1995 presidential election, Jean-Marie Le Pen proposed the sending back of three million non-Europeans out of France, by humane and dignified means .[58] Observers in the media describe the party as far right [59] or extreme right .[60][61]

The far right Swedish National Democrats (Nationaldemokraterna, ND) describes itself as a democratic nationalist (national democratic) and ethnopluralist party. It has small support and holds in all five seats in three different City councils (2009).[62][63][64][65] The mainstream media and other observers frequently designate the party as xenophobic and/or racist[66][67][68][69][70][71] and the Stephen Roth Institute has described it as neo-Nazi [72], while the party itself rejects these descriptions.[73][74]

The India's Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) advocates a foreign policy driven by a nationalist agenda, and strong national defense. The Likud of Israel emphasize such nationalist themes as the flag and the victory in Israel's 1948 war with neighbouring Arab states. The Likud advocates teaching values in childhood education. The Likud endorses press freedom and promotion of private-sector media, which has grown markedly under governments Likud has led. Another party, the Yisrael Beiteinu, takes a hard line towards Arab citizens of Israel and other Palestinians for their perceived denial of the right of the Jewish State to exist through maintenance of a Jewish majority in Israel. It promotes the transfer of Arab citizens of Israel to a future Palestinian state, in conjunction with efforts to increase Jewish immigration. It also

promotes the idea that all Israeli citizens should swear loyalty to the country and its symbols.

[edit] See also

* Ideology

* Political spectrum

* World's Smallest Political Quiz

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right-wing_politics

Slaney, Barbara L.

9 roles; show | hide | all roles (9) | profile total pay: \$ 1,691,300

2005 Vice President /Treasurer 32 \$ 280,988 990-PF Part VIII-1

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1996 Vice President / Assistant Secretary 40 \$ 233,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

108 institutional roles for \$6,117,557

(show all | hide all)

Year Role Hrs/week Pay Source 990 src

Battle, T. Westray III

5 roles; show | hide | all roles (5) | profile total pay: \$ 3,000

2005 Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 2 \$ 2,250 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 2 \$ 750 990-PF Part VIII-1

Bennett, William J.

6 roles; show | hide | all roles (20) | profile total pay: \$ 6,000

2005 Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 2 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee 2 \$ 750 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 2 \$ 750 990-PF Part VIII-1

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Empower America

1996 Trustee \$ 2,250 990-PF Part VIII-1

Empower America

Bly, Yvonne M.

6 roles; show | hide | all roles (6) | profile total pay: \$ 173,500

2005 Assistant Treasurer 32 \$ 60,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Assistant Treasurer 32 \$ 57,467 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Assistant Treasurer 20 \$ 56,033 990-PF Part VIII-1

2002 Assistant Treasurer 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 Assistant Treasurer 990-PF Part VIII-1

2000 Assistant Treasurer 990-PF Part VIII-1

Cribb, T. Kenneth Jr.

6 roles; show | hide | all roles (39) | profile total pay: \$ 25,500

2005 Trustee 2 \$ 6,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

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Barbara L. Slaney

Barbara L. Slaney current relationships:

Sarah Scaife Foundation – VP, treasurer

Barbara L. Slaney connections, once removed:

Barbara L. Slaney is connected to ...

T. Westray Battle III >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Edwin J. Feulner Jr. >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Michael W. Gleba >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Allan H. Meltzer >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

E. Van R. Milbury >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Roger W. Robinson Jr. >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

James C. Roddey >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Richard Mellon Scaife >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

James M. Walton >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

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Richard Mellon Scaife, Allan H. Meltzer

Allan H. Meltzer current relationships:

Sarah Scaife Foundation – trustee

Richard Mellon Scaife personal relations:

Cordelia Scaife May – brother

Other current Richard Mellon Scaife relationships:

Allegheny Foundation – chairman

Carthage Foundation – chairman

Heritage Foundation – trustee

Pepperdine University – life regent

Sarah Scaife Foundation – chairman

Tribune-Review Publishing Co. Inc. – publisher & owner

Richard Mellon Scaife past relationships:

1964 Barry Goldwater presidential campaign – supporter

American Spectator – major donor

Richard M. Larry – aide

Sacramento Union – owner

U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy – member

Allan H. Meltzer connections, once removed:

Allan H. Meltzer is connected to ...

T. Westray Battle III >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

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E. Van R. Milbury >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Roger W. Robinson Jr. >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

James C. Roddey >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Richard Mellon Scaife >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Barbara L. Slaney >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

James M. Walton >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

Richard Mellon Scaife connections, once removed:

Richard Mellon Scaife is connected to ...

Douglas F. Allison >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

Larry P. Arnn >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

David L. Asher >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

T. Westray Battle III >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Belden Bell >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

Peter Brookes >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

David R. Brown >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

Holland H. Coors >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

T. Kenneth Cribb Jr. >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it

Midge Decter >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

Becky Norton Dunlop >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

Edwin J. Feulner >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it

Edwin J. Feulner Jr. >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it
Malcolm S. Forbes Jr. >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Michael W. Gleba >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it
Robert J. Herbold >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
William J. Hume >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Lee M. Klinetobe >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Walter B. Lohman >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Edwin Meese III >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Allan H. Meltzer >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it
J. William Middendorf II >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
E. Van R. Milbury >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it
Nersi Nazari >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Andrew Lewis Peek >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
J. Frederic Rench >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Roger W. Robinson Jr. >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it
James C. Roddey >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it
Thomas A. Saunders III >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Frank Shakespeare >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Barbara L. Slaney >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it
Brian Tracy >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Phillip N. Truluck >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Barb Van Andel-Gaby >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
James M. Walton >> through Sarah Scaife Foundation >> Map it
Marion G. Wells >> through Heritage Foundation >> Map it
Pittsburgh Tribune-Review >> through Tribune-Review Publishing Co.
Inc. >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

[http://www.muckety.com/Query?
SearchResult=147207&SearchResult=19968&graph=MucketyMap?_r=2D](http://www.muckety.com/Query?SearchResult=147207&SearchResult=19968&graph=MucketyMap?_r=2D)

RECIPIENTS OF FUNDER

recipients by amount granted from:

Allegheny Foundation

301 Grant Street
Suite 3900
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-6401

Media Transparency Profile

For years:

1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996,
1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Total contributed: \$ 36,110,060

Name Total

Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Inc. 2,693,500
Brandywine Conservancy, Inc. 2,442,000
Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation 2,306,000
Extra Mile Education Foundation 1,797,000
Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra 1,675,000
American Legislative Exchange Council 1,595,000
Salvation Army 1,110,000
Pennsylvania Trolley Museum, Inc. 954,340
River City Brass Band 876,500
Nantucket Atheneum 820,000
Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy, The 806,125
Goodwill Industries of Pittsburgh 795,500
Carnegie Library of Homestead 739,675
Pennsylvania Railway Museum Association, Inc. 730,600
Boys and Girls Clubs of Western Pennsylvania 729,300
Allegheny Institute for Public Policy 690,000
Lincoln Institute of Public Opinion Research 635,000
Westmoreland Museum of Art 618,500
David Horowitz Freedom Center 600,000
Enterprise and Education Foundation 503,000
Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union 500,000
Braddock's Field Historical Society 465,000
Frick Art & Historical Center 460,000
Brownsville Area Revitalization Corporation 433,800
Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc. 356,900

Children Requiring a Caring Kommunity 330,000
Historic Red Clay Valley, Inc. 315,000
Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank 300,000
Vandergrift Improvement Program, Inc. 300,000
Asticou Terraces Trust 275,000
Duquesne University 263,000
Crossroads Foundation 250,000
Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh Foundation, The 250,000
United States Industrial Council Educational Foundation 235,000
Center for Neighborhood Enterprise 225,000
Philanthropy Roundtable 205,000
Pittsburgh Board of Public Education 200,000
Washington Legal Foundation 200,000
Tutwiler Community Education Center 190,000
Railroader's Memorial Museum 181,000
Western Pennsylvania Conservancy 158,000
Fund for Animals, Inc., The 151,000
Manchester Citizens Corporation, The 150,000
Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc. 144,000
Light of Life Rescue Mission, Inc. 135,000
Saint Vincent Archabbey 125,000
Imani Christian Academy 125,000
Point Park College 125,000
Carnegie Mellon University 125,000
Pennsylvania State University 123,000
South Side Local Development Company 117,000
Maldon Institute, Inc. 115,000
Allegheny Conference on Community Development 112,000
Rangeley Foundation 105,000
Free Enterprise Partnership 100,000
Gilda's Club Western Pennsylvania 100,000
Gateway Rehabilitation Center 100,000
Kiskiminetas Springs School 100,000
John P. Murtha Institute for Homeland Security 100,000
Epiphany Catholic Church 100,000
Manchester Craftsmen's Guild 100,000
Pittsburgh Model Railroad Historical Society 96,000

Union Project, The 95,000
Pennsylvania Association of Nonprofit Organizations 95,000
Rosedale Block Cluster, Inc. 95,000
Public Policy Education Fund, Inc. 85,000
Homestead of Nantucket 83,000
Westmoreland County Food Bank 80,000
City of Greensburg 75,620
Nantucket Conservation Foundation, Inc. 75,000
Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. 75,000
Commonwealth Education Organization 75,000
Mon Yough Riverfront Entertainment & Cultural Council 75,000
Boy Scouts of America, Greater Pittsburgh Council 70,000
Loyalhanna Watershed and Environmental Association, Inc. 70,000
Westmoreland Fayette Historical Society 70,000
Animal Rescue League of Western Pennsylvania, Inc., The 70,000
Best Friends Foundation 65,000
Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor 60,500
American Literary Society 60,000
Institute for Functional Medicine 60,000
Youth Guidance 55,000
Southside Local Development Company 52,000
Bidwell Training Center 50,000
Andrew Carnegie Free Library 50,000
Friends of George C. Marshall, Inc., The 50,000
Ellis School 50,000
Point Park University 50,000
John Bartram Association, The 50,000
Boy Scouts of America, Westmoreland – Fayette Council, Inc. 50,000
Bay Area Electric Railway Association 50,000
Westmoreland Trust 50,000
Capital Center for the Arts 50,000
Manchester Bidwell Corporation 50,000
Nantucket Boys and Girls Club, Inc. 50,000
UCLA Foundation 50,000
Bill of Rights Institute 50,000
Carriage House Children’s Center Inc. 50,000
Bishop’s Education Fund 50,000
Salvation Army-Pittsburgh 50,000

Cleveland Police Historical Society, Inc. 47,800
Carnegie Institute 47,500
Ladew Topiary Gardens, Inc., The Trustees of the 40,000
Landmark Legal Foundation 40,000
Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives 40,000
Braddock Housing Task Force 40,000
Boys & Girls Clubs of America 40,000
Midway Boys Club 40,000
Ligonier Township Volunteer Fire Company No. 1 35,000
Northside Leadership Conference 35,000
Historical Society of Carnegie, Pennsylvania 35,000
Ligonier Valley Rail Road Association 35,000
Church of the Good Sheperd 35,000
Great Harbor Collection, Inc. 35,000
Pittsburgh Civic Garden Center 30,000
Indiana University of Pennsylvania 30,000
World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh 25,500
Community Design Center of Pittsburgh, Inc. 25,500
East Liberty Development, Inc. 25,000
Housing Opportunities, Inc. 25,000
Student Conservation Association, Inc. 25,000
Beginning With Books, Inc. 25,000
Perry Hilltop Association for Successful Enterprises, Inc. 25,000
Civic Light Opera 25,000
Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc. 25,000
American Chestnut Foundation 25,000
Former Agents of the FBI Foundation 25,000
Pennsylvania Right-To-Work Defense and Education Foundation
25,000
National Forum Foundation 25,000
Light of Life Mission, Inc. 25,000
Mountain Watershed Association 25,000
National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund 25,000
Ligonier Borough Volunteer Hose Company No. 1 25,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall and Museum Trust, Inc. 25,000
Ellis Memorial and Eldredge House, Inc. 25,000
National Association for Olmsted Parks 25,000
City Theatre Company 25,000

Salvation Army Western Pennsylvania Division, The 25,000
Dunbar Historical Society 25,000
Grow Pittsburgh 25,000
Aquidneck Island Land Trust 25,000
Carnegie Library of McKeesport 25,000
Pennsylvanians for Effective Government Education Committee 25,000
Auberle 24,000
Maryland Historical Society 23,000
Garden Club of McKeesport, The 21,000
Action for Animals, Inc. 20,000
Business and Industrial Development Corporation 20,000
Pittsburgh Project, The 20,000
Guiding Eyes for the Blind 20,000
Mel Blount Youth Home of Washington County, Inc. 20,000
Johns Hopkins University 20,000
National Academy of Social Insurance 20,000
Holy Trinity School 20,000
Pennsylvania Junior Academy of Science 20,000
Operation Outward Reach 20,000
Lemington Home for the Aged 18,000
Bach Choir of Pittsburgh, Inc. 17,500
Fayette County Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals 17,500
Cornerstone Church of Muskegon 15,500
Western Pennsylvania Humane Society 15,000
Allegheny Youth Development 15,000
Go Greensburg Community Development Corporation 15,000
Monroeville Council of Senior Citizens 15,000
Humane Society of Westmoreland County 15,000
Girl Scouts 15,000
Crime Prevention Offices of Western Pennsylvania 15,000
University of Pittsburgh 15,000
Western Pennsylvania Model Railroad Museum 12,000
First Presbyterian Church 11,000
Operation Dig, Inc. 10,000
Meyersdale Area Historical Society 10,000
Fineview Citizens Council 10,000
Neighborhood Academy, The 10,000

Community Foundation of Westmoreland County, The 10,000
Community College of Allegheny County Educational Foundation
10,000
Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind 10,000
Holy Family Foundation 10,000
Golden Triangle Radio Information Center 10,000
Woodlawn Foundation, The 10,000
Latrobe Area Chamber of Commerce Education Foundation 10,000
Pittsburgh Mercy Foundation 10,000
Women's Center and Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh 10,000
Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution, Inc. 10,000
Pittsburgh Leadership Foundation 10,000
Johnstown Flood Museum Association 10,000
Pittsburgh Urban Leadership Service Experience (PULSE) 10,000
Ligonier Valley Historical Society 9,300
South Hills Interfaith Ministries 8,600
Ryerss Farm for Aged Equines 6,000
Animal Friends, Inc. 5,000
McKeesport Heritage Center 5,000
U.S.S. Constitution Museum Foundation, Inc. 5,000
St. Peter's Child Development Centers 5,000
Pittsburgh Irish and Classical Theatre, Inc. 5,000
Easter Seal Society of Allegheny County 5,000
Neighborhood House Club 5,000
Johnstown Area Heritage Association 5,000
University of Pennsylvania 5,000
Saint Vincent College 5,000
West Chester Railroad Heritage Association 5,000
Pittsburgh Architects Workshop, Inc. 5,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Museum 5,000
Northeastern Educational Television of Ohio, Inc. 5,000
United Service Organizations 5,000
Veterans of Foreign Wars Foundation 5,000
Mexican War Streets Society, Inc., The 5,000
Mars Area History and Landmark Society 5,000
Animal Guardians 4,500
Associated Artists of Pittsburgh 4,000
Ligonier Valley Association of Churches 2,500

Homestead Carnegie Library 2,500

Blatent Image Gallery 2,000

American Daffodil Society 1,000

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?
funderID=5](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?funderID=5)

RELATED LINKS

Recipients of grants from Allegheny Foundation

Funders and recipients who share official people with Allegheny
Foundation

Financials*

year: 2006

asts: \$ 51,520,996

rev: \$ 5,143,784

exp: \$ 2,724,133

grnts pd: \$ 2,211,800

show 9+ years | graph | w/o assets | pastable data

year: 2005

asts: \$ 47,002,956

rev: \$ 2,831,067

exp: \$ 2,726,049

grnts pd: \$ 2,294,500

year: 2004

asts: \$ 43,156,164

rev: \$ 3,156,367

exp: \$ 1,750,962

grnts pd: \$ 1,364,000

year: 2003

asts: \$ 38,862,681

rev: \$ 564,197

exp: \$ 1,831,003

grnts pd: \$ 1,482,300

year: 2002
asts: \$ 32,189,890
rev: \$ 1,738,090
exp: \$ 1,291,359
grnts pd: \$ 963,100

year: 2001
asts: \$ 40,398,096
rev: \$ -209,110
exp: \$ 1,180,991
grnts pd: \$ 845,500

year: 2000
asts: \$ 42,098,138
rev: \$ 4,284,140
exp: \$ 1,692,010
grnts pd: \$ 1,294,500

year: 1999
asts: \$ 37,504,049
rev: \$ 1,868,985
exp: \$ 1,807,607
grnts pd: \$ 1,394,340

year: 1998
asts: \$ 44,933,129
rev: \$ 1,154,109
exp: \$ 2,090,243
grnts pd: \$ 1,687,125

year: 1997
asts: \$ 39,265,733
rev: \$ 1,215,202
exp: \$ 1,120,126
grnts pd: \$ 784,500

* All from IRS 990 PF. Assets = line I; Revenue = line 12; Expenses = line 26; Grants paid = line 25.

Internal Links

FUNDER PROFILE

Allegheny Foundation

ein: 25-6012303

69 institutional roles for \$708,654

301 Grant Street

Suite 3900

Pittsburgh, PA 15219-6401

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

divider

69 institutional roles for \$708,654

(show all | hide all)

Year Role Hrs/week Pay Source 990 src

Bell, Peter B.

2 roles; show | hide | all roles (2) | profile

1999 Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1

Beyer, Joanne B.

8 roles; show | hide | all roles (12) | profile total pay: \$ 350,389

2006 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 President \$ 69,717 990-PF Part VIII-1

2000 President 20 \$ 65,750 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 President 20 \$ 111,298 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 President 20 \$ 97,624 990-PF Part VIII-1

Goettler, Ralph H.

8 roles; show | hide | all roles (8) | profile total pay: \$ 12,000

2006 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Goettler Associates, Inc.

2000 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Goettler Associates, Inc.

1999 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Goettler Associates, Inc.

1998 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Goettler Associates, Inc.

Groll, Matthew A.

5 roles; show | hide | all roles (5) | profile total pay: \$ 229,015

2006 Executive Director 25 \$ 70,900 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 Executive Director 16 \$ 60,200 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Executive Director 20 \$ 51,600 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Executive Director \$ 46,315 990-PF Part VIII-1

2002 Executive Director 990-PF Part VIII-1

O'Donnell, Doris

8 roles; show | hide | all roles (8) | profile total pay: \$ 12,000

2006 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2000 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Roesch, Jane

1 roles; show | hide | all roles (1) | profile total pay: \$ 1,500

2006 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Scaife, Margaret R.

7 roles; show | hide | all roles (7) | profile total pay: \$ 10,500

2005 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2000 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Scaife, Richard M.

9 roles; show | hide | all roles (34) | profile total pay: \$ 12,000

2006 Chairman & Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 Chairman & Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Chairman & Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Chairman \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2002 Chairman 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 Chairman \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2000 Chairman 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Chairman 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Chairman 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Sipp, Donald C.

1 roles; show | hide | all roles (3) | profile total pay: \$ 64,750

1998 Treasurer 20 \$ 64,750 990-PF Part VIII-1

Stark, Nathan J.

4 roles; show | hide | all roles (4) | profile total pay: \$ 4,500

2001 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2000 Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1

1999 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

1998 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

Weymouth, George A.

8 roles; show | hide | all roles (8) | profile

2006 Trustee 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 Trustee 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 1 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 Trustee 990-PF Part VIII-1

Brandywine Conservancy, Inc.

2000 Trustee 990-PF Part VIII-1

Brandywine Conservancy, Inc.

1999 Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1

Brandywine Conservancy, Inc.

1998 Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1

Brandywine Conservancy, Inc.

Ziegler, Arthur P. Jr.

8 roles; show | hide | all roles (11) | profile total pay: \$ 12,000

2006 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Trustee 1 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

2001 Trustee \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

PGH History & Landmarks Foundation

2000 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

PGH History & Landmarks Foundation

1999 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

PGH History & Landmarks Foundation

1998 Trustee 3 \$ 1,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

PGH History & Landmarks Foundation

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=5>

RECIPIENTS OF FUNDER

recipients by amount granted from:

The Carthage Foundation

301 Grant Street

One Oxford Centre

Suite 3900

Pittsburgh, PA 15219-6401

Media Transparency Profile

For years:

1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996,

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

Total contributed: \$ 84,563,420

Name	Total
Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc.	11,650,000
Judicial Watch	4,475,000
Maldon Institute, Inc.	3,664,000
Washington Legal Foundation	3,060,000
Heritage Foundation, The	2,759,000
Landmark Legal Foundation	2,000,000
American Spectator Foundation, Inc.	1,969,000
Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc.	1,818,000
Accuracy in Media, Inc.	1,720,000
Federation for American Immigration Reform	1,654,500
Brandywine Conservancy, Inc.	1,500,000
Allegheny Institute for Public Policy	1,393,500
Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace	1,223,400
Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow	1,105,000
Atlas Economic Research Foundation	1,075,000
University of Virginia Law School Foundation	1,054,000
Counterterrorism & Security Education and Research Foundation	1,025,000
Center for Individual Rights	1,000,000
American Jewish Committee	995,000
Center for Security Policy, Inc.	960,000
Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment (FREE)	930,000
American Foreign Policy Council	930,000
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research	900,000
Defenders of Property Rights	885,000
Institute on Religion and Democracy, Inc.	835,000
Hudson Institute, Inc.	825,000
National Center for Public Policy Research, Inc.	815,000
Pacific Legal Foundation	700,000
Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, Inc.	693,000
Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship	675,000
George Mason University Foundation, Inc.	665,000
David Horowitz Freedom Center	625,000
National Legal and Policy Center	622,000
George C. Marshall Institute	607,500

Center for Immigration Studies 607,500
Harvard University 594,000
High Frontier 585,000
Collegiate Network, Inc. 580,000
American Defense Institute, Inc. 560,000
Americans Back In Charge 550,000
Institute for Health Freedom 550,000
Social Philosophy and Policy Foundation 550,000
Freedom House, Inc. 540,000
Institute on Religion and Public Life, Inc. 535,000
Michigan State University 532,000
National Center for Policy Analysis 525,000
Center for Media and Public Affairs, Inc. 512,000
California, University of, Los Angeles (UCLA) 500,000
Southeastern Legal Foundation, Inc. 500,000
Institute for Research on the Economics of Taxation 500,000
Bowling Green State University 480,500
National Defense University Foundation, Inc. 476,000
Jamestown Foundation 460,000
Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Inc. 436,300
Institute for Humane Studies 430,000
Defense Forum Foundation, Inc. 430,000
Criminal Justice Legal Foundation 375,000
Reason Foundation 366,000
American Civil Rights Union 350,000
Americans for Tax Reform Foundation 325,000
National Institute for Public Policy 325,000
America's Survival, Inc. 325,000
University of Virginia 316,000
Independent Women's Forum 300,000
Foundation Endowment 295,000
Property and Environment Research Center (PERC) 275,000
Cinema Foundation, Inc., The 275,000
National Taxpayers Union Foundation 275,000
Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies 275,000
Mountain States Legal Foundation 255,000
Institute for International Studies 255,000
Institute for Contemporary Studies 250,500

Cato Institute 245,000
Institute for Policy Innovation 245,000
National Strategy Information Center, Inc. 240,000
Johns Hopkins University — SAIS 237,000
Capital Research Center 225,000
Media Institute 225,000
ETV Endowment of South Carolina, Inc. 225,000
Foreign Policy Research Institute 220,000
New York University 215,000
United States Global Strategy Council 210,000
Patrick Henry Center for Individual Liberty 210,000
Tax Foundation 205,000
Committee on the Present Danger 200,000
National Affairs, Inc. 200,000
American Studies Center, The 200,000
Institute of the North 200,000
Diversity Alliance for a Sustainable America 195,000
Center for Security Studies 190,000
Association of Literary Scholars and Critics 180,000
Foundation for Cultural Review, Inc. 179,500
Capital Legal Foundation 175,000
Morley Publishing Group, Inc. 175,000
American Bar Association Fund for Public Education 175,000
Foundation for American Communications 175,000
Smith College 173,000
Toward Tradition 155,000
Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation 150,000
Pacific Forum, CSIS 145,000
Carnegie Mellon University 140,000
Foundation for the Advancement of Monetary Education, Ltd. 135,000
Women for Freedom 134,500
Naval War College Foundation, Inc. 127,000
Women's Freedom Network 125,000
Center for Individual Freedom Foundation 125,000
Center for Peace and Freedom 125,000
Institute for Educational Affairs 120,000
One Nation/One California Research and Education Fund 120,000
Pacific Academy for Advanced Studies 110,000

New Citizenship Project, Inc. 105,000
Critical Review Foundation, Inc. 105,000
Statistical Assessment Service 100,000
United States Strategic Institute 100,000
Safe Streets Alliance 100,000
Evergreen Freedom Foundation 100,000
Foundation for Democratic Education, Inc. 100,000
Gallatin Writers, Inc. 100,000
University of Texas at Arlington 100,000
Southwest Missouri State University Foundation 100,000
Foundation for Individual Rights in Education, Inc. 100,000
Clemson University Foundation 100,000
Mid-America Institute for Public Policy Research 100,000
Wheaton College 100,000
Drug Free America Foundation, Inc. 100,000
Society for the Education of Physicians and Patients 95,000
Clare Boothe Luce Policy Institute 95,000
National Forum Foundation 85,000
Ethics and Public Policy Center, Inc. 80,000
International Projects Assistance Services 80,000
Villanova University 77,300
Issues and Views Open Forum Foundation, Inc. 75,000
George Mason University 75,000
World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh 75,000
Center for Neighborhood Enterprise 71,000
Committee for the Free World, Inc. 70,000
Better Government Association, Inc 68,500
American Legal Foundation 66,500
Louisiana Foundation for Excellence in Science, Technology and
Education 66,500
New York Law School 61,000
New England Legal Foundation 60,000
George Washington University 60,000
First Principles, Inc. 60,000
University of San Diego 60,000
Competitive Enterprise Institute 60,000
Claremont McKenna College 54,500

Boston University (Boston) 54,000
Citizens Committee for the Pro-Democratic Coalition in Central America 50,000
Institute for Philosophical and Social Research 50,000
Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank 50,000
Coalition for Local Sovereignty 50,000
American Council of Trustees and Alumni 50,000
University of Southern California 50,000
FreedomWorks Foundation 50,000
Institute for Political Economy 50,000
University of South Carolina 50,000
Freedom Federation, Inc. 50,000
Fraser Institute, The 50,000
Public Research, Syndicated 50,000
Center for Strategic and International Studies 50,000
American Security Council Foundation 40,000
Center for a Free Cuba 40,000
Discovery Institute for Public Policy 40,000
American Civil Rights Institute 40,000
Taxpayers' Foundation 35,000
Foundation for Economic Education 35,000
Mont Pelerin Society, The 35,000
Center for the Study of Public Choice Foundation 35,000
Frontiers of Freedom Institute 35,000
National Strategy Forum 30,000
Institute for the Study of the Americas 30,000
American Foundation for Resistance International 30,000
Council for Basic Education 30,000
American Association for Small Property Ownership 30,000
League for Industrial Democracy 28,000
Pro Demca 25,000
Pepperdine University 25,000
Center for Judicial Studies 25,000
Lawyers for the Republic, Inc. 25,000
Institute for Humane Studies (Menlo Park) 25,000
American Tort Reform Foundation 25,000
Center for Education Reform 25,000
Washington University 25,000

Florida State University 22,500
Sabre Foundation, Inc. 20,000
Philadelphia Society, The 20,000
Boston College 19,920
National Legal Center for The Public Interest 15,000
Catholic University of America 15,000
American Society of Local Officials, The 15,000
Alexis de Tocqueville Institution 15,000
European American Institute for Security Research 15,000
Heartland Institute 10,000
Commonwealth Foundation for Public Policy Alternatives 10,000
American Geological Institute 10,000
Media Research Center, Inc. 10,000
Winston Churchill Travelling Fellowships Foundation 10,000
Connecticut Association of Scholars 5,000
John Locke Institute 5,000
National Flag Foundation 5,000
Texas A&M University 5,000
Johns Hopkins University 4,000

[http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?
funderID=4](http://www.mediatransparency.org/recipientsoffunder.php?funderID=4)

RELATED LINKS

Recipients of grants from The Carthage Foundation

Funders and recipients who share official people with The Carthage Foundation

Financials*

year: 2006

asts: \$ 30,108,877

rev: \$ 5,631,853

exp: \$ 5,025,690

grnts pd: \$ 4,227,500

show 8+ years | graph | w/o assets | pastable data

year: 2005

asts: \$ 27,623,535
rev: \$ 5,885,778
exp: \$ 6,464,818
grnts pd: \$ 5,855,500

year: 2004
asts: \$ 26,262,050
rev: \$ 7,557,721
exp: \$ 6,696,979
grnts pd: \$ 6,126,000

year: 2003
asts: \$ 24,050,911
rev: \$ 7,229,050
exp: \$ 4,192,004
grnts pd: \$ 3,663,500

year: 2002
asts: \$ 21,379,950
rev: \$ 7,684,220
exp: \$ 6,020,474
grnts pd: \$ 5,552,500

year: 2001
asts: \$ 23,705,949
rev: \$ 5,618,441
exp: \$ 3,853,679
grnts pd: \$ 3,452,000

year: 2000
asts: \$ 24,565,077
rev: \$ 553,161
exp: \$ 776,706
grnts pd: \$ 360,000

year: 1999
asts: \$ 19,828,470

rev: \$ 3,045,035
exp: \$ 2,502,091
grnts pd: \$ 1,807,420

year: 1998
asts: \$ 27,009,421
rev: \$ 5,412,557
exp: \$ 6,872,953
grnts pd: \$ 6,267,100

* All from IRS 990 PF. Assets = line I; Revenue = line 12; Expenses = line 26; Grants paid = line 25.

Internal Links

FUNDER PROFILE

The Carthage Foundation

ein: 25-6067979
58 institutional roles for \$1,274,084

301 Grant Street
One Oxford Centre
Suite 3900
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-6401

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

divider
58 institutional roles for \$1,274,084

(show all | hide all)

Year Role Hrs/week Pay Source 990 src

Gleba, Michael W.

8 roles; show | hide | all roles (15) | profile total pay: \$ 352,152

2006 Treasurer/Trustee 8 \$ 61,167 990-PF Part VIII-1

2005 Treasurer/Trustee 8 \$ 57,217 990-PF Part VIII-1

2004 Treasurer/Trustee 8 \$ 52,683 990-PF Part VIII-1

2003 Treasurer/Trustee 10 \$ 48,250 990-PF Part VIII-1
2002 Treasurer/Trustee 8 \$ 43,200 990-PF Part VIII-1
2001 Treasurer 20 \$ 36,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2000 Treasurer/Trustee 20 \$ 31,333 990-PF Part VIII-1
1999 Assistant Secretary – Programs 20 \$ 22,302 990-PF Part VIII-1
Konkol, Alexis J.

9 roles; show | hide | all roles (14) | profile total pay: \$ 139,065

2006 Assistant Secretary 8 \$ 17,196 990-PF Part VIII-1
2005 Assistant Secretary 8 \$ 16,992 990-PF Part VIII-1
2004 Assistant Secretary 8 \$ 16,500 990-PF Part VIII-1
2003 Assistant Secretary 2 \$ 16,130 990-PF Part VIII-1
2002 Assistant Secretary 8 \$ 15,794 990-PF Part VIII-1
2001 Assistant Secretary 8 \$ 15,412 990-PF Part VIII-1
2000 Assistant Secretary 8 \$ 15,073 990-PF Part VIII-1
1999 Assistant Secretary 3 \$ 11,878 990-PF Part VIII-1
1998 Assistant Secretary 8 \$ 14,090 990-PF Part VIII-1
Larry, Richard M.

3 roles; show | hide | all roles (13) | profile total pay: \$ 254,367

2000 Treasurer 20 \$ 56,167 990-PF Part VIII-1
1999 Treasurer/Trustee 20 \$ 99,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
1998 Treasurer/Trustee 20 \$ 99,200 990-PF Part VIII-1
McCullough, George R.

1 roles; show | hide | all roles (1) | profile total pay: \$ 3,500

1998 Trustee 3 \$ 3,500 990-PF Part VIII-1

McMichael, R. Daniel

10 roles; show | hide | all roles (25) | profile total pay: \$ 400,000

2006 Secretary/Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1
2006 Consulting \$ 64,000 990-PF Part VIII-3
2005 Secretary/Trustee 1 990-PF Part VIII-1
2004 Secretary/Trustee 1 990-PF Part VIII-1
2003 Secretary/Trustee 20 \$ 60,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2002 Secretary/Trustee 8 \$ 60,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2001 Secretary/Trustee 20 \$ 54,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2000 Secretary/Trustee 20 \$ 54,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
1999 Secretary/Trustee 20 \$ 54,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
1998 Secretary/Trustee 20 \$ 54,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

Miller, W. McCook Jr.

9 roles; show | hide | all roles (9) | profile total pay: \$ 59,000

2006 Trustee 3 \$ 10,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2005 Trustee 1 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2004 Trustee 1 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2003 Trustee 2 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2002 Trustee \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2001 Trustee \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2000 Trustee 2 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
1999 Trustee 3 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
1998 Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1

Robinson, Roger W. Jr.

9 roles; show | hide | all roles (15) | profile total pay: \$ 66,000
2006 Assistant Treasurer/Trustee 3 \$ 10,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2005 Assistant Treasurer/Trustee 1 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2004 Assistant Treasurer/Trustee 1 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2003 Assistant Treasurer/Trustee 2 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2002 Assistant Treasurer/Trustee \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2001 Assistant Treasurer 3 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
2000 Assistant Treasurer 8 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
1999 Assistant Treasurer/Trustee 3 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1
1998 Trustee 3 \$ 7,000 990-PF Part VIII-1

Scaife, Richard M.

9 roles; show | hide | all roles (34) | profile
2006 Chairman/Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1
2005 Chairman/Trustee 1 990-PF Part VIII-1
2004 Chairman/Trustee 1 990-PF Part VIII-1
2003 Chairman/Trustee 2 990-PF Part VIII-1
2002 Chairman/Trustee 990-PF Part VIII-1
2001 Chairman 2 990-PF Part VIII-1
2000 Chairman 3 990-PF Part VIII-1
1999 Chairman/Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1
1998 Chairman/Trustee 3 990-PF Part VIII-1

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funderprofile.php?funderID=4>

MCMICHAEL R DANIEL

- * Assn. Former Intelligence Officers. Membership Directory. 1991
- * Herman,E. O'Sullivan,G. The Terrorism Industry. 1989 (109)
- * National Reporter 1985-W (35)
- * Resource Center. GroupWatch 1989-NSIC (1)
- * Saloma,J. Ominous Politics. 1984 (30-2)
- * Tarpley,W.G. Chaitkin,A. George Bush. 1992 (389)

pages cited this search: 8

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<http://www.namebase.org/xmcf/R-Daniel-Mcmichael.html>

Herman, Edward S. and O'Sullivan, Gerry. The Terrorism Industry: The Experts and Institutions That Shape Our View of Terror. New York: Pantheon Books, 1989. 312 pages.

If they don't support U.S. interests we call them terrorists, but wrap the same activity in a different flag it is always done by counter- terrorists or freedom fighters. This is the first vocabulary lesson to be learned from Washington's McMedia talking heads and think tank mandarins.

The authors describe the experts, examine their many overlapping links with Western intelligence, lobbyists, the security industry, and corporate foundations, and even tabulate their usage of the word terrorism in some of their books. They also look at state vs. nonstate terrorism, and the PLO's overpublicized terrorism as opposed to Israel's sacred terrorism in terms of the numbers killed, to make the point that media coverage is highly selective. The mass media, whose structural links to government and the corporate system are already potent, and who are therefore already inclined to accept a state line, are driven further toward closure by the fact that the experts, whose credentials are from affiliation with institutions specializing in terrorism, are supplied them by the industry collective. These experts all follow the approved semantics and model and select and fit facts accordingly.... This reflects an effective propaganda system.

ISBN 0-679-72559-8

Western Hemisphere Stability

The Latin American Connection

by R. Daniel McMichael, John D. Paulus

Published in January 1982, World Affairs County of

Format: Paperback

ISBN 10: 9995314150

ISBN 13: 9789995314156

<http://openlibrary.org/b/OL13339179M/Western-Hemisphere-Stability>

Sarah Scaife Foundation

Financed by the Mellon industrial, oil and banking fortune. At one time its largest single holding was stock in the Gulf Oil Corporation. Became active in funding conservative causes in 1973, when Richard Mellon Scaife became chairman of the foundation. In the 1960s, Richard had inherited an estimated \$200 million from his mother, Sarah. Forbes magazine has estimated his personal net worth at \$800 million, making him the 138th richest person in the U.S. He controls the Scaife, Carthage and Allegheny foundations. In 1993, Scaife and Carthage reportedly gave more than \$17.6 million to 150 conservative think tanks. As of December 31, 1992, Scaife assets were \$212,232,888 and Carthage assets were \$11,937,862.

\$ 289,533,932 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 13,871,000 grants paid

\$ 14,998,082 total revenue

\$ 16,197,272 total expenses

Scaife Family Foundation

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

Note: The Scaife Family Foundation seems to have broken off from Richard Mellon Scaife's control. It moved to Palm Beach, and is no longer listed at the Scaife Foundations' website.

\$ 87,465,105 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 3,301,777 grants paid

\$ 9,332,335 total revenue

\$ 4,165,614 total expenses

The Carthage Foundation

Please see the Scaife Foundations page for more information on the Allegheny Foundation and Richard Mellon Scaife.

\$ 30,108,877 total assets at end of 2006

\$ 4,227,500 grants paid

\$ 5,631,853 total revenue

\$ 5,025,690 total expenses

**

The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, Inc.

With \$706 million in assets (2005), the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation of Milwaukee, Wisconsin is the country's largest and most influential right-wing foundation. As of the end of 2005, it was giving away more than \$34 million a year [The Bradley Foundation 2005 IRS 990 PF].

\$ 706,076,838 total assets at end of 2005

\$ 34,829,501 grants paid

\$ 116,204,016 total revenue

\$ 49,187,087 total expenses

<http://www.mediatransparency.org/funders.php>

Carthage Foundation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Carthage Foundation is one of the American Scaife Foundations. It is controlled by Richard Mellon Scaife. The foundation does not award grants to individuals. It concentrates its efforts towards causes focused on public policy at a national and international level. From 1985 to 2003 the organization awarded over \$68 million USD to other organizations.

External links

* Scaife Foundations: Carthage Foundation

* Carthage Foundation grant recipients from 1985-2003

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carthage_Foundation

National Association of Secretaries of State

<http://www.nass.org/>

FACTSHEET: George C. Marshall Institute, GMI

DETAILS

1625 K Street, NW, Suite 1050 Washington, DC 20006

Phone: 202-296-9655

Fax: 202-296-9714

Founded in 1984, The George Marshall Institute primarily focused on defense issues, advocating funding for Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and Star Wars. GMI has since branched out and is one of the leading think tanks trying to debunk climate change.

GMI works on a range of issues, including civic environmentalism, climate change, national defense, bioterrorism, and missile defense. GMI publishes papers and holds roundtables. Many of these roundtables have featured climate change skeptics such as Roger Bate,

In 1989, the Marshall Institute released a report arguing that cyclical variations in the intensity of the sun would offset any climate change associated with elevated greenhouse gases. Although it was refuted by the IPCC, the report was used by the Bush Sr. Administration to argue for a more lenient climate change policy. GMI has since published numerous reports and articles attacking the Kyoto protocol and undermining the climate science. GMI is a former member of the Cooler Heads Coalition.

GMI used to restrict its funding sources to private foundations and individual donors to avoid conflict of interest, but in the late nineties, then GMI President Jeffrey Salmon wrote, when the Institute turned its attention to the science of global warming, it decided it would appeal successfully to industry for financial support. This fall, the Institute received its first-ever grant from a corporate foundation– the Exxon Education Foundation.

<http://web.archive.org/web/20020913050409/http://www.marshall.org/fun>

According to Media Transparency.org, the Institute received \$5,757,803 since 1985 from conservative foundations including the Castle Rock Foundation (Coors), Earhart Foundation, John M. Olin Foundation, the Sarah Scaife Foundation, Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, and the Carthage Foundation.

KEY QUOTES

Wise, effective climate policy flows from a sound scientific foundation and a clear understanding of what science does and does not tell us about human influence and about courses of action to manage risk. Many of the temperature data and computer models used to predict climate change are themselves uncertain. Reducing these many uncertainties requires a significant shift in the way climate change research is carried out in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Source: George Marshall Institute website 4/04

Surface temperature records over recent decades and projections for the future are subject to continuing debate. The number of surface measuring stations has declined dramatically and the loss of that data may seriously affect the accuracy of surface temperature measurements. Without better, more accurate, and spatially comprehensive global surface measurements and the factors that influence them, the computer models used to project future temperatures do not have the certainty that is asserted for them. While the [IPCC] SPM's underlying assessment documents should provide an improved basis for evaluating the benefits of additional actions, the underlying state of knowledge does not justify scare tactics or provide sufficient support for proposals of the kind of actions being proposed by some industrial companies, environmental organizations and members of Congress to suppress energy use and impose large economic burdens on the US economy.

Source: George Marshall Institute, Statement on the IPCC Fourth Assessment SPM, Feb 2007 [PDF]

Wise, effective climate policy flows from a sound scientific foundation and a clear understanding of what science does and does not tell us about human influence and about courses of action to manage risk. Many of the temperature data and computer models used to predict climate change are themselves uncertain. Reducing these many uncertainties requires a significant shift in the way climate change research is carried out in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Source: George Marshall Institute website 4/04

KEY DEEDS

12 April, 2004

Sponsored a Washington Roundtable on Science and Public Policy at which Dr. David Legates gave a presentation entitled Global Warming and the Hydrological Cycle. Legates argued that climate change is unlikely to cause increased extreme weather.

Source: Global Warming and the Hydrological Cycle, David Legates
4/12/04

14 December, 2005

Published the book Shattered Consensus: The True State of Global Warming, edited by Patrick J. Michaels and containing essays by global warming skeptics Sallie L. Baliunas, Robert C. Balling Jr., Randall S. Cerveny, John Christy, Robert E. Davis, Oliver W. Frauenfeld, Ross McKittrick, Patrick J. Michaels, Eric S. Posmentier, Willie Soon.

Source: George Marshall Institute, Shattered Consensus , Dec 2005

12 April, 2004

Sponsored a Washington Roundtable on Science and Public Policy at which Dr. David Legates gave a presentation entitled Global Warming and the Hydrological Cycle. Legates argued that climate change is unlikely to cause increased extreme weather.

Source: Global Warming and the Hydrological Cycle, David Legates
4/12/04

FUNDING

George C. Marshall Institute has received \$840,000 from ExxonMobil since 1998.

1999

\$50,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

‘support for science and public policy education programs’

Source: ExxonMobil Foundation 1999 IRS 990

2000

\$50,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

general support

Source: ExxonMobil Foundation 2000 IRS 990

2001

\$60,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

‘climate change work’

Source: ExxonMobil 2001 Worldwide Giving Report

2002

\$80,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

‘global climate change program’

Source: ExxonMobil 2002 Worldwide Giving Report

2002

\$10,000 ExxonMobil Corporate Giving
Awards Dinner

Source: ExxonMobil 2002 Worldwide Giving Report

2003

\$95,000 ExxonMobil Foundation
Global Climate Change Program

Source: ExxonMobil 2003 Worldwide Giving Report

2004

\$25,000 Exxon Corporation
Awards Dinner — Climate Change Activities

Source: ExxonMobil 2004 Worldwide Giving Report

2004

\$145,000 ExxonMobil Foundation
Climate Change

Source: ExxonMobil 2004 Worldwide Giving Report

2005

\$90,000 ExxonMobil Foundation
DISCREPANCY: 2005 Corporate Giving Report: General Operating
Support. IRS 990 form 2005: Climate Change.

Source: ExxonMobil 2005 Worldwide Giving Report

2005

\$25,000 ExxonMobil Corporate Giving
Awards Dinner and General Operating Support

Source: ExxonMobil 2005 Worldwide Giving Report

2006

\$85,000 ExxonMobil Corporate Giving
General support and annual dinner

Source: ExxonMobil 2006 Worldwide Giving Report

2007

\$125,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

Source: ExxonMobil 2007 Worldwide Giving Report

<http://www.exxonsecrets.org/html/orgfactsheet.php?id=36>

FACTSHEET: Atlas Economic Research Foundation, Atlas; AERF
DETAILS

4084 University Drive Suite, 103 Fairfax, VA 22030

Phone: 703-934-6969

Fax: 703-352-7530

Atlas' vision is to achieve a society of free and responsible individuals, based upon private property rights, limited government under the rule of law and the market order (www.atlasusa.org).

Atlas promotes international development of free market think tanks and provides support and networking opportunities for existing organizations. Atlas brings freedom to the world through workshops, publications, awards, and a global directory of conservative/free market think tanks. Atlas is a member of both the Cooler Heads Coalition and the State Policy Network. Atlas is funded by conservative foundations, including the Sarah Scaife Foundation, Earhart Foundation and the Carthage Foundation (www.mediatransparency.org).

DEEDS

2 August, 2002

Wrote to President Bush, discouraging him from attending the UN Summit on Sustainable Development. Bush did not attend.

Source: Corporate-funded Lobbyists Aimed to Sabotage Johannesburg Summit, Africa News, 8/19/2002

2 August, 2002

Wrote to President Bush, discouraging him from attending the UN

Summit on Sustainable Development. Bush did not attend.

Source: Corporate-funded Lobbyists Aimed to Sabotage Johannesburg Summit, Africa News, 8/19/2002

FUNDING

Atlas Economic Research Foundation has received \$880,000 from ExxonMobil since 1998.

1998

\$65,000 ExxonMobil Corporate Giving
global climate conference and other support

Source: Exxon Education Foundation Dimensions 1998 report

2000

\$50,000 ExxonMobil Foundation
general support

Source: ExxonMobil Foundation 2000 IRS 990

2001

\$150,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

Source: ExxonMobil 2001 Worldwide Giving Report

2002

\$50,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

Source: ExxonMobil 2002 Worldwide Giving Report

2003

\$190,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

Source: ExxonMobil 2003 Worldwide Giving Report

2004

\$75,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

Source: ExxonMobil 2004 Worldwide Giving Report

2005

\$100,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

Source: ExxonMobil 2005 Worldwide Giving Report

2006

\$100,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

Source: ExxonMobil 2006 Worldwide Giving Report

2007

\$100,000 ExxonMobil Foundation

Source: ExxonMobil 2007 Worldwide Giving Report

KEY PEOPLE

Jo Kwong

Director of Institute Relations

Source: Atlas website 4/04

Leonard Liggio

Executive Vice President

Source: Atlas website 4/04

Paul Driessen

Senior Fellow

Source: Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise website 4/04

Charles Koch

Big Donor

Source:

Becky Norton Dunlop

senior fellow

Source:

PEOPLE

Alejandro Chafuen

President, CEO

Source: 990

Bradley Lips

VP, COO

Source: 990

John Blundell

Director

Source: 990

Timothy Browne

Director

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George Pearson

Director

Source: 990

James A. Pope

Director

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Rene Scull

Director

Source: 990

William Sumner

Chairman, Board of Directors

Source: Atlas website 4/04

Curtin Winsor

Member, Board of Directors

Source: Atlas website 4/04

SOURCES

ExxonMobil 2001 Worldwide Giving Report

Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4388>

ExxonMobil 2001 Worldwide Giving Report

Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4388>

ExxonMobil 2002 Worldwide Giving Report

Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4386>

ExxonMobil 2002 Worldwide Giving Report

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<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4386>

ExxonMobil Foundation 2000 IRS 990

ExxonMobil Foundation 2000 IRS 990

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4390>

ExxonMobil Foundation 2000 IRS 990

ExxonMobil Foundation 2000 IRS 990

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4390>

Exxon Education Foundation Dimensions 1998 report

Exxon Dimensions report 1998- Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4385>

Exxon Education Foundation Dimensions 1998 report

Exxon Dimensions report 1998- Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4385>

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Corporate-funded Lobbyists Aimed to Sabotage Johannesburg Summit,
Africa News, 8/19/2002

Corporate-funded Lobbyists Aimed to Sabotage Johannesburg Summit,
Africa News, 8/19/2002

Atlas website 4/04

<http://www.atlasusa.org>

Atlas website 4/04

<http://www.atlasusa.org>

ExxonMobil 2003 Worldwide Giving Report
Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4389>

ExxonMobil 2003 Worldwide Giving Report
Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4389>

Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise website 4/04

<http://www.cdfef.org>

Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise website 4/04

<http://www.cdfef.org>

http://gcep.stanford.edu/sponsors_exxonmobil.html

http://gcep.stanford.edu/sponsors_exxonmobil.html

ExxonMobil 2004 Worldwide Giving Report
2004 Worldwide Contributions and Community Investments Public
Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4380>

ExxonMobil 2004 Worldwide Giving Report

2004 Worldwide Contributions and Community Investments Public
Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4380>

ExxonMobil 2005 Worldwide Giving Report

Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4387>

ExxonMobil 2005 Worldwide Giving Report

Public Information and Policy Research

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4387>

ExxonMobil 2006 Worldwide Giving Report

Public Information and Policy Research downloaded from Exxon
website

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=view&d=4381>

ExxonMobil 2007 Worldwide Giving Report

<http://research.greenpeaceusa.org/?a=download&d=4586>

<http://www.exxonsecrets.org/html/orgfactsheet.php?id=17>

Leonard Liggio

Executive Vice President

Source: Atlas website 4/04

<http://www.exxonsecrets.org/html/orgfactsheet.php?id=17>

Leonard Liggio

Leonard Liggio current relationships:

Mont Pelerin Society – director

Leonard Liggio connections, once removed:

Leonard Liggio is connected to ...

Dennis L. Bark >> through Mont Pelerin Society >> Map it

Robert J. Barro >> through Mont Pelerin Society >> Map it

Edwin J. Feulner >> through Mont Pelerin Society >> Map it

Walter E. Williams >> through Mont Pelerin Society >> Map it

Note: This may be a partial list. Click on the map above to explore more connections.

<http://www.muckety.com/Leonard-Liggio/19520.muckety>

Strategic minerals and international security / contributors, R. Daniel McMichael ... [et al.] ; editors, Uri Ra'anana and Charles M. Perry

Book

Bib ID 196332

Format Book

Publisher Washington : Pergamon-Brassey's International Defense Publishers, c1985.

Description viii, 90 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN 0080331572 (pbk.) :

Series Special report (Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis) On the agenda ; 1.

Notes Papers presented at a forum held on Sept. 17, 1984, sponsored by the International Securities Study Program of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis.

Includes bibliographical references.

Subjects Strategic materials -- Government policy -- United States -- Congresses. | Mineral industries -- Government policy -- United States -- Congresses. | National security -- United States -- Congresses. | United States -- Foreign relations -- 1981-1989 -- Congresses.

Other Authors Ra'anana, Uri, 1926- | Perry, Charles M | McMichael, R. Daniel | Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis | Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. International Security Studies Program

<http://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/196332>

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008 850613s1985 dcua b 100 0 eng
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019 1 |a3948959
020 |a0080331572 (pbk.) :|c\$9.95
035 |9000003948959
035 |9834625
040 |aLC|beng|cLC
043 |an-us—
050 0 |aHC110.S8|bS78 1985
082 0 0 |a333.8/5/0973|219
245 0 0 |aStrategic minerals and international security /|ccontributors, R. Daniel McMichael ... [et al.] ; editors, Uri Ra'anana and Charles M. Perry.
260 |aWashington :|bPergamon-Brassey's International Defense Publishers,|cc1985.
300 |aviii, 90 p. :|bill. ;|c23 cm.
490 1 |aOn the agenda ;|v1 (June 1985)
490 1 |aSpecial report / Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis
500 |aPapers presented at a forum held on Sept. 17, 1984, sponsored by the International Securities Study Program of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis.
504 |aIncludes bibliographical references.
650 0 |aStrategic materials|xGovernment policy|zUnited States|xCongresses.
650 0 |aMineral industries|xGovernment policy|zUnited States|xCongresses.
650 0 |aNational security|zUnited States|xCongresses.
651 0 |aUnited States|xForeign relations|y1981-1989|xCongresses.
700 1 |aRa'anana, Uri,|d1926-
700 1 |aPerry, Charles M.
700 1 |aMcMichael, R. Daniel.
710 2 |aInstitute for Foreign Policy Analysis.
710 2 |aFletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.|bInternational Security Studies Program.
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- * Tailored briefings for government agencies, military planners, and corporate executives
- * Public forums for the broader discussion of issues critical to the U.S. policy-planning process
- * Reports, point papers, policy recommendations, and monograph- or book-length studies for dissemination to a wide audience of key policy makers
- * Major conferences, seminars, training workshops, and simulation exercises
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A nonprofit organization, IFPA is associated with The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, in Medford, Massachusetts. IFPA and NSPA have offices in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Washington, D.C.

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China-US military contacts gaining momentum

China Daily

March 5, 2009

... and China will not agree with all Washington does, said McVadon, director of Asia-Pacific Studies at Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis.

...

An alliance in need of attention

International Herald Tribune

January 22, 2009

James L. Schoff is associate director of Asia-Pacific studies at the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Charles Dharapak/AP.

Yorum: Küresel ve Bölgesel Aktörler Gazze Konusunda Neden Suskun?
USAK Stratejik G?ndem

January 20, 2009

... the Foreign Policy Research Institute, the Heritage Foundation, the Hudson Institute, the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis ve the Jewish Institute ...

Who calls the shots?

21st Century Socialism

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Tout sur l'Algérie

January 9, 2009

... à l'Heritage Foundation, à l'Hudson Institute, à l'Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis et au Jewish Institute For National Security Affairs (JINSA). ...

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Yorum: Küresel ve Bölgesel Aktörler Gazze Konusunda Neden Suskun?
USAK Stratejik G?ndem

January 21, 2009

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21st Century Socialism

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... the Heritage Foundation, the Hudson Institute, the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis and the Jewish Institute For National Security Affairs (JINSA). ...

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Tout sur l'Alg?rie

January 9, 2009

... à l'Heritage Foundation, à l'Hudson Institute, à l'Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis et au Jewish Institute For National Security Affairs (JINSA). ...

Japan Apprehensive About State of US Relations

World Politics Review

December 17, 2008

... high up on the negotiating agenda, says James Schoff, associate director of Asia-Pacific studies at the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis. ...

La incipiente crisis indopakistaní

Cubamatinal

November 30, 2008

Es miembro del Instituto Internacional de Estudios Estratégicos (IISS) de Londres, del Consejo Internacional del Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis ...

Genocidas unidos

Cubamatinal

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Iran: The spark that ignites the Middle East

Talk Radio News Service

June 16, 2008

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Burma (Myanmar) aid logjam riles donors

ReliefWeb (press release)

May 9, 2008

... think it's the solution,' says James Schoff, associate director of Asia-Pacific studies at the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis in Cambridge, Mass. ...

Disaster may loosen junta's grip in Burma (Myanmar)

Sedona.biz

May 8, 2008

You could develop a long-term humanitarian program that opens up other forms of dialogue, says Charles Perry, of the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis ...

Analysis: Nominations signal faith in strategy

Stars and Stripes

April 24, 2008

... needed to head US Central Command, said Charles Perry, of the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis, a nonpartisan think-tank based in Cambridge, Mass. ...

Book Burning By Our Zionist Parasite By Edward W. Miller, MD

Coastal Post

January 30, 2008

... the Heritage Foundation, the Hudson Institute, the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis and the Jewish Institute For National Security Affairs (JINSA). ...

South Korea set to elect new president

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The Korean presidential elections are no longer a choice between democracy and autocracy, says Jim Schoff of the Institute For Foreign Policy Analysis, ...

SOUTH KOREA – PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

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The National Reporter, Winter 1985

Tufts University: Students Counter Spies

by John Roosa

When the director of the CIA's regional recruiting office visited Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts the night of October 3, he received a surprise. Twenty-five students staged a nonviolent direct action, stopping him from speaking at what had been advertised as a CIA informational meeting. The protestors formed a human wall between the CIA recruiter, Stephen L. Conn, and the students who had come to hear the presentation. Conn told a Tufts newspaper reporter that such sessions had occasionally been met with protests on other campuses, but that this was the first time that students actually prevented us from giving the presentation.

The Tufts administration reacted by calling the protestors before a disciplinary panel. The protestors in turn defended their action, using the hearing to publicize CIA crimes and denounce Tufts' policy of allowing the Agency to recruit on campus. In arguing before a supportive audience of about 90 people that their action was justified, the students noted that under Tufts' disciplinary guidelines persons are punished only when their actions have breached the standards of the community, so that any decision would be a political judgement on what those standards are. They argued further that the administration, not the students, was violating the standards of the community in allowing the CIA on campus.

Faced with this defense, the disciplinary panel chose not to discipline the students but at the same time stated that the protestors had violated university rules.

After the disciplinary process was over, the protestors met with three deans and confronted them with specific university policies violated by the CIA's campus recruitment activities. The deans, deciding that some important points had been raised and knowing that the CIA was not planning to return to Tufts until at least the following semester anyhow, temporarily suspended CIA recruitment of undergraduates until a panel of deans could determine if university policies were in fact being violated.

After the protestors issued a press release on the deans' decision and the actions of October 3, the Associated Press, National Public Radio and other national and local media picked up the story. The Boston Herald, the local Rupert Murdoch paper, was outraged enough to run a lead editorial titled: Tufts Wimps Out with Its CIA Ban.

The next day Tufts president Jean Mayer rescinded the temporary suspension. In a written statement, he denied that CIA recruitment had ever been banned, explaining that any policy on recruitment must be a University policy, not policy of an individual school. One dean told protest leaders that Mayer had been pressured to take the action after receiving complaints from Tufts trustees. Privately Mayer admitted, It would be difficult pragmatically and ideologically for Tufts to ban agencies of the federal government from its campus.

Mayer's decision is easily explained. Although a small school, Tufts sends a large number of students each year to the CIA. A 1981 survey by Tufts' student newspaper reported that twelve undergraduates had been interviewed by the Agency during the previous year, four had received offers, and two had accepted jobs. Even more recruiting takes place at the university's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, an institution Mayer himself acknowledges to have a hawkish reputation. As America's oldest graduate school of diplomacy, Fletcher has been an important training center for future Foreign Service officers. The last three U.S. ambassadors to El Salvador — Thomas Pickering, Deane Hinton and Robert White — are Fletcher alumni, as are five other current ambassadors, several high-level State Department officials and over 250 other officers. At the same time, Fletcher is also an important training center for potential CIA employees. The most recent Fletcher alumni book lists nineteen graduates who acknowledge currently holding positions at the Agency. Probably an equal number of graduates have left the CIA over the last decade while others hold deep cover positions and cannot admit their true employer.

Documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act show that there are high-level ties between Fletcher and the CIA related to recruitment going back at least to 1972. In that year, according to letters and memos, Fletcher officials took great pains, in preparing for the school's annual Washington placement trip for graduating students, to include the CIA on the group's itinerary. Recruiter Harry L. Russell reported to Langley that Fletcher Dean Edmund Gullion and Assistant Dean Larry Griggs are extremely happy about having their students invited to the Agency and are quite honored. Wanting not to pass up such a good opportunity to cultivate two important university administrators (as well as potential student recruits), the Agency arranged an unusual two-hour briefing by top-level officials.

Over the next four years, Fletcher officials apparently developed ever closer ties with the CIA — and the CIA reciprocated by recruiting for Fletcher. In late 1976 an undergraduate at one New England college, recruited by the CIA for its summer intern program, was encouraged by

his Agency contact, recruiter Charles R. Pecinovsky, to consider attending Fletcher. Pecinovsky then arranged for Fletcher's Larry Griggs, whom he described in a letter as a working acquaintance, to send the student admissions material. At the same time, Griggs and other Tufts personnel were receiving free research materials from the Agency. As the Tufts newspaper noted in reporting these gifts, the CIA has been known to provide nonpublic information to academics for use in their work, increasing their prestige and promotion prospects, and sometimes their sense of obligation to the Agency.

It is easy to see why CIA recruiters would seek ties to Fletcher and encourage students to go there. Fletcher's faculty includes a handful of present and former government officials, some of whom have held posts requiring high security clearances. Material from their courses would be useful in intelligence work, while their backgrounds could help them spot students with potential talent for such work. Such professors include:

* William Griffith, who also teaches at M.I.T., was the main CIA liaison at Radio Free Europe until 1958, when he left to join M.I.T.'s Center for International Studies, then sponsored and partially funded by the CIA. Griffith's International Communism project and his M.I.T. salary were paid by the CIA until the mid-1960s. He continued to be a consultant for the Agency thereafter. At Fletcher, he teaches courses on radical and communist theories and practice.

* Richard Shultz was a research associate with two CIA-linked think tanks, the National Strategy Information Center and Roy Godson's Consortium for the Study of Intelligence, before his recent appointment at Fletcher. The Fletcher catalog reports that he is also a consultant to various U.S. government agencies concerned with national security affairs and that his professional interests include U.S. foreign and national security policy, contemporary military strategy, intelligence and national security, unconventional war and power projection in the Third World, and propaganda and political warfare. The CIA's projection of power into the Third World formed the basis of the students' criminal charges against the Agency. His most recent book, written with Godson, is *Dezinformatsia: Active Measures in Soviet*

Strategy, and his contribution to the national security section of the Heritage Foundation's blueprint for the second Reagan term is currently receiving much press attention. At this time, Shultz is conducting a Fletcher seminar on intelligence methods.

* John Roche came to Fletcher from Brandeis in 1973. Before that he had served as a special consultant to Lyndon Johnson — in part, he says, dealing with disinformation with the great North Vietnamese 'peace offensive' — and as a member of Richard Nixon's commission, headed by Milton Eisenhower to oversee the removal of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty from CIA control. During his first four years at Fletcher, he served on the Board for International Broadcasting, overseeing Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty operations.

* Leonard Unger, who came to Fletcher after retiring from the Foreign Service, had been deeply involved in U.S. war planning for Indochina — as Ambassador to Laos (1962-64), as chairman of the State Department's Vietnam coordinating committee (1965-67) and as Ambassador to Thailand (1967-73). In Thailand, he is known to have supervised the counterinsurgency operations.

* Hewson Ryan was deputy director at the United States Information Agency during the Johnson Administration, and later, under Nixon, became U.S. Ambassador to Honduras, where he played a relatively positive role supporting military reform, according to knowledgeable sources in Tegucigalpa. Since leaving the Foreign Service and coming to Fletcher in 1977, he has headed the Murrow Center for Public Diplomacy and taught courses on propaganda and on Central America. At the Murrow Center, he replaced Philip Horton, a former CIA Officer and the longtime editor of the now-defunct CIA-funded magazine, *The Reporter*.

* Theodore Eliot joined Fletcher as dean in 1979 after retiring from the Foreign Service, and has since been appointed Professor of Diplomacy. Though Eliot had never published, Tufts officials are said to have been more interested in the clout Eliot had accumulated over his long career, especially as inspector general of the Foreign Service from 1978 to 1979. He replaced Edmund Gullion, who had also enjoyed a long Foreign

Service career (including a 1961 stint as Ambassador to the Congo). Gullion had been serving with Roche on the Eisenhower Commission at the time of the 1973 Fletcher placement trip to the CIA.

Another faculty group at Fletcher consists of those who specialize in strategic studies and who, though they have not necessarily served in government, are nonetheless well-known in government circles. They are affiliated with Fletcher's Program in International Security Studies and with a think tank associated with the school, the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis. Their courses, too, would be useful to students wanting to enter the intelligence community. Uri Ra'anen heads the Fletcher program, and Robert Pfaltzgraff heads the Institute. The two, who have collaborated on several books, served on Ronald Reagan's advisory team on foreign policy and intelligence during the 1980 campaign, although they insisted they did not want government posts. One strategist who did join the Reagan Administration was W. Scott Thompson, a former assistant to the secretary of defense, who took the post of associate director for programs at USIA at a time when that agency has been increasingly used for propaganda and political-action projects that might in earlier times have been carried out by the CIA.

It is very likely that some of these Fletcher faculty members are active consultants for the CIA. The Agency's current Coordinator for Academic Relations, Ralph E. Cook, is after all himself a Fletcher alumnus. The CIA documents released under the Freedom of Information Act, which run only up through 1978, confirm that several Tufts political scientists did have consulting relationships with the Agency at least during the mid-1970s. One was former Fletcher professor Geoffrey Kemp, who left to join the National Security Council in 1981. The documents reveal that Kemp was paid \$1250 to attend a CIA conference on nuclear proliferation in October 1978. That was an academic exercise, he told the Tufts newspaper. Very rarely are they on classified subjects. I have participated in several of these.

The Agency was embarked on a campaign at that time to improve its standing with universities, which had been in decline ever since Congress had begun its inquiries into CIA activities in 1974. Kemp's

conference was part of that effort. Another part was a series of meetings by CIA Director Stansfield Turner with university presidents. It was at this time, Tufts President Jean Mayer says, that the Tufts president met his good friend former CIA chief Stansfield Turner, who has since joined Mayer on an advisory board to Monsanto Corporation. Soon afterward, CIA tried to forge financial ties with Tufts. Turner offered the school an undisclosed sum of money for a research project on world famine — an offer perhaps made to impress Mayer, who is a nutritionist by profession. In 1978, the CIA also offered \$100,000 to \$200,000 to assist a Fletcher international economics class studying the impact of the then newly discovered Mexican oil fields.

Mayer rejected both offers. He said that the Agency link, which would have been open, would have made much of our work abroad very much more difficult.

Fletcher has been eager however to take money from the two foundations most active in recent years in publicly promoting the need for a strong CIA. One of them, the Scaife Foundation (together with the closely linked Scaife Family Charitable Trusts and Allegheny Foundation) has provided the largest part of Fletcher's foundation backing since 1977, donating over \$1.5 million. The other, the Smith Richardson Foundation, contributed over \$100,000 from 1979 to 1981 for two projects it describes as a project on [the] history of Vietnamese communism and the completion of [a] study of communist propaganda and political warfare. Since 1978, these two foundations have also provided most of the private funding to Pfaltzgraff's Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, with Scaife alone donating over \$500,000.

The promotional efforts of the CIA by these foundations, consisting so far of at least eleven separate projects together costing over \$500,000, appear to have begun on October 30, 1978, when Scaife president Richard Larry phoned Ernest Lefever (an IFPA research consultant) to ask if his Ethics and Public Policy Center at Georgetown University would supervise a study of media treatment of the CIA and the KGB. This work resulted in the pro-CIA collection by Lefever and Roy Godson, *The CIA and the American Ethic*.

Six months later, Scaife sponsored a conference of Fletcher's International Security Studies Program entitled: Intelligence: Deception and Surprise. In attendance was an assortment of scholars and former spies, including Reginald Jones, Director of British Scientific Intelligence during World War II; former CIA officer Thomas Latimer, staff director of the House Intelligence Committee; former CIA Director William Colby; former Czech intelligence officer Ladislav Bittman (contributing the obligatory exposition on KGB active measures), Richard Perle, soon to be Assistant Secretary of Defense; and Harvard's Richard Pipes, a CIA consultant who soon afterwards joined the NSC.

Fletcher programs also receive corporate support, with most of that support for the International Security Studies Program coming from four companies which hold intelligence-related government contracts: Raytheon, EG&G, Hughes Aircraft and United Technologies. The first three have representatives on Fletcher boards; their presence gives the companies a say in school affairs. Raytheon has a particularly close relationship with Fletcher. The maker of missiles, electronic warfare devices and other military products, Raytheon is represented by its former chairman, Charles Adams, on both Fletcher's Board of Visitors, where he is chairman, and on IFPA's Board of Directors. Adams is also a trustee emeritus of Tufts. Philip Phalon, a Raytheon senior vice president, sits on the Advisory Council to the International Security Studies Program. Theodore Eliot, in turn, is a Raytheon director.

Just as there has been no known funding by the CIA at Fletcher, there are no current CIA employees known to be on its boards. Still, some members have former ties and many are supporters of a strong CIA. Besides Adams, the Board of Visitors includes Gerald Blakeley, longtime business partner of CIA lawyer Paul Hellmuth; Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Vice Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee; Hadyn Williams, president of the former CIA proprietary, the Asia Foundation; former CIA employee Joseph Sisco; Henry Cabot Lodge, the former ambassador to South Vietnam; and Winston Lord, president of the Council on Foreign Relations and former top aide to Henry Kissinger. Besides Phalon, the 19-member Advisory Council to the Program in International Security Studies includes former CIA analyst William Bundy; Stansfield Turner; former CIA Deputy Director Bobby Inman; U.

Alexis Johnson, longtime member of the 40 Committee, the CIA oversight group of the NSC; R. Daniel McMichael of the Scaife Foundation; Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, a former Scaife trustee; Reginald Jones; Rear Adm. Jonathan Howe, Director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs; Ret. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster; Robert Everett, president of the CIA-linked MITRE Corporation; Charles Wilcox of Hughes Aircraft; and Ret. Adm. Elmo Zumwalt. With members such as these, the complaints to Mayer over the temporary CIA recruitment ban should come as no surprise.

There is evidence, in fact, that many connected with Fletcher see the opportunity the school offers for jobs with the CIA not only as a right of students (as Mayer has argued) but as a national duty as well. Robert Pfaltzgraff contends, for example, that the idea of courses in intelligence in schools of international affairs, and especially in professional schools, emerges from the consideration of the needs of the intelligence community set forth [at the Fletcher intelligence conference].

Despite its many CIA ties, Tufts does not have any formal guidelines governing those ties. A number of universities established such rules in the wake of congressional revelations in the 1970s about abuses in the CIA's academic relationships. Tufts was not one of them. We will evolve a [comprehensive policy] out of practical experiences, Mayer told the Tufts newspaper in 1981, but at this point any rules would be premature. It is understood [though] that if people are approached by intelligence groups of any kind, they should report it to the President. We don't want our professors to be arrested as spies.

But even without specific guidelines, CIA recruitment currently violates several Tufts policies. The university's Student Handbook states: Tufts exists in a larger society and provides no immunity from city, state or national laws. The university will not play the role of policeman ferreting out crime. But neither will the university serve as an accomplice.

The CIA is currently in violation of the Neutrality Act, the War Powers

clause of the Constitution, the Boland Amendment (prohibiting the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government), other statutes and several treaties. Even former CIA Director Stansfield Turner has acknowledged that the CIA is in the business of breaking the law. He used this fact in his argument against the Reagan Administration's proposal to permit CIA covert operations inside the United States.

The principles of the College Placement Council, principles to which Tufts adheres, requires recruiters to honor the policies and procedures of individual institutions and for organizations to take responsibility for the ethical and legal conduct of their representatives throughout the recruiting process. Despite this, the CIA conducts covert recruitment, involving surveillance of students, and fails even to conduct overt recruitment openly. While Director, Turner noted candidly, If I were required to abide by the rule of . . . every academic institution in the country . . . it would become impossible to do the required job of our country.

Several Tufts deans in their discussions with protestors acknowledged the validity of these arguments. Mayer's decision to rescind the ban on recruitment was not based on Tufts rules, however, but on pragmatics and ideology. The case of Tufts and the CIA illustrates how some universities have sacrificed their independence and academic freedom for the chance to become servants of the state. Even now, Fletcher is making plans for its annual Washington placement trip in January 1985. Once again, the CIA is likely to be included on the itinerary.

Despite the wide student opposition to CIA recruitment and the initial promise of a consideration of the matter on its merits, there is now little likelihood that the CIA will be banned from the Tufts campus, no matter what its foreign atrocities or domestic abuses. Tufts' powerful patrons have spoken.

John Roosa is a student at Tufts University.

[Back to home page](#)

CIA on Campus

General articles

CounterPunch, 2003-04-07: The CIA is Back on Campus

Los Angeles Times op-ed, January 2001: Academics and Spies: The Silence that Roars

An article from Lingua Franca on the state of the CIA-on-campus issue in year 2000

Another general overview of CIA on campus (1989)

Excerpts from the Church Committee on the CIA in academia (1976)
CIA skips Church — Harvard and all the rest can go to hell (1979)

Michigan State University

The Ramparts article that started the controversy (1966)

National Student Association

Another Ramparts scoop: NSA is funded by the CIA (1967)

CIA destabilizes Ramparts, plus more on the NSA scandal (1991)

Tracking Student Activists

Gloria Steinem spies on students for the CIA (1961)

Operation CHAOS: Spying on the student movement (1975)

International Studies and Area Studies

Spooky funding started this entire field (Ramparts, 1969)

MIT, Berkeley, Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse, U.Kentucky help Ford/CIA overthrow Sukarno (1970)

Scholars target Africa for the CIA (1976)

CIA recruitment ad Social Science

From Project Camelot to the coup in Chile: An unbroken thread

Scholars perfect psychological warfare techniques (1945-1955)

CIA and the American Anthropological Association (1951)

MKULTRA and such: CIA's behavior caper (1977)

History

A short list of history scholars who worked for the OSS

Documents

CIA document on how to co-opt academia (1968)

The Agency has a wide range of contacts with academics... (1991)

Officer-in-Residence Program (2001)

Columbia University

Research by the student strikers (1968)

Harvard University

Harvard in service to the national security state (1991)

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

How to start a war (1954)

Princeton University

Dulles papers reveal CIA consulting network (1980)

Rochester Institute of Technology

Is RIT a CIA subsidiary? (1991)

Rutgers University

By the way, class, that term paper you did was for the CIA (1984)

Tufts University

Students counter spies (1985)

University of California

UCLA asks CIA for affirmative action funds (1992)

University of Cincinnati

Brown-nosing the spooks (1990)

University of Massachusetts

Arrested protesters put CIA on trial – and win (1987)

University of Southern California

A leaflet on the career of USC trustee John McCone (1977)

University of Texas at San Antonio

CIA cold warrior woos UTSA students (1994)

Yale University

Doug Henwood reviews Robin Winks' Cloak and Gown

<http://www.cia-on-campus.org/>

Political organizations

Countrywide Credit Industries PAC

Businesses

Countrywide Bank

Countrywide Capital Markets

Countrywide Credit Industries Inc.

Countrywide Financial Corporation

Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.

Countrywide Treasury Bank

[http://www.muckety.com/Query?](http://www.muckety.com/Query?name=Countrywide&prev=Anthony+Mozilla&Search.x=36&Search.y=8&Search)

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Countrywide Financial Corporation

Countrywide Financial Corporation is based in Calabasas, CA

Business sector:

mortgage bankers & loan correspondents

Countrywide Financial Corporation financial information:

Securities and Exchange Commission filings

Stock quote and chart

People related to Countrywide Financial Corporation:

James E. Clyburn – mortgage recipient

Kent Conrad – mortgage recipient

Jeffrey M. Cunningham – director

Christopher J. Dodd – mortgage recipient

Robert J. Donato – director

Richard C. Holbrooke – mortgage recipient

James A. Johnson – received five real-estate loans

Martin R. Melone – director

Angelo R. Mozilo – chairman & CEO

Robert T. Parry – director

Adam H. Putnam – mortgage recipient

Oscar P. Robertson – director

Keith P. Russell – director

David Sambol – president

Donna E. Shalala – mortgage recipient

Harley W. Snyder – director

Other current Countrywide Financial Corporation relationships:

Bank of America Corp. – acquirer

Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh – lobby firm

Burson-Marsteller – client

California state government – sued

Dewey Square Group – lobby firm

Financial Services Roundtable – member company

Illinois state government – sued

Washington state government – sued

Countrywide Financial Corporation past relationships:

Barbara Boxer – mortgage recipient

Kathleen Brown – director

Henry G. Cisneros – director

Michael E. Dougherty – director

Gwendolyn S. King – director

Stanford L. Kurland – president

Paul Pelosi Jr. – mortgage recipient

David Spector – senior managing director

<http://www.muckety.com/Countrywide-Financial-Corporation/5004346.muckety>

**

David Spector

David Spector current relationships:

Private National Mortgage Acceptance Company, LLC – chief investment officer

David Spector past relationships:

Countrywide Financial Corporation – senior managing director

Fannie Mae – advisory committee member

Freddie Mac – advisory committee member

Morgan Stanley – co-head of global residential mortgages

<http://www.muckety.com/David-Spector/162602.muckety>

Angelo R. Mozilo

Angelo R. Mozilo personal relations:

James A. Johnson – friend

Other current Angelo R. Mozilo relationships:

American Ballet Theatre – trustee

California Commission for Jobs and Economic Growth – member

Corporate Library 2008 Pay Survey – No. 3

Countrywide Financial Corporation – chairman & CEO

Gonzaga University – trustee

Graziadio School of Business and Management – board of visitors member

Horatio Alger Association – member

National Italian American Foundation – director

Angelo R. Mozilo past relationships:

Fannie Mae – national adviser

Home Depot Inc. – director

House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform – testified before

Angelo R. Mozilo connections, once removed:

Angelo R. Mozilo is connected to ...

Bank of America Corp. >> through Countrywide Financial Corporation >> Map it!

Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh >> through Countrywide Financial Corporation >> Map it!

[and others ...]

Corporate Library 2008 Pay Survey

People related to Corporate Library 2008 Pay Survey:

Daniel P. Amos – No. 8

William R. Berkley – No. 6

Lloyd C. Blankfein – No. 9, No. 11

George A.L. David – No. 12

Barry Diller – No. 2

Lawrence J. Ellison – No. 1

Richard S. Fuld Jr. – No. 13

Mario J. Gabelli – No. 15

Nabeel Gareeb – No. 7

Angelo R. Mozilo – No. 3

Steven Roth – No. 14

Jeffrey C. Sprecher – No. 10

Robert J. Ulrich – No. 5

Margaret C. Whitman – No. 4

Other current Corporate Library 2008 Pay Survey relationships:

The Corporate Library – list

<http://www.muckety.com/Corporate-Library-2008-Pay-Survey/5058258.muckety>

Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh

People related to Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh:

Doyle Bartlett – founder

Other current Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh relationships:

Aldrich Contemporary Art Museum – lobby firm

America's Community Bankers – lobby firm

Amgen, Inc. – lobby firm

Black Warrior – Cahaba Rivers Land Trust – lobby firm

Calera (AL) – lobby firm

California Healthcare Institute – lobby firm

California High Speed Rail Authority – lobby firm

Countrywide Financial Corporation – lobby firm

Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta – lobby firm

Financial Services Institute – lobby firm
Genentech, Inc. – lobby firm
Love Terminal Partners – lobby firm
MetLife, Inc. – lobby firm
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California – lobby firm
Morgan Stanley – lobby firm
Motion Picture Association of America – lobby firm
National Center for Victims of Crime – lobby firm
NBC Universal Inc. – lobby firm
Platinum Advisors – lobby firm
PMI Group, Inc. – lobby firm
Resources Legacy Fund Foundation – lobby firm
SoundExchange – lobby firm
South Coast Air Quality Management District – lobby firm
Southern California Edison Company – lobby firm
Tejon Ranch Company – lobby firm
Universal Music Group – lobby firm
Western Union Company – lobby firm

Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh past relationships:

Freddie Mac – lobby firm

Washington Mutual Inc. – lobby firm

<http://www.muckety.com/Bartlett-Bendall-Kadesh/5028079.muckety>

Doyle Bartlett

Doyle Bartlett personal relations:

Bill McCollum – chief of staff

Other current Doyle Bartlett relationships:

Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh – founder

Doyle Bartlett connections, once removed:

Doyle Bartlett is connected to ...

MetLife, Inc. >> through Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh >> Map it!

Countrywide Financial Corporation >> through Bartlett Bendall & Kadesh >> Map it!

[and others . . .]

<http://www.muckety.com/Doyle-Bartlett/101027.muckety>

Bill McCollum

Bill McCollum

Bill McCollum personal relations:

Doyle Bartlett – chief of staff

Bill McCollum past relationships:

U.S. House of Representatives – member

<http://www.muckety.com/Bill-McCollum/101011.muckety>

Bill McCollum –

As *Florida's Attorney General*, I am committed to serving the State of Florida, its residents and its guests with the highest quality of services my Office can provide. Please contact the Attorney General's Office for assistance or to file a complaint about fraud or scams.

[Among other things on this page –]

03/17/2009

Orlando Company Sued for Violations of Foreclosure Rescue Fraud Prevention Law

<http://myfloridalegal.com/>

Bill McCollum is the 36th Attorney General of Florida, elected in November 2006. Since taking office, he has positioned Florida as a national leader in the fight against child pornography and internet child predators. At his request, the Florida Legislature provided the resources

to greatly expand the Attorney General's Child Predator CyberCrime Unit (CPCU) and passed laws giving law enforcement new tools and greater punishments for those who prey on children over the internet. Additionally, with the cooperation of the state's school superintendents and school resource officers, the Attorney General's Office has prepared a cybersafety program to present in all of Florida's middle and high schools.

As Attorney General, Bill's other priorities include developing a statewide gang reduction strategy; consumer protection; combating Medicaid fraud; improving the state's security against terrorist threats, and fighting crimes against the elderly, especially identity theft.

Bill McCollum is a native Floridian, born in Brooksville. He graduated from Hernando High School and earned his bachelor's degree and law degree from the University of Florida.

After graduating from law school, Bill served on active duty in the U.S. Navy from 1969-1972. In 1992, he retired from the Naval Reserve as a Commander, having served 23 years as an officer in the Judge Advocate General's Corps (JAG).

From 1981 to 2001, Bill represented the people of Central Florida in the United States Congress. He founded the U.S. House Task force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare and was recognized as an expert on terrorism. Bill also served on the Judiciary Committee, where he chaired the Subcommittee on Crime, as well as the Intelligence and Banking committees. Upon retiring from the House of Representatives in 2001, he was a partner with Baker and Hostetler, LLP, until he was elected as the Attorney General.

Bill is married to Ingrid Seebohm McCollum. They have three sons, two daughters-in-law and two grandsons.

<http://myfloridalegal.com/pages.nsf/4492d797dc0bd92f85256cb80055fb97/1>

Bill McCollum

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This biography needs references that appear in reliable third-party publications. Primary sources or sources affiliated with the subject are generally not sufficient for a Wikipedia article. Please add more appropriate citations from reliable sources. (August 2007)

Bill McCollum

Bill McCollum

Florida Attorney General

Florida Attorney General

In office

2007 – present

Preceded by Charlie Crist

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives

from Florida's 8th district

In office

January 3, 1993 – January 3, 2001

Preceded by Bill Young

Succeeded by Ric Keller

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives

from Florida's 5th district

In office

January 3, 1981 – January 3, 1993

Preceded by Richard Kelly

Succeeded by Karen Thurman

Political party Republican

Spouse Ingrid Seebohm McCollum

Children 3

Residence Florida

Ira William “Bill” McCollum, Jr. (born July 12, 1944 in Brooksville, Florida) is the current Florida Attorney General and a former Republican Congressman from Florida.

Contents

[hide]

- * 1 Early life
- * 2 Congressional career
- * 3 Bids for U.S. Senate
- * 4 Florida Attorney General
- * 5 External links

[edit] Early life

Born and raised in Brooksville, Florida, McCollum graduated from Hernando High School and earned his bachelor's degree and law degree from the University of Florida. While at the University of Florida, he was inducted into the University of Florida Hall of Fame, the most prestigious honor a student leader could receive, and served as president of Florida Blue Key. McCollum began his professional career on active duty with the United States Navy's Judge Advocate General Corps from 1969 to 1972. In 1992, he retired from the United States Naval Reserve as a Commander, having served 23 years. In 1973, he entered private practice in Orlando and immediately became involved in local politics, serving as Chairman of the Seminole County Republican Party from 1976 to 1980.

[edit] Congressional career

In 1980 McCollum was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from a district including Walt Disney World and most of Orlando.

While in Congress, McCollum founded the House Republican Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare, chairing it for six years. He also served three terms on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, two of which as Chairman of its Subcommittee on Human Intelligence, Analysis and Counterintelligence. Additionally, McCollum served as Vice Chairman of the House Banking Committee and served on the Judiciary Committee, where he was Chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime.

While serving the House, McCollum was also selected for a variety of Republican leadership positions, including three terms as Vice Chairman of the House Republican Conference. McCollum gained

national attention as one of 15 members selected to serve on the House Committee to Investigate the Iran-Contra Affair, and, in 1998 – 1999, as one of the House Managers of President Bill Clinton’s impeachment trial. Rather than seek reelection to the House in 2000, McCollum ran unsuccessfully for an open United States Senate seat, bringing to an end his 20-year Congressional career.

[edit] Bids for U.S. Senate

McCollum launched an unsuccessful bid in 2000 for the seat of retiring Republican Senator Connie Mack, narrowly losing to former Congressman Bill Nelson.

McCollum made his second run for the Senate in the U.S. Senate election, 2004. During the early months of 2004, he competed with former Bush administration official Mel Martinez for the position of Republican front-runner: by mid-summer, businessman Doug Gallagher began approaching McCollum and Martinez in support as well. McCollum stressed his own experience on homeland security issues, and contrasted his position on tort reform against Martinez’s background as a plaintiff’s lawyer. Inexplicably, McCollum, who was considered one of the most conservative members of Congress for many years, was lambasted by Martinez as “the darling of homosexual extremists” due to his vote in favor of gay hate crimes legislation. Connie Mack appeared with McCollum at a press conference to denounce Martinez’s comments. Martinez went on to win the primary on August 31 by a wide margin, defeating McCollum in most parts of Florida with the exception of the Tampa Bay area. Shortly thereafter, McCollum endorsed Martinez for the general election.

[edit] Florida Attorney General

In 2006, McCollum ran for the office of Attorney General of the State of Florida, defeating State Senator Skip Campbell in the general election. McCollum ran on the message of “making Florida a safer place to live, work, and raise a family.”

Since taking office, McCollum has positioned Florida as a national leader in the fight against child pornography and internet child predators. At his request, the Florida Legislature provided the resources to greatly expand the Attorney General's Child Predator CyberCrime Unit (CPCU) and passed laws giving law enforcement new tools and greater punishments for those who prey on children over the internet. Additionally, with the cooperation of the state's school superintendents, the Attorney General's office has prepared a cybersafety program to present in all of Florida's middle schools and high schools. McCollum also launched a cybersafety website for children, teens and adults, located at <http://www.safeflorida.net/safesurf>.

As Attorney General, McCollum's other priorities include developing a statewide gang reduction strategy; consumer protection; combating Medicaid fraud; improving the state's security against terrorist threats, and fighting crimes against the elderly, especially identity theft. More information on his statewide strategy to combat gang violence is available online at <http://www.safeflorida.net/safestreeets>.

In 2008, McCollum served as the Florida Chairman for the Rudy Giuliani presidential campaign. [1]

Prior to his election as Florida Attorney General, McCollum served as a partner with the Baker & Hostetler LLP law firm, practicing in the federal policy area. In addition to his duties as the state's chief legal officer, he serves as President and Chairman of the Healthy Florida Foundation, chartered in 2002 to find consensus on long-term solutions to the nation's health care system. He is also a board member of the James Madison Institute.

McCollum is married to Ingrid Seebohm McCollum. They have three sons: Douglas, Justin and Andrew, two daughters-in-law and two grandsons.

[edit] External links

Sister project Wikimedia Commons has media related to: Bill McCollum

* Bill McCollum, official profile, Office of the Attorney General of Florida

United States House of Representatives

Preceded by

Richard Kelly Member of the U.S. House of Representatives
from Florida's 5th congressional district

1981–1993 Succeeded by

Karen Thurman

Preceded by

Bill Young Member of the U.S. House of Representatives
from Florida's 8th congressional district

1993–2001 Succeeded by

Ric Keller

Party political offices

Preceded by

Lynn Morley Martin

Illinois

Vice-Chairman of House Republican Conference

1989–1995 Succeeded by

Susan Molinari

New York

Legal offices

Preceded by

Charlie Crist Florida Attorney General

2007 – present Incumbent

[show]

v • d • e

State Attorneys General in the United States

AL: Troy King

AK: Rick Svobodny (acting)

AZ: Terry Goddard

AR: Dustin McDaniel

CA: Jerry Brown

CO: John Suthers

CT: Richard Blumenthal

DE: Beau Biden

FL: Bill McCollum

GA: Thurbert Baker

HI: Mark J. Bennett

ID: Lawrence Wasden

IL: Lisa Madigan

IN: Greg Zoeller

IA: Thomas John Miller

KS: Stephen Six

KY: Jack Conway

LA: Buddy Caldwell

ME: Janet T. Mills

MD: Doug Gansler

MA: Martha Coakley

MI: Mike Cox

MN: Lori Swanson

MS: Jim Hood

MO: Chris Koster

MT: Mike McGrath

NE: Jon Bruning

NV: Catherine Cortez Masto

NH: Kelly Ayotte

NJ: Anne Milgram

NM: Gary King

NY: Andrew Cuomo

NC: Roy A. Cooper

ND: Wayne Stenehjem

OH: Richard Cordray

OK: Drew Edmondson

OR: John Kroger

PA: Tom Corbett

RI: Patrick C. Lynch

SC: Henry McMaster

SD: Larry Long
TN: Robert E. Cooper, Jr.
TX: Greg Abbott
UT: Mark Shurtleff
VT: William Sorrell
VA: Bob McDonnell
WA: Rob McKenna
WV: Darrell McGraw
WI: J. B. Van Hollen
WY: Bruce Salzburg

AS: Afa Ripley, Jr.
GU: Alicia Limtiaco
NMI: Matt Gregory
PR: Antonio Sagardía
VI: Vincent Frazer
DC: Peter Nickles

[show]

v • d • e

Current statewide political officials of Florida

U.S. Senators

Bill Nelson Mel Martinez

Great seal of Florida

State government

Charlie Crist, Governor Jeff Kottkamp, Lieutenant Governor Alex Sink,

Chief Financial Officer Bill McCollum, Attorney General Charles H.

Bronson, Commissioner of Agriculture

Senate

Jeffrey Atwater, President Alex Diaz de la Portilla, Majority Leader

Alfred Lawson, Jr., Minority Leader

House

Larry Cretul, Speaker Adam Hasner, Majority Leader Franklin Sands,

Minority Leader

Supreme Court

(appointed)

Peggy Quince Chief Justice Barbara Pariente R. Fred Lewis Charles T.

Canady Ricky Polston Jorge Labarga

Persondata

NAME McCollum, Bill

ALTERNATIVE NAMES

SHORT DESCRIPTION Florida Attorney General, former Republican
Florida

DATE OF BIRTH 1944-07-12

PLACE OF BIRTH Brooksville, Florida

United States

DATE OF DEATH

PLACE OF DEATH

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Categories: University of Florida alumni | 1944 births | Living people | Florida Republicans | Members of the United States House of Representatives from Florida | Florida Attorneys General | Florida Blue Key initiates | People from Florida

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_McCollum

Angelo Mozilo

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Angelo R. Mozilo (born 1938 in New York City) was the chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Countrywide Financial until July 1, 2008[1].

He is the son of a Bronx butcher. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Fordham University in 1960 and holds an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Pepperdine University.[citation needed]

In 1978 he and his former mentor David S. Loeb, who had already started a mortgage lending company, founded Countrywide Credit Industries in New York. They later moved the headquarters to Calabasas, California in Los Angeles County. Mozilo and Loeb also cofounded IndyMac Bank, which was founded as Countrywide Mortgage Investment, before being spun off as an independent bank in 1997. IndyMac collapsed and was seized by federal regulators on July 11, 2008.[2]

Since Countrywide was listed on the NYSE in 1984, Mozilo has sold \$406 million worth of its stock, mostly obtained through stock option grants. \$129 million of this was realized in the 12 months ending August 2007.[3]

Perhaps more than any single individual, Mozilo has come to symbolize, and bear the blame for, the subprime mortgage crisis. In a New York Times feature on October 20, 2008, Henry G. Cisneros, a former HUD chairman and member of the Countrywide board of directors, describes Mr. Mozilo as “sick with stress — the final chapter of his life is the infamy that’s been brought on him, or that he brought on himself.” CNN named Mozilo as one of the “Ten Most Wanted: Culprits” of the 2008 financial collapse in the United States.[4]

Contents

[hide]

- * 1 Compensation
- * 2 Insider Sales
- * 3 E-mail Controversy
- * 4 “Friends of Angelo” VIP program
- * 5 See also
- * 6 References
- * 7 External links

[edit] Compensation

Mozilo’s compensation during the United States housing bubble of

2001–06 has come under scrutiny. During that period, his total compensation (including salary, bonuses, options and restricted stock) approached \$470 million.[5]

His compensation also includes payment of his annual country club dues at Sherwood Country Club in Thousand Oaks, CA, The Quarry at La Quinta golf club in La Quinta, CA and Robert Trent Jones Golf Club in Gainesville, VA.[6]

Shortly after University of San Diego invited Mozilo to be the keynote speaker a conference for “sustainable real estate,” DisinviteMozilo.com was created in protest on January 10, 2008. Mozilo pulled out six days later. Shortly after that, Congress invited Mozilo to testify about his compensation.

Mozilo testified before the United States House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on March 7, 2008, calling reports of their pay “grossly exaggerated” in some instances and pointing out that they lost millions as well. He defended the pay: The compensation was a function of how the company did ahead of the mortgage crisis.[7]

[edit] Insider Sales

Over many years, Mozilo sold hundreds of millions of dollars in stock personally[8], even while publicly touting the stock and using shareholder funds to buy back stock to support the share price.

[edit] E-mail Controversy

In May 2008, Mozilo made the news by accidentally hitting “reply” instead of “forward” in response to an e-mail from a CountryWide customer under mortgage stress.

“This is unbelievable. Most of these letters now have the same wording. Obviously they are being counseled by some other person or by the internet. Disgusting.”[9]

[edit] “Friends of Angelo” VIP program

Further information: Countrywide financial political loan scandal

In June 2008 Conde Nast Portfolio reported that several influential lawmakers and politicians, including Senate Banking Committee Chairman Christopher Dodd, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Kent Conrad, and Fannie Mae former CEO Jim Johnson, received favorable mortgage financing from Countrywide by virtue of being “Friends of Angelo.” [10][11]

Senator Dodd received a \$75,000 reduction in mortgage payments from Countrywide at allegedly below-market rates on his Washington, D.C. and Connecticut homes.[10][12] Dodd nonetheless called for stronger regulation of mortgage lenders and proposed that predatory lenders should face criminal charges. [13]

Clinton Jones III, senior counsel of the House Financial Services Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity, and “an adviser to ranking Republican members of Congress responsible for legislation of interest to the financial services industry and of importance to Countrywide.” was given special treatment. Jones is now state director for federal residential-mortgage bundler Freddie Mac. Alphonso Jackson, acting secretary of HUD at the time and long time friend and Texas neighbor of President Bush, received a discounted mortgage for himself and sought one for his daughter. “In 2003, using V.I.P. loans for nearly \$1 million apiece, Franklin Raines, Fannie Mae’s chairman and C.E.O. from 1999 to 2004, twice refinanced his seven-bedroom home, which has a pool and movie theater.” [13]

[edit] See also

- * Subprime mortgage crisis
- * Countrywide financial political loan scandal

[edit] References

1. ^ Countrywide’s Mozilo exits stage a fallen hero – Los Angeles Times
2. ^ LA Biz Observed: *IndyMac taken over
3. ^ Gretchen Morgenson (2007-08-29). “Inside the Countrywide

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/08/26/business/yourmoney/26country.html?hp=&pagewanted=all>. Retrieved on 2007-08-29.

4. ^ Culprits of the Collapse

5. ^ [1]

6. ^ Countrywide Financial Corp Form 8-K, 9/8/2004

7. ^ “Inside Mortgage mess CEOs defend pay”. CNN. 2008-03-07.

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10. ^ a b “Countrywide’s Many ‘Friends’”. Conde Nast Portfolio. 2008-

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11. ^ “Countrywide Friends Got Good Loans”. Wall Street Journal. 7

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12. ^ “Angelo’s Angel”. Wall Street Journal. 2008-06-19.

http://online.wsj.com/article/SB121383295591086669.html?mod=googlenews_wsj.

13. ^ a b “Angelo’s Many ‘Friends’”. [http://www.portfolio.com/news-](http://www.portfolio.com/news-markets/national-news/portfolio/2008/07/16/Countrywide-Deals-Exposed?print=true)

[markets/national-news/portfolio/2008/07/16/Countrywide-Deals-Exposed?print=true](http://www.portfolio.com/news-markets/national-news/portfolio/2008/07/16/Countrywide-Deals-Exposed?print=true).

[edit] External links

* Businessweek Biography

* Forbes 2006 information

* Forbes 2005 information

* Business Biography, answers.com

* Bloomberg News Video

* Official Countrywide Biography

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Categories: 1938 births | Living people | People from New York City | American businesspeople | American chief executives | American bankers | Italian-Americans | American Roman Catholics | Businesspeople in real estate | Fordham University alumni | United States housing bubble

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angelo_Mozilo

American International Group

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Semi-protected

“AIG” redirects here. For other uses, see AIG (disambiguation).

This event documents a current event. Information may change rapidly as the event progresses.

American International Group, Inc.

Type Public (NYSE: AIG)

Founded 1919 in Shanghai, China

Founder(s) Cornelius Vander Starr

Headquarters Flag of the United States American International Building

New York City, New York

Area served Worldwide

Key people Edward M. Liddy (Chairman and CEO)

David L. Herzog (CFO and EVP)

Industry Insurance, financial services

Products Insurance annuities, mutual funds

Market cap US\$ 941.76 million (March 6, 2009) [1]

Revenue ? US\$ 110.064 billion (2008) [2]

Operating income ? US\$ -106.761 billion (2008) [2]

Net income ? US\$ -99.289 billion (2008) [2]

Total assets ? US\$ 860.418 billion (2008) [2]

Total equity ? US\$ 52.710 billion (2008) [2]

Employees 116,000 (2008) [2]

Website AIG.com

American International Group, Inc. (AIG) (NYSE: AIG) is a major

American insurance corporation based at the American International Building in New York City. The British headquarters are located on Fenchurch Street in London, continental Europe operations are based in La Défense, Paris, and its Asian HQ is in Hong Kong. According to the 2008 Forbes Global 2000 list, AIG was the 18th-largest public company in the world. It was on the Dow Jones Industrial Average from April 8, 2004 to September 22, 2008.

It suffered from a liquidity crisis after its credit ratings were downgraded below “AA” levels, and the Federal Reserve Bank on September 16, 2008, created an \$85 billion credit facility to enable the company to meet collateral and other cash obligations, at the cost to AIG of the issuance of a stock warrant to the Federal Reserve Bank for 79.9% of the equity of AIG. In November 2008 the U.S. government revised its loan package to the company, increasing the total amount to \$152 billion. AIG is attempting to sell assets to repay the loans. So far the U.S. government has given the company over \$170 billion.

Contents

[hide]

* 1 History

* 2 Financial crisis

o 2.1 Chronology of September 2008 liquidity crisis

o 2.2 Federal Reserve bailout

o 2.3 Additional Bailouts of 2008

o 2.4 Amounts paid to counterparties using bailout funds

o 2.5 Post-bailout spending

o 2.6 Settlement of credit default swaps

o 2.7 Attempts to sell assets

o 2.8 Record losses

o 2.9 2009 bonus payments

* 3 Business

o 3.1 Auto insurance

* 4 International holdings

o 4.1 Australia

o 4.2 China

+ 4.2.1 Hong Kong

- o 4.3 India
- o 4.4 Indonesia
- o 4.5 Pakistan
- o 4.6 Philippines
- o 4.7 Singapore
- o 4.8 United Kingdom
- * 5 Insurance holdings by state
 - o 5.1 California
 - o 5.2 Pennsylvania
 - o 5.3 West Virginia
- * 6 Holdings
 - o 6.1 Mortgage lending
 - o 6.2 Aerospace
 - o 6.3 Real estate
 - o 6.4 Telecommunications
 - o 6.5 Ports
 - o 6.6 Skiing
- * 7 Other holdings
 - o 7.1 Subsidiary Holdings
- * 8 Litigation
 - o 8.1 Accounting fraud claims
- * 9 Corporate governance
 - o 9.1 Board of directors
- * 10 See also
- * 11 Notes
- * 12 References and further reading
- * 13 External links

History

The American International Building in lower Manhattan

AIG's history dates back to 1919, when Cornelius Vander Starr established an insurance agency in Shanghai, China. Starr was the first Westerner in Shanghai to sell insurance to the Chinese, which he continued to do until AIG left China in early 1949—as Mao Zedong led the advance of the Communist People's Liberation Army on Shanghai. [3][4] Starr then moved the company headquarters to its current home in New York City.[5] The company went on to expand, often through

subsidiaries, into other markets, including other parts of Asia, Latin America, Europe, and the Middle East.[6]

In 1962, Starr gave management of the company's lagging U.S. holdings to Maurice R. "Hank" Greenberg, who shifted its focus from personal insurance to high-margin corporate coverage. Greenberg focused on selling insurance through independent brokers rather than agents to eliminate agent salaries. Using brokers, AIG could price insurance according to its potential return even if it suffered decreased sales of certain products for great lengths of time with very little extra expense. In 1968, Starr named Greenberg his successor. The company went public in 1969.[7]

In the mid-2000s AIG became embroiled in a series of fraud investigations conducted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, U.S. Justice Department, and New York State Attorney General's Office. Greenberg was ousted amid an accounting scandal in February 2005; he is still fighting civil charges being pursued by New York state.[8][9] The New York Attorney General's investigation led to a \$1.6 billion fine for AIG and criminal charges for some of its executives.[10] ***Greenberg was succeeded as CEO by Martin J. Sullivan, who had begun his career at AIG as a clerk in its London office in 1970.[11]***

On June 15, 2008, under intense pressure due to financial losses and a falling stock price, Sullivan resigned and was replaced by Robert B. Willumstad, Chairman of the AIG Board of Directors since 2006. Willumstad was forced to step down and was replaced by Edward M. Liddy on September 17, 2008.[12]

Financial crisis

Further information: Subprime mortgage crisis, Financial crisis of 2007–2009, and Liquidity crisis of September 2008

Chronology of September 2008 liquidity crisis

On September 16, 2008, AIG suffered a liquidity crisis following the downgrade of its credit rating. Industry practice permits firms with high credit ratings to enter swaps with limited margin. When its credit rating

was downgraded, the company was required to post collateral with its trading counter-parties, and this led to a liquidity crisis. AIG's London unit sold credit protection in the form of credit default swaps (CDSs) on collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) that had declined in value.[13] The United States Federal Reserve, to prevent the company's collapse, and in order for AIG to meet its obligations to post additional collateral to credit default swap trading partners, announced the creation of a secured credit facility of up to US\$85 billion, secured by the assets of AIG subsidiaries, in exchange for warrants for a 79.9% equity stake, the right to suspend dividends to previously issued common and preferred stock.[11][14][15] AIG announced the same day that its board accepted the terms of the Federal Reserve Bank's rescue package and secured credit facility.[16] This was the largest government bailout of a private company in U.S. history, though smaller than the bailout of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac a week earlier.[17][18]

AIG's share prices fell over 95% to just \$1.25 on September 16, 2008, from a 52-week high of \$70.13. The company reported over \$13.2 billion in losses in the first six months of the year.[19][20] The AIG Financial Products division headed by Joseph Cassano had entered into credit default swaps to insure \$441 billion worth of securities originally rated AAA. Of those securities, \$57.8 billion were structured debt securities backed by subprime loans.[21] CNN named Cassano as one of the "Ten Most Wanted: Culprits" of the 2008 financial collapse in the United States.[22]

As Lehman Brothers (the largest bankruptcy in U.S. history) suffered a major decline in share price, investors began comparing the types of securities held by AIG and Lehman, and found that AIG had valued its Alt-A and sub-prime mortgage-backed securities at 1.7 to 2 times the rates used by Lehman.[19] On September 14, 2008, AIG announced it was considering selling its aircraft leasing division, International Lease Finance Corporation, in an effort to raise necessary capital for the company.[19] The Federal Reserve has hired Morgan Stanley to determine if there are systemic risks to a failing AIG, and has asked private entities to supply short-term bridge loans to the company. In the meantime, New York regulators have approved AIG for \$20 billion

in borrowing from its subsidiaries.[23][24]

On September 16, AIG's stock dropped 60 percent at the market's opening.[25] The Federal Reserve continued to meet that day with major Wall Street investment firms to broker a deal to create a \$75 billion line of credit to the company.[26] Rating agencies Moody's and Standard and Poor's downgraded their credit ratings on AIG's credit on concerns over continuing losses on mortgage-backed securities, forcing the company to deliver collateral of over \$10 billion to certain creditors. [27][26] The New York Times later reported that talks on Wall Street had broken down and AIG may file for bankruptcy protection on Wednesday, September 17.[28] Just before the bailout by the US Federal Reserve, AIG former CEO Maurice (Hank) Greenberg sent an impassioned letter to AIG CEO Robert B. Willumstad offering his assistance in any way possible, ccing the Board of Directors. His offer was rebuffed.[29]

Federal Reserve bailout

On the evening of September 16, 2008, the Federal Reserve Bank's Board of Governors announced that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had been authorized to create a 24-month credit-liquidity facility from which AIG may draw up to \$85 billion. The loan is collateralized by the assets of AIG, including its non-regulated subsidiaries and the stock of "substantially all" its regulated subsidiaries, and has an interest rate of 850 basis points over the three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) (i.e., LIBOR plus 8.5%). In exchange for the credit facility, the U.S. government will receive warrants for a 79.9 percent equity stake in AIG, and has the right to suspend the payment of dividends to AIG common and preferred shareholders.[11][15] The credit facility was created under the auspices of Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act. [15][30][31] AIG's board of directors announced approval of the loan transaction in a press release the same day. The announcement did not comment on the issuance of a warrant for 79.9% of AIG's equity, but the AIG 8-K filing of September 18, 2008, reporting the transaction to the Securities and Exchange Commission stated that a warrant for 79.9% of AIG shares had been issued to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve.[32][16][11] AIG drew down US\$ 28 billion of the credit-

liquidity facility on September 17, 2008.[33] On September 22, 2008, AIG was officially removed from the Dow Jones Industrial Average.[34] An additional \$37.8 billion loan was extended in October. As of October 24, AIG has drawn a total of \$90.3 billion from the emergency loan, of a total \$122.8 billion.[35]

Maurice Greenberg, former CEO of AIG, on September 17, 2008, characterized the bailout as a nationalization of AIG. He also stated: he was “bewildered” by the situation and was at a loss over how the entire situation got out of control as it did.[36] On September 17, 2008, Federal Reserve Bank chair Ben Bernanke asked Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson join him, to call on members of Congress, to describe the need for case for a congressionally authorized bailout of the nation’s banking system. Weeks later, Congress approved the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008.

Bernanke said to Paulson on September 17:[37]

We can’t keep doing this, both because we at the Fed don’t have the necessary resources and for reasons of democratic legitimacy, it’s important that the Congress come in and take control of the situation.

Additional Bailouts of 2008

On October 9, 2008, the company borrowed an additional \$37.8 billion via a second secured asset credit facility created by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY).[38] From mid September till early November, AIG’s credit-default spreads were steadily rising, implying the company was heading for default.[39]

On November 10, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced it would purchase \$40 billion in newly issued AIG senior preferred stock, under the authority of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act’s Troubled Asset Relief Program.[40][41][42] The FRBNY announced that it would modify the September 16th secured credit facility; the Treasury investment would permit a reduction in its size from \$85 billion to \$60 billion, and that the FRBNY would extend the life of the facility from three to five years, and change the interest rate from 8.5% plus the three-month

London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for the total credit facility, to 3% plus LIBOR for funds drawn down, and 0.75% plus LIBOR for funds not drawn, and that AIG would create two off- balance-sheet Limited Liability Companies (LLC) to hold AIG assets: one will act as an AIG Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Facility and the second to act as an AIG Collateralized Debt Obligations Facility.[42][40] Federal officials said the \$40 billion investment would ultimately permit the government to reduce the total exposure to AIG to \$112 billion from \$152 billion.[40]

Amounts paid to counterparties using bailout funds

A key aspect of the AIG scandal is that over \$100 billion taxpayer dollars have been channeled through AIG to major global financial institutions that have already received separate, significant bailout dollars in many cases. In other words, funds are provided to AIG by the U.S. government so that it can pay other companies, in effect making it a “bailout clearinghouse.” Members of the U.S. Congress demanded that AIG indicate to whom it is distributing taxpayer bailout funds and to what extent these trading partners are sharing in losses.[43]

As an insurer, AIG pays out claims to third parties based on various types of financial contracts, including derivatives like credit default swaps. Depending on the contract, it may be required to post (i.e., obtain and deposit) a certain amount of cash collateral, a proximate cause for the initial bailout. In addition, AIG insures many types of financial assets for all types of companies and governments. If the insurance on these assets were canceled due to an AIG failure, the assets and the institutions holding them would be at risk of credit rating downgrades and related asset markdowns. A concern is that the vicious cycle of credit rating downgrades, mark-to-market accounting adjustments, and asset fire sales that have been a hallmark of this crisis (i.e., forced deleveraging) would be made worse by an AIG failure. Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke stated in March 2009: “We had no choice but to try to stabilize the system because of the implications that the [AIG] failure would have had for the broad economic system. We know that failure of major financial firms in a financial crisis can be disastrous for

the economy.”[44]

Key institutions receiving additional bailout funds channeled through AIG included a “who’s who” of major global institutions.[45] This included \$12.9 billion paid to Goldman Sachs, which reported a profit of \$2.3 billion for 2008.[46] A list of the amounts by country and counterparty is here: Business Week – List of Counterparties and Payouts

Post-bailout spending

The following week (of September bailout), AIG executives participated in a lavish California retreat which cost \$444,000 and featured spa treatments, banquets, and golf outings.[47][48]

It was reported that the trip was a reward for top-performing life-insurance agents planned before the bailout.[49] Less than 24 hours after the news of the party was first reported by the media, it was reported that the Federal Reserve had agreed to give AIG an additional loan of up to \$37.8 billion. [50]

AP reported on October 17 that AIG executives spent \$86,000 on a luxurious English hunting trip. News of the lavish spending came just days after AIG received an additional \$37.8 billion loan from the Federal Reserve, on top of a previous \$85 billion emergency loan granted the month before. Regarding the hunting trip, the company responded, “We regret that this event was not canceled.”[51]

An October 30, 2008 article from CNBC reported that AIG had already drawn upon \$90 billion of the \$123 billion allocated for loans.[52]

On November 10, 2008, just a few days before renegotiating another bailout with the US Government for \$40 billion, ABC News reported that AIG spent \$343,000 on a trip to a lavish resort in Phoenix, Arizona. [53]

Settlement of credit default swaps

On October 22, 2008, those creditors of Lehman Brothers who bought

credit default swaps to hedge them against Lehman bankruptcy settled those accounts. The net payments were \$5.2 billion^[54] even though initial estimates of the amount of the settlement were between \$100 billion and \$400 billion.^[55]

On March 15, 2009, under mounting pressure from Congress and after consultation with the Federal Reserve, AIG disclosed a list of major recipients of collateral postings and payments under credit default swaps, guaranteed investment plans, and securities lending agreements.^[56] During December 2008, AIG paid \$18.7 billion to various financial institutions, including Goldman Sachs and Société Générale to retire obligations related to credit default swaps (CDS). As much as \$53.5 billion related to swap payouts are part of the bailout.^[57]

Attempts to sell assets

AIG is attempting to sell assets to pay off its government loans. However a global fall in the valuation of insurance businesses, and the weakening financial condition of potential bidders, has put this process in doubt. If the U.S. government decides to continue to protect the company from falling into bankruptcy, it may have to take the assets itself in exchange for writing off the loans, or offer further direct financial support.^[58]

Record losses

The lobby of AIG's headquarters in the American International Building.

On March 2, 2009, AIG reported a fourth quarter loss of \$61.7bn (£43bn) for the final three months of 2008. This was the largest quarterly loss in corporate history.^[59] The announcement of the loss had an impact on morning trading in Europe and Asia, with the FTSE100, DAX and Nikkei all suffering sharp falls. In the US the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell to below 7000 points, a twelve-year low.^[60]^[61] The news of the loss came the day after the U.S. Treasury Department had confirmed that AIG was to get an additional \$30 billion in aid, on top of the \$150 billion it has already received.^[62] The Treasury Department suggested that the

potential losses to the US and global economy would be 'extremely high' if it were to collapse[63] and has suggested that if in future there is no improvement, it will invest more money into the company, as it is unwilling to allow it to fail.[64] The firm's position as not just a domestic insurer, but also one for small businesses and many listed firms, has prompted US officials to suggest its demise could be 'disastrous' and the Federal Reserve said that AIG posed a 'system risk' to the global economy.[65] The fourth quarter result meant the company made a \$99.29 billion loss for the whole of 2008,[66] with five consecutive quarters of losses costing the company well over \$100 billion.[67] In a testimony before the Senate Budget Committee on March 3, 2009, the Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke stated that "AIG exploited a huge gap in the regulatory system," ... and "to nobody's surprise, made irresponsible bets and took huge losses".[68]

2009 bonus payments

Main article: AIG bonus payments controversy

In March 2009, AIG announced that they were paying out \$165 million in executive bonuses. Total bonuses for the financial unit could reach \$450 million and bonuses for the entire company could reach \$1.2 billion.[69] This quickly led to what many label a "populist outrage." [70] President Barack Obama responded to the planned bailouts by saying "[I]t's hard to understand how derivative traders at A.I.G. warranted any bonuses, much less \$165 million in extra pay. How do they justify this outrage to the taxpayers who are keeping the company afloat?" and "In the last six months, A.I.G. has received substantial sums from the U.S. Treasury. I've asked Secretary Geithner to use that leverage and pursue every legal avenue to block these bonuses and make the American taxpayers whole." [71]

Politicians on both sides of the Congressional aisle reacted with outrage to the planned bailouts. Senator Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa) said "I would suggest the first thing that would make me feel a little bit better toward them if they'd follow the Japanese example and come before the American people and take that deep bow and say, I'm sorry, and then either do one of two things: resign or go commit suicide." [72]

Senator Chuck Schumer (D-New York) accused AIG of “Alice in Wonderland business practices” and said “It boggles the mind.” He has threatened to tax the bonuses at up to 100%.[73] Senator Richard Shelby (R-Alabama) said “These people brought this on themselves. Now you’re rewarding failure. A lot of these people should be fired, not awarded bonuses. This is horrible. It’s outrageous.”[74] Senator Mitch McConnell (R-Kentucky) echoed his comments, saying “This is an outrage.”[75] Senator Jon Tester (D-Montana) said “This is ridiculous.” and AIG executives “need to understand that the only reason they even have a job is because of the taxpayers.”[76] Senator Dick Durbin (D-Illinois) said “I’ve had it.” and “The fact that they continue to do it while we pour in billions of dollars is undefensible.”[77]

Representative Barney Frank (D-Massachusetts), Chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, said paying these bonuses would be “rewarding incompetence”[78] and “These people may have a right to their bonuses. They don’t have a right to their jobs forever.”[79] Representative Mark Kirk (R-Illinois) said “AIG should not be on welfare from Uncle Sam, and yet paying bonuses and transferring a considerable amount of taxpayer funds to entities overseas.”[80] Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke said “It makes me angry. I slammed the phone more than a few times on discussing AIG.”[81] Lawrence Summers, Director of the National Economic Council, said “The easy thing would be to just say, you know, ‘Off with their heads,’ and violate the contracts.”[82] Austan Goolsbee, of the Council of Economic Advisers said “I don’t know why they would follow a policy that’s really not sensible, is obviously going to ignite the ire of millions of people.” and “You worry about that backlash.”[83]

Political commentators and journalists have expressed an equally bipartisan outrage.[84][85][86][87][88][89][90][91][92][93][94]

Business

In the United States, AIG is the largest underwriter of commercial and industrial insurance, and AIG American General is a top-ranked life insurer..[citation needed]

Auto insurance

AIG sold auto insurance policies through its subsidiary unit, AIG Direct (aka aigdirect.com). The policies they offered included insurance for private automobiles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles and commercial vehicles.

AIG purchased the remaining 39% that it did not own of online auto insurance specialist 21st Century Insurance in 2007 for \$749 million.[95] With the failure of the parent company and the continuing recession in late 2008, AIG rebranded its insurance unit to 21st Century Insurance. [96][97]

International holdings

Australia

AIG Life (Australia) underwrites over one million life insurance policies in Australia held through industry pension plans. The general insurance arm offers mainly corporate insurance and is among the top 10 insurers in Australia.[98]

China

AIG owns 19.8% of People's Insurance Company of China (PICC) through direct and indirect holdings. PICC P&C[clarification needed] is China's largest insurer of casualty insurance.[citation needed]

AIG owns a controlling share pack of Beijing PanAm International Aviation Academy or BPIAA. BPIAA was established in 2004 as the largest privately-owned flight training academy in China. Its bases located in Wuhai, Bautou, Shijajuan and Handan. In 2008, following the global crisis and economic recession, BPIAA has stopped its operation awaiting company re-purchase from other, more capable investors.

Hong Kong

AIG's American International Assurance operations include 2.2 million

policy holders.[99]

India

AIG is the minority partner with the Tata Group in two insurance companies in India, holding 26 percent each in Tata AIG Life Insurance Co Ltd and Tata AIG General Insurance Co Ltd.[100]

Indonesia

There are three companies under AIG brands in Indonesia: AIG LIFE; AIA, which sells life insurance; and AIU, which sells general insurance. AIG LIFE currently is voted the best insurance company in Indonesia by the Bisnis Indonesia newspaper. In Indonesia, various major banks, both international and local, are part of their distribution channel, such as ABN AMRO (now RBS bank), Bank Central Asia (one of the biggest banks in Indonesia), and Commonwealth Bank.

Pakistan

Principal office is in Karachi and branch offices are in Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Faisalabad and Sialkot. Selling automobile insurance in Pakistan since 1949.

Philippines

AIG owns Philippine American Life and General Insurance Company (Philamlife), the Philippines' biggest insurance company. It has a total asset of P170 billion (\$3.6 billion). Philamlife serves over a million customers and maintains the widest network of over 200 offices and sales agencies nationwide.[101]

Philamlife, on October 3, 2008, announced it is among the assets being sold by AIG to pay off debt to the U.S. government: "it had been identified for possible divestment along with some of its affiliates." AIG identified Philamlife as one of "extremely valuable" assets intended for sale. Philamlife president and CEO Jose Cuisia Jr. said in a statement:

“Philamlife remains to be (a) stable and strongly capitalized organization. Our policy owners and clients can be assured that their interests are protected because of the company’s financial strength. A change of ownership will not in anyway diminish policy owners’ benefits and security. We will remain focused on daily execution of our business and continue to provide our policy owners and clients with the highest levels of service. Philamlife, the largest and most profitable insurance company in the country and the undisputed market leader for over 60 years, is a crown jewel for AIG and will surely attract local and international interest.”[102] Cuisia said groups expressed interest to buy Philamlife, including the Yuchengco family which owns Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation. Another possible contender is the formidable Ayala Corporation that owns Bank of the Philippine Islands, Globe Telecom, and Ayala Land among others. Philamlife has total assets of 170 billion pesos (\$3.6 billion), also has interests in banking, asset management and outsourcing.[103] But contrary to the report, Philamlife doesn’t have any interest on AIG BPSI, an AIG owned outsourcing company based in the Philippines, that services other subsidiary companies of AIG like American General and others.

Singapore

AIA Singapore is a wholly owned subsidiary of AIG in Singapore. It has more than two million policies in force, more than 3,800 financial services consultants and 800 employees in its Singapore offices. General manager Mark O’Dell resigned on September 18, 2008 in response to policy holders queuing up to cash in their policies in the face of concern of the future of AIG.[104]

United Kingdom

AIG operates in the UK with the brands AIG UK, AIG Life and AIG Direct. It has about 3,000 employees, and sponsored the Manchester United football club, paying them the largest amount by a sponsor in history.[105]

In response to redemption demands, AIG Life (UK) suspended redemptions of its AIG Premier Bond money market fund on

September 19, 2008 in order to provide an orderly withdrawal of assets.

[106]

Insurance holdings by state

California

AIG owns more than two dozen companies licensed to offer insurance in California, according to the California Insurance Commissioner. They include 21st Century Casualty Co.; 21st Century Insurance Co.; AIG Casualty Co.; AIG Centennial Insurance Co.; AIG Premier Insurance Co.; AIU Insurance Co.; American General Indemnity Co.; American Home Assurance Co.; American International Insurance Co. of California Inc.; Birmingham Fire Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania; Commerce And Industry Insurance Co.; GE Auto & Home Assurance Co.; GE Indemnity Insurance Co.; Granite State Insurance Co.; Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.; Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania; Landmark Insurance Co.; National Union Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa; New Hampshire Insurance Co.; Pacific Assurance; Putnam Reinsurance Co.; Transatlantic Reinsurance Co.; United Guaranty Commercial Insurance Co. of North Carolina; United Guaranty Credit Insurance Co.; United Guaranty Residential Insurance Co.; and Yosemite Insurance Co.[107]

Pennsylvania

Twenty AIG subsidiaries are licensed to do business in Pennsylvania, including National Union Fire Insurance Co. in Pittsburgh, believed to be the second largest AIG underwriter in the nation. Other subsidiaries include New Hampshire Insurance, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Granite State Insurance and New Hampshire Indemnity. [108]

West Virginia

AIG writes property and casualty insurance, life and annuity, and workers' compensation insurance in West Virginia. It has 4.7% of the life insurance market and 2.7% of the property and casualty market, as

of the end of 2007.[109].

Holdings

Mortgage lending

Since 2001 AIG has owned American General Finance Inc., an Evansville, Indiana firm with \$29 billion of mortgage backed assets and more than 1,500 branches nationwide.[110][111]

Aerospace

AIG owns International Lease Finance Corporation (ILFC) , the world's largest aircraft leasing company, with hundreds of aircraft including the full range of Boeing and Airbus jetliners, as well as the McDonnell Douglas MD-11 and MD-80 Series. Total assets under lease are \$55 billion as of June 30, 2008. Estimates of its value range from \$5 billion to \$14 billion based on a comparison with rivals.[112][113]

AIG was one of the owners of London City Airport, along with GE and Credit Suisse. The airport was purchased for £750m in 2006 and AIG reportedly sold its 50% stake for an undisclosed sum on September 30, 2008.[citation needed]

Real estate

AIG/Lincoln was established in 1997 as a strategic partnership between AIG Global Real Estate Investment Corporation, New York, a subsidiary of AIG – American International Group, New York, and Lincoln Property Company, a Dallas based commercial real estate manager.[114].[115]. It has developed or is currently developing over 2.2 million square meters of real estate in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Austria and Russia.[citation needed]

Telecommunications

As of August 2007, AIG Investments (through its member company AIG Capital Partners, Inc.) acquired a 90% stake in Bulgarian

Telecommunications Company (BTC) from Viva Ventures Holding GmbH and certain minority shareholders. At the time, the estimated value of BTC was 1.7 billion euros (\$2.3 billion).[116]

Ports

As of March 16, 2007, AIG Investments, a division of AIG, completed the purchase of 100% of the stock of P&O Ports North America from Dubai-based Dubai Ports World. At the time, the estimated price was \$700m, though AIG did not disclose the exact figure because the number was too low to be deemed significant to the company's asset base.[117]

On July 2, 2007, Marine Terminals Corporation became part of the AIG Global Investment Group through its acquisition by AIG Highstar Capital. MTC provides the shipping community with a comprehensive network of stevedoring, terminal operating and related cargo handling services. Terms were not disclosed.[118]

Skiing

AIG owns Stowe Mountain Resort, its only ski business.

AIG's connection to Stowe started when C.V. Starr, the company's founder, invested in the resort in 1946. A \$300m, 10 year expansion was started in 2005.[119]

Other holdings

AIG owns Ocean Finance, a British provider of home owner loans, mortgages and remortgages. [120]

AIG is the principal sponsor of English football team Manchester United[121] and the Japan Open Tennis Championships[citation needed].

Subsidiary Holdings

* AIG American General Life Companies

- * AIG Annuity Insurance Company
- * AIG UK Limited
- * AIG Financial Products Corp.
- * AIG Hawaii Insurance Company, Inc.
- * AIG Investments
 - o Utilities, Inc.
- * AIG Retirement Services, Inc.
 - o AIG SunAmerica Life Assurance Company
 - o The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company
- * American General Finance Corporation
- * American Life Insurance Company
- * Brazos Capital Management, L.P., a mutual fund manager[122]
- * HSB Group, Inc., a specialty insurance company[123]
- * International Lease Finance Corporation
- * Lexington Insurance Company
- * SunAmerica Ventures, Inc.
 - o AIG Financial Advisors
- * Transatlantic Holdings, Inc.
 - o Transatlantic Re (Brasil) Ltda.
 - o Transatlantic Reinsurance Company (NYSE: TRH), 58% owned by AIG[124]
- * United Guaranty Corporation

Litigation

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding reliable references (ideally, using inline citations). Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (September 2008)

In November 2004, AIG reached US\$126 million settlement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Justice Department partly resolving a number of regulatory matters, but the company still must cooperate with investigators continuing to probe the sale of a non-traditional insurance product[125].

On June 11, 2008, three stockholders, collectively owning 4% of the outstanding stock of AIG, delivered a letter to the Board of Directors of AIG seeking to oust CEO Martin Sullivan and make certain other

management and Board of Directors changes. This letter was the latest volley in what the Wall Street Journal deemed a “public spat” between the Company’s Board and management, on the one hand, and its key stockholders, and former CEO Maurice “Hank” Greenberg on the other hand. [126]

Accounting fraud claims

On October 14, 2004 the New York State Office of Attorney General Eliot Spitzer announced that it had commenced a civil action against ***Marsh & McLennan Companies*** for steering clients to preferred insurers with whom the company maintained lucrative payoff agreements, and for soliciting rigged bids for insurance contracts from the insurers. The Attorney General announced in a release that two AIG executives pleaded guilty to criminal charges in connection with this illegal course of conduct. In early May 2005, AIG restated its financial position and issued a reduction in book value of USD \$2.7 billion, a 3.3 percent reduction in net worth.

On February 9, 2006, AIG and the New York State Attorney General’s office agreed to a settlement in which AIG would pay a fine of \$1.6 billion.[127]

There is an ongoing fraud investigation that has been launched by the FBI after the collapse in stock price.[128]

Corporate governance

Board of directors

* Edward M. Liddy – Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, American International Group

* Stephen F. Bollenback – Former Co-Chairman and CEO, Hilton Hotels Corporation

* Martin S. Feldstein – Professor of Economics, Harvard University

* George L. Miles – President and Chief Executive Officer, WQED Multimedia

- * Morris W. Offit – Chairman, Offit Capital Advisors LLC
- * Michael H. Sutton – Consultant
- * Fred H. Langhammer – Chairman, Global Affairs, and former CEO of The Estee Lauder Companies, Inc.
- * Virginia M. Rometty – Senior Vice President, Global Business Services, IBM Corporation
- * James F. Orr, III – Chairman of the Board of Trustees, The Rockefeller Foundation
- * Edmund S.W. Tse – Senior Vice Chairman, Life Insurance, American International Group
- * Suzanne Nora Johnson

See also

* For a list of counterparties receiving U.S. taxpayer dollars, see:
Business Week – List of Counterparties and Payouts

- * AIG Advisor Group
- * AIG Retirement
- * Bailout (finance)
- * Global financial crisis of 2008-2009
- * Lemon socialism
- * List of United States insurance companies
- * Planned economy
- * Tsarist autocracy

Notes

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AXA Aviva Bupa China Life Swiss Life Legal & General Old Mutual Prudential Standard Life Scottish Widows metlife

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Cornelius Vander Starr – Maurice R. Greenberg – Martin J. Sullivan – Edward M. Liddy – Joseph Cassano

Insurance

AIG American General – AIG Retirement – Lexington Insurance Company – AIG Korea Insurance – American International Assurance – People's Insurance Company of China

Buildings

American International Building – AIG Tower – American General
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Subprime mortgage crisis – 2008 economic crisis

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[show]

v • d • e

Financial crisis of 2007–2009

Late 2000s recession 2008 G-20 Washington summit APEC Peru 2008

Specific issues

United States housing market correction World food price crisis

Energy crisis (Central Asia) Subprime mortgage crisis (timeline, List of
writedowns) Global financial crisis Automotive industry crisis List of
entities involved (Bankrupt or acquired banks, Bankrupt retailers)

Effects upon museums Banking revelations in Ireland Resurgence of
Keynesianism

By country or area

Belgium Iceland Ireland Latvia Russia Spain Europe Africa

Americas Asia Australasia

Legislation and

policy responses

Banking (Special Provisions) Act 2008 Housing and Economic

Recovery Act of 2008 Commercial Paper Funding Facility Economic
Stimulus Act of 2008 Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008

Troubled Assets Relief Program Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan
Facility Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program 2008 United

Kingdom bank rescue package 2008 Chinese economic stimulus plan
2008 East Asian meetings Anglo Irish Bank Corporation Bill 2009

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Green New Deal
Companies and banking institutions

Company failures

New Century Financial Corporation American Freedom Mortgage

American Home Mortgage Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities

LLC Charter Communications Lehman Brothers (bankruptcy) Linens

‘n Things Mervyns NetBank Terra Securities (scandal) Sentinel

Management Group Washington Mutual Icesave Kaupthing Singer & Friedlander Yamato Life Circuit City Allco Finance Group Waterford Wedgwood Saab Automobile BearingPoint Tweeter Babcock & Brown

Government bailouts
and takeovers

Northern Rock (nationalisation) IndyMac Federal Bank Fannie Mae (takeover) Freddie Mac (takeover) AIG Bradford & Bingley Fortis Glitnir Hypo Real Estate Dexia CL Financial Landsbanki Kaupthing Straumur ING Group Citigroup General Motors Chrysler Bank of America Anglo Irish Bank (nationalisation) Bank of Antigua ACC Capital Holdings (reorganization)

Company acquisitions

Ameriquest Mortgage Countrywide Financial Bear Stearns Alliance & Leicester Merrill Lynch Washington Mutual Derbyshire Building Society Cheshire Building Society HBOS Wachovia Sovereign Bank Barnsley Building Society Scarborough Building Society National City Corp.

Other topics

Alleged frauds
and fraudsters

Stanford Financial Group (Allen Stanford) Fairfield Greenwich Group UBS AG Sean FitzPatrick (Anglo Irish Bank) Kazutsugi Nami (Enten controversy) Nicholas Cosmo Arthur Nadel Marc Dreier Joseph S. Forte Paul Greenwood Stephen Walsh

Proven or
admitted frauds

and fraudsters

Bernard Madoff (Ponzi scheme) Satyam Computer Services (accounting scandal) (Ramalinga Raju)

Related entities

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Reserve System Federal Housing Administration Federal Housing Finance Agency Federal Housing Finance Board Government National Mortgage Association Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight Office of Financial Stability UK Financial Investments Limited Federal Home Loan Banks

Securities involved

and financial markets

Auction rate securities Collateralized debt obligations Collateralized mortgage obligations Credit default swaps Mortgage-backed securities Secondary mortgage market

Related topics : Bailout Credit crunch (credit crisis) Economic bubble Financial contagion Financial crisis Interbank lending market Liquidity crisis

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Major insurance and reinsurance companies

General Insurers

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Companies and banking institutions

Company failures

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LLC Charter Communications Lehman Brothers (bankruptcy) Linens
'n Things Mervyns NetBank Terra Securities (scandal) Sentinel
Management Group Washington Mutual Icesave Kaupthing Singer &
Friedlander Yamato Life Circuit City Allco Finance Group Waterford
Wedgwood Saab Automobile BearingPoint Tweeter Babcock &
Brown

Government bailouts

and takeovers

Northern Rock (nationalisation) IndyMac Federal Bank Fannie Mae
(takeover) Freddie Mac (takeover) AIG Bradford & Bingley Fortis
Glitnir Hypo Real Estate Dexia CL Financial Landsbanki Kaupthing
Straumur ING Group Citigroup General Motors Chrysler Bank of
America Anglo Irish Bank (nationalisation) Bank of Antigua ACC
Capital Holdings (reorganization)

Company acquisitions

Ameriquest Mortgage Countrywide Financial Bear Stearns Alliance &
Leicester Merrill Lynch Washington Mutual Derbyshire Building
Society Cheshire Building Society HBOS Wachovia Sovereign Bank
Barnsley Building Society Scarborough Building Society National City
Corp.

Other topics

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Stanford Financial Group (Allen Stanford) Fairfield Greenwich Group
UBS AG Sean FitzPatrick (Anglo Irish Bank) Kazutsugi Nami (Enten
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Proven or

admitted frauds

and fraudsters

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Related entities

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Association Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight Office of
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Auction rate securities Collateralized debt obligations Collateralized
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[John C. Dugan](#) – comptroller of the currency

[Timothy F. Geithner](#) – secretary

[Soo O. Lee](#) – software specialist

[David H. McCormick](#) – under secretary

[David G. Nason](#) – assistant secretary

[Steven Rattner](#) – auto-industry adviser

[Elizabeth A. Winn](#) – IRS criminal investigator

Other current U.S. Department of the Treasury relationships:

[Comptroller of the Currency](#) – bureau

[Office of Financial Stability](#) – division

U.S. Department of the Treasury past relationships:

[Roger C. Altman](#) – deputy secretary

[Barbara M. Angus](#) – international tax counsel

[Michele Bachmann](#) – tax attorney

[Sheila C. Bair](#) – assistant secretary

[James A. Baker III](#) – secretary

[Bruce Bartlett](#) – deputy assistant secretary for economic policy

[Lloyd Bentsen](#) – secretary

[C. Fred Bergsten](#) – assistant secretary

[M. John Berry](#) – assistant secretary

[Timothy S. Bitsberger](#) – assistant secretary

[Michael Blumenthal](#) – secretary

[W. Michael Blumenthal](#) – secretary

[James E. Boland Jr.](#) – deputy comptroller

[Tara Bradshaw](#) – spokeswoman

Nicholas F. Brady – secretary
Paul J. Browne – chief of staff
Angela Marie Buchanan – secretary
Bill Buck – press secretary for domestic finance
Roland W. Burris – national bank examiner
O. Donaldson Chapoton – assistant secretary
Robert L. Clarke – U.S. comptroller of the currency
John B. Connally Jr. – secretary
Kenneth W. Dam – deputy secretary
Richard G. Darman – deputy secretary
Stuart E. Eizenstat – deputy secretary
Henry H. Fowler – secretary
Michael B.G. Froman – deputy assistant secretary
Timothy F. Geithner – under secretary for international affairs
Gary G. Gensler – assistant secretary
Robert A. Gerard – assistant secretary
Robert R. Glauber – under secretary of the treasury for finance
Terence C. Golden – assistant secretary
Joshua Gotbaum – assistant secretary
Bryce L. Harlow – assistant secretary
Arnold I. Havens – general counsel
John M. Hennessy – assistant secretary
Robert F. Higgins – assistant to the head of the international division
Edith E. Holiday – general counsel
Neel T. Kashkari – assistant secretary for international affairs
Francis A. Keating – assistant secretary
Raymond W. Kelly – undersecretary for enforcement
Nancy Killefer – assistant secretary
G. Gordon Liddy – special assistant to the secretary
Andrew Lyon – deputy assistant secretary
Charles E. McLure – deputy assistant secretary for tax analysis
Andrew William Mellon – secretary
G. William Miller – secretary
Henry Morgenthau Jr. – secretary
David C. Mulford – under secretary & assistant secretary
George Munoz – CFO & assistant secretary
Frank N. Newman – deputy secretary
Paul H. O'Neill – secretary
Katherine D. Ortega – treasurer
Henry M. Paulson Jr. – secretary
Donald T. Regan – secretary
Emmett J. Rice – acting director, office of developing nations
John F.W. Rogers – assistant secretary
Robert E. Rubin – secretary
Lee Sachs – assistant secretary
George P. Shultz – secretary
William E. Simon – secretary
Christopher A. Smith – chief of staff
John W. Snow – secretary
Robert K. Steel – undersecretary
Joshua L. Steiner – chief of staff
C. Eugene Steuerle – deputy assistant secretary
Lawrence H. Summers – secretary
Richard F. Syron – deputy assistant secretary

[John B. Taylor](#) – undersecretary of treasury

[Margaret D. Tutwiler](#) – assistant secretary

[John R. Vogt](#) – deputy assistant secretary

[Charles E. Walker](#) – deputy secretary

[Murray L. Weidenbaum](#) – assistant secretary for economic policy

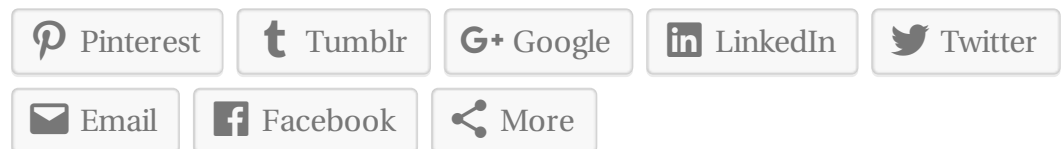
[Olin L. Wethington](#) – assistant secretary

<http://www.muckety.com/U-S-Department-of-the-Treasury/5001905.muckety>

It does just about get on my last nerve that these hundreds of billions of dollars and in some cases trillions of dollars worth of bailouts are being done to save companies that will ultimately fail because their fundamental core businesses have been compromised by their leverage and securitization practices. The necessary changes to that process are not being mandated, nor are they being done voluntarily by the businesses involved. [and why does it require five crates of paperwork in America in order to be homeless “officially” and get any help for it when AIG and Citigroup can make a phone call and have a blank check into our Treasury?

What kind of America is that? – my thoughts] – cricketdiane

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18
Wednesday
Mar 2009

Chris Dodd just mentioned that Senate member Baucus and others are constructing protection for the bankers and executives to make “clawbacks” impossible –

did he speak the truth of it? *– US / Global* *Economic Crisis*

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS

LEAVE A COMMENT

On CNN, Wolf Blitzer, 5.40 P.m., 03-18-09 with Chris Dodd –

Tags

accounting principles,
bailouts, banking,
bankruptcy, banks,
bondholders, bonds,
budget deficits, Bush
economics, Business,
collateralized debt
obligations, Creating
Solutions for America,
credit crunch crisis,
credit default swaps,
credit derivatives,
Cricket D, cricket diane,
Cricket Diane C
Phillips, Cricket Diane
C Sparky Phillips,
Cricket Diane Designs,
Cricket House Studios,
cricketdiane,
CricketHouseStudios,
currencies, currency
values, Current
Economic Info Sources,
Democracy, depression,
diane c phillips,
Economic depression,
economic statistics and
analysis, Economics,
Economy, Federal
government, financial

I think Chris Dodd just said that Baucus and others on the Senate Committee were currently constructing language that will make it impossible to “clawback” from banks across the country (meaning bonuses, perks, benefits and compensation packages, including salaries.)

Now, either that was what he meant to say, in which case someone needs to look into what they are doing to protect the interests of these executives, bankers and “financial engineers” or he mis-spoke and intended to say something else, which needs to be corrected.

The chances are very good, however, that under the circumstances, he spoke the truth about it and that Baucus and others in the Senate committees who can – are writing legislation to protect the interests of their friends.

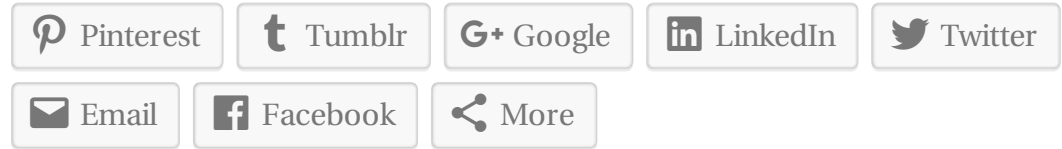
– cricketdiane, 03-18-09

The American public are capable of changing their insurance coverage and other assets out of AIG’s hands to essentially boycott and sanction them or any other company that is engaging in the same poor choices.

It is also easy enough to find out every last individual working for this company, if and when the Congressional members choose to do so. Both in the information publicly published about the company and

government employment, social security and IRS records, as well as certain SEC records, every individual in question has a known identity, including those who have already received excessive compensation and “retention bonuses”.

SHARE THIS:



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*derivatives,
foreclosures, global
economic crisis,
government
corruption, Inventing
Solutions For America,
invest in America,
investing, investment
banking, investments,
macro-economic
future forecasting,
macro-economics,
Macro-economics
future forecasting,
macro-economics |
cricketdiane,
macroeconomics,
Money, Principles of
Economics, Reality-
based Analysis,
recession, Senate,
shareholders,
Solutions, solvency,
statistics, stimulus bill,
stimulus package,
structured investment
vehicles, US currency,
US dollar, US
economic bailout, US
economic crisis, US
Government, US
government policy*

*17 Tuesday
Mar 2009*

*Great info for investors and
other interested parties to
check on securities fraud,*

federal reserves and my thought or two – US economic crisis statistics and reality based fundamentals

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CREATING SOLUTIONS FOR AMERICA, CRICKET D, CRICKET DIANE, CRICKET DIANE C PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE DESIGNS, CRICKET HOUSE STUDIOS, CRICKETDIANE, CRICKETHOUSESTUDIOS, DEMOCRACY, DIANE C PHILLIPS, ECONOMICS, ECONOMY, FREEDOM, FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, GENIUS AT WORK, HOW-TO, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INNOVATION, INTEGRATED THINKING PROCESSES, INTELLIGENCE, MACRO-ECONOMICS, MACRO-ECONOMICS FUTURE FORECASTING, PHYSICS OF CHANGE, PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS, REAL TIME CRISES, REAL-WORLD, REALITY-BASED ANALYSIS, REASONING, RESOURCING, SOLUTIONS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, SPARKY PHILLIPS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, THINKING SKILLS, THOUGHTS, TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY, UNCATEGORIZED, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, US AT HOME - DOMESTIC POLICY, US BILL OF RIGHTS, US CONSTITUTION, US DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, US GOVERNMENT, WORKABLE SOLUTIONS

LEAVE A COMMENT

Public Alert: Unregistered Soliciting Entities (PAUSE)

Tags

*accounting principles,
bailouts, banking,
bankruptcy, banks,
bondholders, bonds,
budget deficits, Bush
economics, Business,
collateralized debt
obligations, Creating
Solutions for America,
credit crunch crisis,
credit default swaps,
credit derivatives,
Cricket D, cricket diane,
Cricket Diane C
Phillips, Cricket Diane
C Sparky Phillips,*

List of Fictitious Governmental Agencies and International Organizations Associated with Soliciting Entities

The SEC receives complaints from investors and others, including foreign securities regulators, about securities solicitations made by entities claiming to offer investments endorsed, approved, or otherwise supported by governmental agencies, including the SEC, or international organizations. As reflected in the SEC's investor alert entitled, "Fake Seals and Phony Numbers: How Fraudsters Try to Look Legit," the SEC does not "approve" or "endorse" any particular securities, issuers, products, services, professional credentials, firms, or individuals, and does not allow private entities to use its government seal. Here is the link to the SEC investor alert:

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/pubs/fakeseals.htm>

The SEC has looked into these complaints and has learned that in many cases, the governmental agencies or international organizations claimed to have lent support to such investments do not exist. In an effort to warn the public about these entities, the SEC is posting the list below. The

Cricket Diane Designs,
 Cricket House Studios,
cricketdiane,
 CricketHouseStudios,
currencies, currency
values, Current
 Economic Info Sources,
 Democracy, depression,
diane c phillips,
 Economic depression,
 economic statistics and
 analysis, Economics,
 Economy, Federal
 government, financial
 derivatives,
 foreclosures, global
 economic crisis,
 government
 corruption, Inventing
 Solutions For America,
 invest in America,
 investing, investment
 banking, investments,
 macro-economic
 future forecasting,
 macro-economics,
 Macro-economics
 future forecasting,
 macro-economics |
cricketdiane,
 macroeconomics,
 Money, Principles of
 Economics, Reality-
 based Analysis,
 recession, Senate,
 shareholders,
 Solutions, solvency,
 statistics, stimulus bill,
 stimulus package,
 structured investment
 vehicles, US currency,
 US dollar, US
 economic bailout, US

SEC will regularly update this list.

You should be aware that this list does not include all fictitious governmental agencies and international organizations. Also, you should understand that the inclusion of a name on this list does not mean that the SEC has concluded that a violation of the US securities laws has occurred or that the SEC has made any judgment about the merits of the securities being offered.

For a list of entities claiming to be registered, licensed and/or located in the United States and that have been the subject of investor complaints [\[click here\]](#) to access PAUSE. To see the official SEC release describing and providing more details about this list, [\[click here\]](#).

If you have information, questions or comments about the entities on this list, please contact oeia@sec.gov or call 202-551-6551.

Name	Comment
The Center for Securities Department 1870 Twin Towers East Martin Luther King Jr. Drive SW Atlanta, GA 30334 Phone: 770-824-0505 Fax: 770-206-2394 and 770-872-5506	
Center For Securities Investigation Department 324 W. Main St. Brighton, MI 48116 Phone: 810-852-1701 Fax: 810-852-1702	
Central Equities Administrators 1201 Main Street, Suite 180 Columbia, SC 29201 Phone: 803-227-0805 Fax: 803-753-9559 Website: http://www.cea-sc.org/	
Central Stock Regulators 3200 West End Avenue Nashville, TN 37203 Phone: 615-349-9977 Fax: 615-250-4897	

Global Compliance Agency

201 S. College St.
Charlotte, NC 28244
Phone: 704-817-0614
Fax: 704-817-0615

**Global Investments
Compliance Center**

5005 Rockside Road
Independence, OH 44131
Phone: 216-220-1600
Fax: 216-220-1601

**Global Securities Crime
Investigators**

7700 Queens Ferry Lane
Dallas, TX 75248

**Global Securities
Protection Agency**

41 Marietta Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 678-954-0522
Fax: 678-954-0523

**International Association
of Transfer Agents**

30 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005

**International Commission
of Securities**

600 Superior Avenue East
Fifth Third Building Suite
1300
Cleveland, OH 44114
Phone: 440-869-9952
Fax: 440-848-2305

1. Onsite inspections conducted over the past year by the Ohio Division of Securities found that no regulatory agency was located at the address given for this entity.

**International Compliance
Assistance Center**

41 S. High St.
Columbus, OH 43215
Phone: 614-947 0105
Fax: 614-947 0106

**International Equities
Administrators**

5865 Ridgeway Center
Parkway, Suite 350
Memphis, TN 38120

Phone: 901-896-0327
Fax: 901-339-0522

**International Fraud
Assessment Agency**
1001 Fourth Ave. Plaza
Seattle, WA 98154
Phone: 206-274-0077
Fax: 206-260-3086

**International Organization
of Transfer and Registrar
Agents**
501 N. Brookhurst Street,
Suite 310
Anaheim, CA 92801
Phone: 714-844-4831
Fax: 714-844-9083
Website:
<http://www.iotra.org/>

**International Securities
Accreditation Authority**
30 E. Broadway
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Phone: 801-618-2100
Fax: 801-618-2119

**International Securities
Administrators**
312 Walnut Street, Suite
1500
Cincinnati, OH 45202
Phone: 513-297-1593
Fax: 513-672-2308

**International Securities
Regulators**
101 Federal Street
Boston, MA 02110
Phone: 617-861-9038
Fax: 617-507-1076

**International Securities
Commission**
1250 E. Apache Blvd.
Tempe, AZ 85281
Phone: 480-240-5726
Fax: 480-240-7129
Website: <http://iscomm.us/>

**International Securities
Validation Division**
251 W. Washington St,
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Phone: 602-926-1312
Fax: 602-926-1313
Website: <http://isvd.us/>

**International Share
Verification Department**

1 W Pack Square
Asheville, NC 28801
Phone: 828-420-0484
Fax: 828-420-0485
Website:
<http://isvdepartment.us/>

**International Shareholders
Compliance Department**

500 N. Michigan Ave., Suite
320
Chicago, Il 60611
Phone: 312-281-0329
Fax: 312-276-4752

**International Stock
Regulators**

2415 East Camelback Road
Phoenix, AZ 85016
Phone: 602-357-1678
Fax: 602-391-2036

1. Onsite inspections
conducted April 30, 2007 by
the State of Arizona
Corporation Commission
found that the purported
regulatory agency was not
located at the address
given for this entity.

**Regulatory Advisory
Commission**

350 S Main St
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Phone: 734-619-0501
Fax: 734-619-0502

**Securities Compliance
Agency**

212 S. Tryon Street
Charlotte, NC 28281
Phone: 704-817-0609
Fax: 704-817-0610

**Securities Regulatory
Agency**

801 W. Main St.
Boise, ID 83702
Phone: 208-906-2310
Fax: 208-906-2311
Website:

<http://securitiesra.us/>

**Securities Regulatory
Authority**

203 Carondelet Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
70130

Phone: 504-210-1576

Fax: 504-210-1577

Website:

<http://srauthority.us/>

**Securities Validation
Department**

600 South Lincoln Avenue
Steamboat Springs, CO
80487

Phone: 970-367-1704

Fax: 970-367-1705

Website:

<http://www.securitiesvd.us/>

<!--The Center for Securities Department

1870 Twin Towers East

Martin Luther King Jr. Drive SW

Atlanta, GA 30334

Phone: 770-824-0505

Fax: 770-206-2394 and 770-872-5506

Website: <http://www.sec-department.org/>

Center For Securities Investigation Department

324 W. Main St.

Brighton, MI 48116

Phone: 810-852-1701

Fax: 810-852-1702

Website: <http://www.csiddepartment.us/>

Central Stock Regulators

3200 West End Avenue

Nashville, TN 37203

Phone: 615-349-9977

Fax: 615-250-4897

Website: <http://www.csr-tn.us/>

Global Compliance Agency

201 S. College St.

Charlotte, NC 28244

Phone: 704-817-0614

Fax: 704-817-0615

Website: <http://www.global-compliance.us/>

Global Investments Compliance Center

5005 Rockside Road

Independence, OH 44131

Phone: 216-220-1600

Fax: 216-220-1601

Website: <http://www.globalinvestmentscc.org/>

Global Securities Crime Investigators

7700 Queens Ferry Lane

Dallas, TX 75248

Website: <http://www.glsci.org/>

Global Securities Protection Agency

41 Marietta Street

Atlanta, GA 30303

Phone: 678-954-0522

Fax: 678-954-0523

Website: <http://www.gspa.us/>

International Association of Transfer Agents

30 Wall Street

New York, NY 10005

Website: <http://www.theiata.org/>

International Commission of Securities

600 Superior Avenue East

Fifth Third Building Suite 1300

Cleveland, OH 44114

Phone: 440-869-9952

Fax: 440-848-2305

Website: <http://www.icsec.us/>

Comments:

1. Onsite inspections conducted over the past year by the Ohio Division of Securities found that no regulatory agency was located at the address given for this entity.

International Compliance Assistance Center

41 S. High St.

Columbus, OH 43215

Phone: 614-947 0105

Fax: 614-947 0106

Website: <http://www.compliance-center.us/>

International Equities Administrators

5865 Ridgeway Center Parkway, Suite 350

Memphis, TN 38120

Phone: 901-896-0327

Fax: 901-339-0522

Website: <http://www.iea-tn.us/>

International Fraud Assessment Agency

1001 Fourth Ave. Plaza

Seattle, WA 98154

Phone: 206-274-0077

Fax: 206-260-3086

Website: <http://www.fraudassessment.org/>

International Securities Accreditation Authority

30 E. Broadway

Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Phone: 801-618-2100

Fax: 801-618-2119

Website: <http://www.isaauthority.us/>

International Securities Administrators

312 Walnut Street, Suite 1500

Cincinnati, OH 45202

Phone: 513-297-1593

Fax: 513-672-2308

Website: <http://www.internationalsecuritiesadministrators.us/>

International Securities Regulators

101 Federal Street

Boston, MA 02110

Phone: 617-861-9038

Fax: 617-507-1076

Website: <http://www.isr-ma.us/>

International Shareholders Compliance Department

500 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 320

Chicago, Il 60611

Phone: 312-281-0329

Fax: 312-276-4752

Website: <http://www.iscd.us/>

International Stock Regulators

2415 East Camelback Road

Phoenix, AZ 85016

Phone: 602-357-1678

Fax: 602-391-2036

Website: <http://www.internationalstockregulators.us/>

Comments:

1. Onsite inspections conducted April 30, 2007 by the State of Arizona Corporation Commission found that the purported regulatory agency was not located at the address given for this entity.

Regulatory Advisory Commission

350 S Main St

Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Phone: 734-619-0501

Fax: 734-619-0502

Website: <http://www.regcomm.us/>

Securities Compliance Agency

212 S. Tryon Street
Charlotte, NC 28281
Phone: 704-817-0609
Fax: 704-817-0610

Website: <http://www.sec-agency.us/>

->

To view the SEC's Data Quality Guidelines, click
[\[http://www.sec.gov/about/dataqualityguide.htm\]](http://www.sec.gov/about/dataqualityguide.htm).

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/oiepauselistfake.htm>

The SEC has issued investor alerts designed to educate investors and assist them in avoiding scams offered to them through, among other things, phone solicitations by brokers who claim to be licensed in the United States. Alerts related to these topics include the following:



[Protect Your Money: Check Out Brokers and Investment Advisors](#)



[Cold Calling – Know Your Rights](#)



[The Fleecing of Foreign Investors: Avoid Getting Burned by “Hot” US Stocks](#)



[Worthless Stock: How to Avoid Doubling Your Losses](#)



[“Advance Fee Fraud” Schemes](#)

[From:]

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/oiepauselistfake.htm>

About the Interactive Charts Page

Enter up to 25 symbols separated by commas or spaces in the text box to the right. These symbols will be available during your session for use on applicable pages.

Public Alert: Unregistered Soliciting Entities (PAUSE)

List of Unregistered Soliciting Entities That Have Been the Subject of Investor Complaints

The SEC receives complaints from investors and others, including foreign securities regulators, about securities solicitations made by entities that claim to be registered, licensed and/or located in the United States in their solicitation of non-US investors, and entities not registered in the United States that are soliciting US investors. In some cases, the complaints are about entities claiming to offer investments endorsed by governmental agencies, including the SEC. These claims are important because when an entity claims to be registered with the SEC, it is in effect claiming that it has made itself available for SEC regulation and oversight. Generally, US entities that solicit you to purchase or sell securities for your own account are required to register with the SEC. For this reason, it is important for you to consider whether the entity that solicits you is, in fact, registered with the SEC.

The SEC has looked into these complaints and has learned that in many cases, the soliciting entities are not registered in the United States as they claim or imply. In an effort to warn the public about these entities, the SEC is publishing information it has learned in reviewing these complaints

For each of the entities named below, our staff has determined either (1) that there is no US registered securities firm with this name, or (2) that there is a US registered securities firm with the same (or a similar) name but that solicitations appear to have been made by persons who are not affiliated with the US registered securities firm.

In addition, the “Comments” section for each entity provides additional relevant information we have learned, by answering the following questions:

1. Is the entity registered in the United States?

2. Is the entity using a name that is the same as, or similar to, the name of a US registered securities firm notwithstanding the fact that the soliciting persons are not affiliated with a US registered securities firm? FINRA (formerly, the “NASD”) maintains a public registry of its broker-dealer members and their sales personnel. Using this website, you can verify both the registration and address of any FINRA-registered US broker-dealer and any individual US securities broker.

Checking PAUSE is not a substitute for checking the public registry. Here is the link to that registry:

<http://www.nasd.com/InvestorInformation/InvestorProtection/>

[ChecktheBackgroundofYourInvestmentProfessional/index.htm](http://www.nasd.com/InvestorInformation/InvestorProtection/ChecktheBackgroundofYourInvestmentProfessional/index.htm)

3. Does the entity claim an endorsement, approval or other support by a governmental agency or international organization that does not exist or does not really lend support to the entity or the investments it is offering? For a list of fictitious governmental agencies and international organizations that are referenced in investor complaints, [click here]. As reflected in the SEC’s investor alert entitled, “Fake Seals and Phony Numbers: How Fraudsters Try to Look Legit,” the SEC does not “approve” or “endorse” any particular securities, issuers, products, services, professional credentials, firms, or individuals, and does not allow private entities to use its government seal. Here is the link to the SEC investor alert: **<http://www.sec.gov/investor/pubs/fakeseals.htm>**.

The SEC will regularly update this list.

You should be aware that this list does not include all unregistered entities or entities that have been the subject of complaints received by the SEC. Also, you should understand that the inclusion of a name on this list does not mean that the SEC has concluded that a violation of the US securities laws has occurred or that the SEC has made any judgment about the merits of the securities being offered by these entities.

To see the official SEC release describing and providing more details about this list, [click here]

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/oiepauselistfake.htm>

If you have information, questions or comments about the entities on this list, please contact oiea@sec.gov or call 202-551-6551.

Name

Comment

Allen Brothers M&A
2733 Vine St.
Cincinnati, OH 45219
Phone: 513-488-0508
Fax: 513-488-0509

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Anoli Capital International, Inc.
5499 North Federal Hwy.
Suite 201/202
Boca Raton, Miami, FL 33431
Phone: 561-249-4447
Fax : 561-526-1447
Website: <http://www.anolicap.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Investor solicitations employ memoranda falsely indicating they were prepared by the US Dept. of Commerce. The U.S. Dept. of Commerce has not endorsed these solicitations.

Ashley Partners M&A
100 Pearl Street 11th Floor
Hartford, CT 06103
Phone: 860-760-1720
Fax: 860-760-6834

Website: <http://www.ashleypartners.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.
2. Investor solicitations employ "International Shareholders Compliance Department," an entity which is believed to be fictitious.

Asprey Associates
646 W. 131st Street
New York, NY
Phone: 646-810-8627
Fax: 646 810-8692

Website: <http://www.asprey-associates.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Bainbridge Management
999 3rd Avenue
Suite 3800
Seattle, Washington 98101/98104
Phone: 206-774-1943
Fax: 206-374-3024

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Beacon Global Management, Inc.
Tower Executive Suites
10940 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1500
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Phone: 866-365-0738
Fax: 213-947-4787

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Belmont Shaw and Associates Mergers and Acquisitions

80 N. 3rd Avenue

Phoenix, AZ 85003

Phone: 623-707-8676

Fax: 623-707-8677

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.
2. An onsite inspection conducted on May 1, 2007 by the State of Arizona Corporation Commission found that the address given for this entity does not exist.
3. Claims to be endorsed by, or makes other reference in its solicitations to, the International Compliance Assistance Center, an alleged claim-filing and fund recovery service provider for commercial and securities class-action settlements. This entity is believed to be fictitious.

Berdon Law Mergers & Acquisitions

CM Building

465 6th Avenue

New York, New York 10011

Phone: 917-591-3254

Fax: 917-591-3144

Website: <http://www.berdonlaw.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Berger Aron Macey

1240 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 2700

Atlanta, GA 30309

Phone: 404-592-5106

Fax: 404-795-0613

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Berkley Liquidation & Administration

1503 Manhattan Ave.

New York, NY 10034

Phone: 212-461-3623

Fax: 212-884-0619

Website: <http://www.berkleyliquidation.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Breakthrough Incorporated

2625 Townsgate Road, Suite 330

Westlake Village, CA 91361

Phone: 805-267-1107

Fax: 805-830-0455

Website: <http://www.breakthroughincorp.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Bremer Financial Ltd.

Howard Hughes Center

6601 Center Drive, Suite 500

Los Angeles, CA 90045

Phone: 213-403-0107

Fax: 213-403-0109

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Cameron McDonald & Co.

625 4th Ave. S.

Minneapolis, MN 55415

Phone: 612-234-4048

Fax: 612-234-4049

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Capital One Management Inc.

Maine Business Center

415 Congress Street, Suite 102

Portland, ME 04101

Phone: 212-330-9008

Fax: 212-330-9009

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Century Management Division, Inc.

23351 Ford Rd.

Dearborn, MI 48128

Phone: 313-447-4477

Fax: 313-447-4477

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Chadwick & Co.

111 W Monroe Street

Phoenix, AZ 85003

Phone: 602-427-5953

Fax: 602-427-5954

Website: <http://chadwick-co.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Charlton Hayfield and Company

30 E. Broad St.

Columbus, OH 43215

Phone: 614-947-0111

Fax: 614-947-0102

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

CitiWealth Asset Management

345 Hudson Street

New York, NY 10014

Phone: 641-715-3900, x 23342

Fax: 810-974-1482

Website: <http://www.cspplc.net/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

City Capital Mergers & Acquisitions

6990 W. Cedar Ave.

Lakewood, CO 80226

Phone: 303-353-0736

Fax: 303-353-0737

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Colby Mergers

61 Forsyth St. SW

Atlanta, GA 30303

Phone: 404-478-6381

Fax: 404-478-6382

Website: <http://colbymergers.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Coleman Brothers

1800 Grant Street

Denver, CO 80203

Phone: 303-952-5896

Fax: 303-952-5801, 303-952-5901

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Claims to be endorsed by, or makes other reference in its solicitations to, the Securities Compliance Agency, an alleged claim-filing and fund recovery service provider for commercial and securities class-action settlements. This entity is believed to be fictitious.

Collett Quinlan M&A

50 Hurt Plaza, SE

Atlanta, GA 30303

Phone: 404-671-8082

Fax: 404-671-8083

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Crawford Clarke M&A

305 W. Washington St.

Phoenix, AZ 85003

Phone: 480-588-0844

Fax: 480-588-0854

Website: <http://www.crawfordcma.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Investor solicitations employ “Securities Validation Authority,” an entity which is believed to be fictitious.

Danford Capital Group

Suite 2403

Wall Street Center

15 Wall St.

New York, NY

Phone: 347-515-2046

Fax: 347-438-3157

Website: <http://www.danfordcapitalgrp.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Davis & Rudell LLC

Liberty Street, Financial District

New York, NY 10006

Fax: 646-346-7472

Website: <http://www.davis-rudell.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

The Equity Exchange Group Portfolio Management (Limited)

1 Federal Street, Floor 28

Boston, MA 02108

Phone: 617-499-4856

Fax: 617-499-4857

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Fairchild Holdings & Advisory Firm Corporation

245 Park Avenue , 24th Floor

New York, NY 10167

Phone: 800-781-5490

Fax: 212-214-0566

Website: <http://fairchildholdings.net/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Ferguson Hathaway Consulting, Ltd./FH Consulting

2101 Wall Street Center

14 Wall Street

New York, NY 10005

Phone: 212-461-1487

Fax: 646-224-8941

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

FinAllianz

W. 50th St., Rockefeller Plaza

New York, NY 10019

Phone: 646-810-6182

Fax: 484-993-3822

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

First Liberty Transfer Agency, LLC

1101 Pennsylvania Avenue

Washington, DC 20004

Phone: 202-449-9593

Fax: 202-379-9299

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Frazer White Group

1600 Broadway

Denver, CO 80202

Phone: 303-353-0764

Fax: 303-353-0765

Website: <http://www.fwgma.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.
2. Investor solicitations employ “Securities Regulatory Agency,” an entity which is believed to be fictitious.

Gemini M&A

999 Peachtree St., NE

Atlanta, GA 30309

Phone: 678-791-4032

Fax: 678-954-0595

Website: <http://www.geminima.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Global Direct Financial Inc.

Aura Executive Center

695 Central Avenue, Suite 110

St. Petersburg, FL 33701

Phone: 786-228-4959

Head Office

93 Pearl Street

New York, NY 10004

Phone: 212-465-3259

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

GMA Advisory Services, Inc.

1501 South Clinton Street, Suite 506

Baltimore, MD 21244

Tel: 443-220-0140

Fax: 443-581-0057

Website: <http://www.gmaadvisory.com/> (domain expired 4/2/08)

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Golden Medallion Trading

Stanford Corporate Center

14001 N. Dallas Parkway, Suite 1400

Dallas, TX 75240

Phone: 866-296-7051

Fax: 817-977-5237

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Grant Group LLC

1120 Broadway, 22nd Floor

New York, NY 10010

Phone: 646-224-8723

Fax: 646-224-8724

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Griffin Mergers and Acquisitions

8th Street and Nicollet Mall, Downtown

Minneapolis, MN 55402-8773

Phone: 612-284-2417

Fax: 612-677-3711

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Hopewood and Company

413 4th Ave. S.

Columbus, MS 39701

Phone: 662-913-0603

Fax: 662-913-0604

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Howell and Johnson Associates

1422 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, OH 44115

Phone: 216-744-1026

Fax: 216-744-1027

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Website shows different phone numbers, with Atlanta area codes, from those used in solicitation materials.

Imperial Quest Ventures, Ltd.

The Hancock Center

875 N Michigan Avenue, Suite 2600

Chicago, IL 60611

Phone: 866-365-3685

Fax: 312-205-6421, 312-277-3321

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Claims to be recognized by the SEC and the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. Neither the SEC nor the Federal Trade Commission has endorsed this entity.

J. Rowan Associates

230 Peachtree St.

NW Atlanta, GA 30303

Phone: 678-954-0520

Fax: 678 954 0521

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Jefferson Clark Associates

PO Box 58389

Seattle, WA 98138-1386

Phone: 206-973-7179

Fax: 206-984-4342

Website: <http://www.jeffersonclark.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Kennedy, Anderson & Lang

60 E. 42nd St., Suite 1516

New York, NY 10165

Phone: 646-290-8536

Fax: 646-290-8922

Website (now offline): <http://kal-ny.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Kobe Asset Management

One Oxford Centre, 301 Grant Street, Suite 2100

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Phone: 412-235-0107

Fax: 412-202-0736

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Kravitz Roth, Ltd.

347 N. Rodeo Drive

Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Phone: 366-317-6621

Fax: 267-851-5959

Website: <http://www.kravitzroth.com/> (domain expired 4/16/08)

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Landmark M&A, Inc.

445 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10022

Phone: 646-530-8783

Fax: 646-417-7996

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Lindenberg Asset Management

One Market Street, Spear Tower, 33th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94105

Phone: 415-373-5248

Fax: 415-276-6023

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Livingston Mergers & Acquisitions

110 West C Street, Suite 1150

San Diego, CA 92101

Phone: 619-819-0721

Fax: 619-923-3342

Website: <http://www.livingstonma.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Investor solicitations employ “Central Equities Administrators,” an entity which is believed to be fictitious.

Lloyd Brown Investments, Inc.

Hancock Center

875 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 3100

Chicago, IL 60611

Phone: 312-416-0876

Fax: 312-416-0877

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Maitland Bell & Co.

2201 E. Camelback Rd.

Phoenix, AZ 85016

Phone: 602-926-1314

Fax: 602-926-1315

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Manning Capital Inc.

384-386 Greenwich St.

New York, NY 10013

Phone: 866-221-4081

Fax: 914-462-3529

Website: <http://www.manningcap.us/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Mannix M&A

402 W Broadway

San Diego, CA 92101

Phone: 619-331-9554

Fax: 619-331-9555

Website: <http://www.mannixma.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Investor solicitations employ "Securities Litigation Committee," an entity which is believed to be fictitious.

McCarthy & Bennett M&A

1645 Court Place

Denver, CO 80202

Phone: 303-353-0762

Fax: 303-353-0763

Website: <http://www.mccarthyma.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

McMillan Consulting

575 Lexington Avenue

New York, NY 10022

Phone: 212-461-7128

Fax: 212-504-0870

Website: <http://www.mcmillanconsult.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Miller & Ross

Lexington Avenue, Manhattan-Midtown

Turtle Bay, NY 10107

Fax: 646-478-9513

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Norsk Financial

402 W. Broadway, Suite 300

San Diego, CA 92101

Phone: 619-342-0176

Fax: 619-923-2975

Website: <http://www.norskfinancial.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Northern Alliance Group

56 6th St E

Saint Paul, MN 55101

Phone: 651-212-7093

Fax: 651-212-7094

Website: <http://www.nalliance-group.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Investor solicitations employ “International Securities Validation Division,” an entity which is believed to be fictitious.

Nortia Account Management

Suite 610, One Park Plaza

Irvine, CA 92614

Phone: 949-666-5396

Fax: 949-666-5426

Website: <http://www.nortiaam.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Robinson Hurst M&A

185 Park Ave,

San Jose, CA 95113

Phone: 408-889-4373

Fax: 408-889-4374

Website: <http://www.robinsonhurst.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Seago South Mergers & Acquisitions, LLP

One Harbour Place

1901 S Harbor City Blvd.

Melbourne, FL 32901

Phone: 321-473-6953

Fax: 321-238-2700

Website: <http://www.seagosouth.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Smith Kearney M&A

1780 Kettner Boulevard

San Diego, CA 92101

Phone: 619-331-9556

Fax: 619-331-9557

Website: <http://www.smithma.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Universal Partners Mergers & Acquisitions

300 Main Street

Lafayette, IN 47901

Phone: 765-637-0102

Fax: 765-637-0103

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Claims to be endorsed by, or makes other reference in its solicitations to, the Regulatory Advisory Commission, an alleged claim-filing and fund recovery service provider for commercial and securities class-action settlements. This entity is believed to be fictitious.

Walton Mergers & Acquisitions

1025 Arch Street, Suite 481

Philadelphia, PA 19107

Phone: 215-825-8523

Fax: 215-754-4218

Website: <http://www.walton-ma.com/>

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

2. Investor solicitations refer to "U.S. Registry Office," and "U.S. Securities Exchange," entities which are believed to be fictitious.

3. Investor solicitations employ materials falsely referencing the “Internal Revenue Service.” The Internal Revenue Service has not endorsed these solicitations.

Warren Sitco & Company
919 North Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
Phone: 302-391-0803
Fax: 302-391-0804

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.
2. Claims to be endorsed by, or makes other reference in its solicitations to, the Securities Compliance Agency, an alleged claim-filing and fund recovery service for commercial and securities class-action settlements. This entity is believed to be fictitious.

Wellington Mergers and Acquisitions
3340 Peachtree Road NE, Buckhead Area
Atlanta, GA 30326-1081
Phone: 404-592-4540
Fax: 404-759-2088

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.
2. Claims to be endorsed by, or makes other reference in its solicitations to, International Stock Regulators, an alleged claim-filing and fund recovery service for commercial and securities class-action settlements. This entity is believed to be fictitious.

Western Capital, Inc.
Empire State Building
350 5th Avenue, Suite 2108
New York, NY 10118
Phone 866-365-0736
Fax: 646-224-8765

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

Wiess & Associates Ltd.

203 North LaSalle Center
Suite 1800
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 800-578-8365
Fax: 312-277-7553

1. No US registered securities firm with this name.

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/oiepauselist.htm>

Modified: 06/10/2008

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/oiepauselist.htm>

<http://www.sifma.org/research/research.aspx?ID=10256>

Federal Facilities

Visit our new web page for an up to date summary of the various US federal facilities.

[link above]

SIFMA Research and Statistics

Last Updated: 3/12/09

Underlying Data (excel): Federal Facilities Data

My note –

I had been researching how the economic system and other critical elements of our nation had become so skewed. As I was searching through information on the web, there were some answers that I found but many of the references did not incorporate comparative

information and obviously much of the damage has already been done, as well.

It seems to me, that a form of corporatism has been in place for awhile through the previous (Republican) administrations and state governments, many of which were also either influenced by conservative, theological or Republican dogmas. That said, and after having researched through many different sources, I can honestly say I don't understand it.

How could every principle that rests in the foundation of our country and our free market capitalism, freedoms, rights and opportunities for both individuals and corporate entities have been abrogated? It is so messed up that there may very well be no fixing it and indeed, with the entrenched nature of much of those changes – there may be nothing to do but watch it fall. I don't want to say that. I don't want to really even think it but it may be true nonetheless.

It does just about get on my last nerve that these hundreds of billions of dollars and in some cases trillions of dollars worth of bailouts are being done to save companies that will ultimately fail because their fundamental core businesses have been compromised by their leverage and securitization practices. The necessary changes to that process are not being mandated, nor are they being done voluntarily by the businesses involved. That just beats all, too. Its as if their survival is more important to us than it is to them or they are somehow blind to the reality that is unfolding around them, which may be the case.

I've tried to put myself in their shoes more or less and maybe because everything and everyone around them agrees with the way that they see it, the real damage and insolvency difficulties are no more than a number on a page, hardly an overview of a greater tangible reality. That may be why there is that pervasive belief that a change of words, a change of "confidence", a change of "framing" for the facts – will restore the game as they knew it.

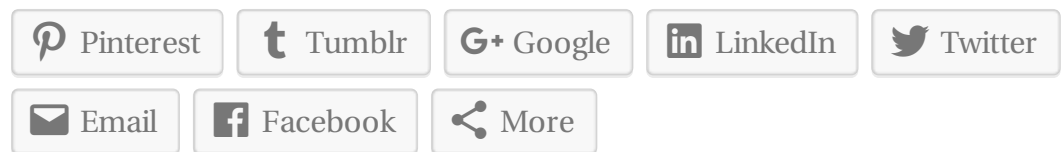
My concern, of course, is that there will be no change as they tug, pull, persuade, force and entrench further to get the game back to their

terms, but that done after the entire world knows about it for what it was and after everyone is on to their game in the ways it was being fraudulently perpetrated.

Unfortunately, a stock's value is not based in rocket science but neither is it based in "confidence". Ultimately its value is in the same concepts that give value to the character, products, services, tangible assets and true value of the company behind it. That isn't based upon how much it can be leveraged or can leverage those things for the purposes of credit but rather how those things can be "leveraged" by productivity and market share to create present and future earnings based in reality.

– cricketdiane, 03-17-09

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17 Tuesday
Mar 2009

Statistics, Information and Places to Participate in the opinion making choices that are being forwarded and testified in Congress about US Economic Crisis – Securities and Financial

Markets Debacles 2009 (happening right now).

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CREATING SOLUTIONS FOR AMERICA, CRICKET D, CRICKET DIANE, CRICKET DIANE C PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE DESIGNS, CRICKET HOUSE STUDIOS, CRICKETDIANE, CRICKETHOUSESTUDIOS, DEMOCRACY, DIANE C PHILLIPS, ECONOMICS, ECONOMY, INVENTING SOLUTIONS FOR AMERICA, MACRO-ECONOMICS, MACRO-ECONOMICS FUTURE FORECASTING

3 COMMENTS

Tags

accounting principles, bailouts, banking, bankruptcy, banks, bondholders, bonds, budget deficits, Bush economics, Business, collateralized debt obligations, credit crunch crisis, credit default swaps, credit derivatives, Cricket Diane C Sparky Phillips, cricketdiane, currencies, currency values, Current Economic Info Sources, depression, Economic depression, economic statistics and analysis, Economics, Economy, Federal government, financial derivatives, foreclosures, global economic crisis, government corruption, Inventing Solutions For America, invest in America,

This supports our observation that the credit default market has become more mainstream, focusing on the liquid standard contracts. We believe that this growth in CDS has been driven by hedging demand generated by synthetic CDO positions, and by hedge funds using credit derivatives as a way to exploit capital structure arbitrage opportunities and to go outright short the credit markets.

The base of credit derivatives users has been broadening steadily over the last few years. We show a breakdown of the market by end-users in Figure 2 (overleaf). Banks still remain the largest users with nearly 50% share. This is mainly because of their substantial use of CDS as hedging tools for their loan books, and their active participation in synthetic securitisations. The hedging activity driven by the issuance of synthetic CDOs (discussed later) has for the first time satisfied the demand to buy protection coming from bank loan hedgers. Readers are referred to Ganapati et al (2003) for a full discussion of the market impact.

Hedge funds have been regular users of CDS especially around the convertible arbitrage strategy. They have also been involved in many of the 'fallen angel' credits where they have been significant buyers of protection. Given their ability to leverage, they have substantially increased their volume of CDS contracts traded, which in many cases has been disproportionate to their absolute size.

<http://www.investinginbonds.com/assets/files/LehmanExoticCredDerivs.pdf>

*investing, investment
banking, investments,
macro-economic
future forecasting,
macro-economics,
macroeconomics,
Money, Principles of
Economics, Reality-
based Analysis,
recession, Senate,
shareholders,
Solutions, solvency,
statistics, stimulus bill,
stimulus package,
structured investment
vehicles, US currency,
US dollar, US
economic bailout, US
economic crisis, US
Government, US
government policy*

***excerpts from – The Lehman Brothers Guide to Exotic Credit
Derivatives***

Finding Company Information

EDGAR (SEC's Online Database of Company Reports)

<http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml>

How to Use EDGAR

<http://www.sec.gov/edgar/quickedgar.htm>

Corporate Reports, How to Get

<http://www.sec.gov/answers/companyinfo.htm>

Info About Some Companies Not Available at SEC

<http://www.sec.gov/answers/noinfo.htm>

Investor Information by Topic

<http://www.sec.gov/investor.shtml>

Investor Education Publications

http://www.sec.gov/investor/pubs_subject.shtml

Calculators for Investors

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/tools.shtml>

Check Out Your Broker

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/brokers.htm>

Pathfinders/Annotated Guides

Beginners' Guide to Investing

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/pubs/begininvest.htm>

Beginners' Guide to Mutual Funds

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/pubs/beginmutual.htm>

Guide to Identifying and Avoiding Securities Fraud

<http://www.sec.gov/investor/pubs/identavoidfraud.htm>

How to File a Complaint with the SEC

SEC Center for Complaints and Enforcement Tips

<http://www.sec.gov/complaint.shtml>

Need a question answered? Send us your comments and/or suggestions. ***E-mail us at*** help@sec.gov

Under the securities laws, the Commission can bring enforcement actions either in the federal courts or internally through an administrative proceeding. For federal court cases, the agency issues a “litigation release” to announce the filing and resolution of each lawsuit. Litigation releases always begin with the letters “LR” (for example, LR-12345). For administrative proceedings, there are four general types of releases:

A notice of institution and/or settlement of administrative proceedings, which will have a sequential number containing 2-digit prefix that tells you which securities law the defendant allegedly violated (e.g., IA-1234, 34-1234);

An initial decision by an administrative law judge (ALJ) in a contested case, which will have a sequential number (e.g., Initial Decision No. 1234 or ID-1234);

A notice that an ALJ’s initial decision has become final, which will have a new and different sequential number containing the 2-digit prefix (e.g., IA-5678, 34-5678); and

A Commission order or opinion on appeal from an ALJ’s initial decision, which will have another new and different sequential number with the 2-digit prefix (e.g., IA-91011, 34-91011).

Litigation, Decisions, Opinions, Enforcement Cases

Enforcement actions, opinions, briefs, trading suspensions, investors claims funds

<http://www.sec.gov/litigation.shtml>

Annual compilation of enforcement cases by category in the appendix of the SEC Annual Report

<http://www.sec.gov/about/annrep.shtml>

Accountants and Auditors

Information on the SEC's website for accountants and auditors

<http://www.sec.gov/about/offices/oca.htm>

Laws, Rules, Regulations

Rules and regulations are generally at volume 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations (17 CFR)

<http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html>

Federal securities laws

<http://www.sec.gov/about/laws.shtml>

Securities Lawyer's Deskbook

<http://www.law.uc.edu/CCL/index.html>

Current Issues at the SEC

Enron, Hedge Funds, Sarbanes-Oxley, and more

<http://www.sec.gov/spotlight.shtml>

Releases

Press Releases

<http://www.sec.gov/news/press.shtml>

Special Studies

<http://www.sec.gov/news/studies.shtml>

Annual Report of the SEC

<http://www.sec.gov/about/annrep.shtml>

Useful Resources

By activating any of the below listed links you will leave the Securities Lawyer's Deskbook. [found here:]

<http://www.law.uc.edu/CCL/index.html>

» Securities News provided by Google™

» Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Home

» SEC Proposed Rules

Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)

<http://www.pcaobus.org/index.aspx>

The PCAOB is a private sector, non-profit corporation created by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to oversee the auditors of public companies in order to protect the interests of investors and further the public interest in the preparation of informative, fair, and independent audit reports.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 on pdf provided through the PCAOB site

[http://www.pcaobus.org/About the PCAOB/Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.p](http://www.pcaobus.org/About%20the%20PCAOB/Sarbanes%20Oxley%20Act%20of%202002.pdf)

TITLE III—CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

Sec. 304. Forfeiture of certain bonuses and profits.

TITLE IX—WHITE-COLLAR CRIME PENALTY ENHANCEMENTS

Sec. 906. Corporate responsibility for financial reports.

TITLE XI—CORPORATE FRAUD AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sec. 1102. Tampering with a record or otherwise impeding an official proceeding.

Sec. 1103. Temporary freeze authority for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sec. 1105. Authority of the Commission to prohibit persons from

serving as officers
or directors.

PCAOB Rulemaking

Consistent with Rule 4012, the Board has relied to a certain extent on auditor oversight entities in several jurisdictions over the past three years. During this same time period, there has been an evolution in auditor oversight around the world, and the Board has found that it shares a number of objectives with many of its new counterparts such as protecting investors, improving audit quality, ensuring effective oversight of audit firms and helping to restore the public trust in the auditing profession.

Accordingly, the Board believes it is appropriate now to increase its level of reliance on non-U.S. oversight systems where possible. As a result, the Board proposes to issue the attached Proposed Policy Statement, “Guidance Regarding Implementation of PCAOB Rule 4012” (the “Policy Statement”), which articulates certain essential criteria that further define the principles set forth in Rule 4012 and, if met, will permit the Board to place full reliance on the inspections programs of qualified non-U.S. auditor oversight entities.

The Board seeks public comment on the criteria and the approach described in the Policy Statement.

The rule recognized that there are a variety of oversight systems that were developing around the world and permits the Board to adjust its reliance based upon the independence and rigor of the non-U.S. system. Thus, the framework set forth in Rule 4012 is based on a sliding scale: the more independent and rigorous the home-country oversight system, the greater the Board’s reliance on that system. A higher level of reliance means less direct involvement by the Board in the inspection of the non-U.S. registered public accounting firms in that jurisdiction.

[my note – they had requested public comment through March 4, 2008 – so my guess is that this is the way they have been doing since that time, more or less. The only concerning thing it has in essence describes the degree to which they will turn over “oversight” without a degree of oversight on the non-US auditors deemed to be “rigorous,” which is a disaster waiting to happen. It also means that foreign auditing firms are allowed to know more than even our own elected representatives and senators can know about our public corporations.

When the laws of the countries in which those audits are done conflict with ours about releasing those records when requested, whose laws will take precedent? Will our legislators be able to investigate or to call these non-US auditors into hearings, question the validity of their work or continue demands that these audits fit our requirements for oversight? Has it already provided a way for companies to sidestep the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in some manner since its inception? I would not be surprised at this point.]

PCAOB Reproposes Auditing Standard on Engagement Quality Review

Washington, DC, **March 4, 2009** – The PCAOB today voted to repropose for comment an auditing standard on Engagement Quality Review (EQR). The Board first proposed a new standard on EQR on February 26, 2008.

Since then, the Board has made extensive changes to the original proposal and is now seeking comment on the revised EQR standard. The proposal would supersede the Board’s quality control standard, SECPS Requirements of Membership, Section 1000.08(f).

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 directs the Board to include in its auditing standards a requirement that each registered public

accounting firm “provide a concurring or second partner review and approval of [each] audit report (and other related information), and concurring approval in its issuance, by a qualified person (as prescribed by the Board) associated with the public accounting firm, other than the person in charge of the audit, or by an independent reviewer (as prescribed by the Board).”

The proposed standard would apply to all audit engagements and engagements to review interim financial information conducted pursuant to the standards of the PCAOB.

The proposed EQR standard provides a framework for an engagement quality reviewer to objectively evaluate the significant judgments made by the engagement team and the conclusions reached in forming an overall conclusion on the engagement.

“This proposed EQR standard focuses the engagement quality reviewer’s attention on those matters that increase the likelihood of identifying and correcting significant engagement deficiencies before the audit report is issued,” said PCAOB Chairman Mark W. Olson. “The proposed standard would go a long way to improve the existing EQR process for public company audits.”

The Board is seeking comment on this proposed standard for a 45-day period.

Media Inquiries: Public Affairs, 202-207-9227

PCAOB Release No. 2009-001: Proposed Auditing Standard –
Engagement Quality Review

http://www.pcaobus.org/News_and_Events/News/2009/03-04.aspx

Rules

The PCAOB’s rulemaking process results in the adoption of rules that are then submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission for

approval. PCAOB rules do not take effect unless approved by the Commission.

The first link on the right provides a compilation of all PCAOB rules that have been approved by the SEC. This compilation will be updated as additional rules are approved. The second link on the right leads to the Rulemaking Docket. The Docket provides access to the Board's rulemaking process and includes Board releases, comments on proposed rules, rule filings with the SEC, and other related documents. Both rulemaking dockets that are open for public comment, as well as those that have closed, are available.

<http://www.pcaobus.org/Rules/index.aspx>

[my note – wonder what kinds of rules they tried to put in place that the SEC decided against?]

http://www.pcaobus.org/Rules/Rules_of_the_Board/Auditing_Standard_5.p

Identifying Significant Accounts and Disclosures
and Their Relevant Assertions28-33

Relationship of Risk to the Evidence to be
Obtained..... 46-56
Nature of Tests of Controls
.....50-51

Evaluating Identified Deficiencies
.....62-70

Indicators of Material
Weaknesses..... 69-70

Benchmarking of Automated Controls
.....B28-B33

Filings Under Federal Securities Statutes

1. This standard establishes requirements and provides direction that applies when an auditor is engaged to perform an audit of management's assessment^{1/} of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting ("the audit of internal control over financial reporting") that is integrated with an audit of the financial statements.^{2/}

2. Effective internal control over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes.^{3/} If one or more material weaknesses exist, the company's internal control over financial reporting cannot be considered effective.^{4/}

3. The auditor's objective in an audit of internal control over financial reporting is to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Because a company's internal control cannot be considered effective if one or more material weaknesses exist, to form a basis for expressing an opinion, the auditor must plan and perform the audit to obtain competent evidence that is sufficient to obtain reasonable assurance^{5/} about whether material weaknesses exist as of the date specified in management's assessment. A material weakness in internal control over financial reporting may exist even when financial statements are not materially misstated.

[...]

8. Obtaining sufficient evidence to support control risk assessments of low for purposes of the financial statement audit ordinarily allows the auditor to reduce the amount of audit work that otherwise would have been necessary to opine on the financial statements. (See Appendix B for additional direction on integration.)

http://www.pcaobus.org/Rules/Rules_of_the_Board/Auditing_Standard_5.p

When planning an integrated audit, the auditor should evaluate whether the following matters are important to the company's financial statements and internal control over financial reporting and, if so, how they will affect the auditor's procedures –

- Knowledge of the company's internal control over financial reporting obtained during other engagements performed by the auditor;
- Matters affecting the industry in which the company operates, such as financial reporting practices, economic conditions, laws and regulations, and technological changes;
- Matters relating to the company's business, including its organization, operating characteristics, and capital structure;
- The extent of recent changes, if any, in the company, its operations, or its internal control over financial reporting;
- The auditor's preliminary judgments about materiality, risk, and other factors relating to the determination of material weaknesses;
- Control deficiencies previously communicated to the audit committee⁸/ or management;
- Legal or regulatory matters of which the company is aware;
- The type and extent of available evidence related to the effectiveness of

the company's internal control over financial reporting;

- Preliminary judgments about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting;

- Public information about the company relevant to the evaluation of the

likelihood of material financial statement misstatements and the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting;

- Knowledge about risks related to the company evaluated as part of the auditor's client acceptance and retention evaluation; and

- The relative complexity of the company's operations.

Note: Many smaller companies have less complex operations.

Additionally, some larger, complex companies may have less complex units or processes. Factors that might indicate less complex operations include: fewer business lines; less complex business processes and financial reporting systems; more centralized accounting functions; extensive involvement by senior management in the day-to-day activities

of the business; and fewer levels of management, each with a wide span of control.

Role of Risk Assessment

10. Risk assessment underlies the entire audit process described by this standard, including the determination of significant accounts and disclosures and relevant assertions, the selection of controls to test, and the determination of the evidence necessary for a given control.

8/ If no audit committee exists, all references to the audit committee in this

standard apply to the entire board of directors of the company. See 15 U.S.C. §§

78c(a)58 and 7201(a)(3).

pp. 399-400, October 2008

http://www.pcaobus.org/Rules/Rules_of_the_Board/Auditing_Standard_5.p

http://www.pcaobus.org/Standards/Standards_and_Related_Rules/Auditing

Standards and Related Rules

Auditing Standard No. 5: An Audit of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting That Is Integrated with An Audit of Financial Statements

Auditing Standard No. 5 supersedes Auditing Standard No. 2. Auditing Standard No. 5 was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 25, 2007 and is effective for audits of fiscal years ending on or after November 15, 2007.

Auditing Standard No. 5

Adopting Release

Conforming Amendments Resulting from Issuance of Auditing Standard No. 5.

Rule 3525: Audit Committee Pre-approval of Non-audit Services Related to Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

News Release

Rulemaking Docket

Staff Guidance

Staff Views – An Audit of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting That Is Integrated with An Audit of Financial Statements: Guidance for Auditors of Smaller Public Companies (1/23/2009)

Preliminary Staff Views – An Audit of Internal Control That Is Integrated with An Audit of Financial Statements: Guidance for Auditors of Smaller Public Companies (10/17/2007)

All comments to date on Preliminary Staff Views

[http://www.pcaobus.org/Standards/Standards and Related Rules/Auditing](http://www.pcaobus.org/Standards/Standards_and_Related_Rules/Auditing)

» U.S. House Committee on Financial Services

<http://financialservices.house.gov/>

* 3/5/2009

Frank to Continue Financial Reform Agenda

Washington, DC – House Financial Services Committee Chairman

Barney Frank (D-MA) today announced the committee will continue its work on financial reform that started in 2007, the first year of the Democratic majority, both in legislation and through committee oversight. Hearings in March will focus on regulatory restructuring and the role of law enforcement in the current financial crisis and whether law enforcement agencies have the tools to pursue fraud and prosecute individuals. Also in March, the committee will move legislation to the House floor that will curtail abusive mortgage lending practices and reform credit card and overdraft practices that are harmful to consumers. Read full story.

[Also found here:]

TARP Oversight and Accountability Reports

Auto Industry Financing and Restructuring Act

Guide to Resources on Mortgage Foreclosure Prevention and the
Emergency Economic Stabilization

Emergency Economic Stabilization
Act

Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008

Predatory and Subprime Mortgage Lending Issues

National Affordable Housing Trust Fund

Executive Compensation

Response to the Gulf Coast Hurricanes

Watch Live Meeting Webcasts

(only available during event)

<http://financialservices.house.gov/>

» U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs

<http://banking.senate.gov/public/>

[Bring your own boots or waders, a lot of patience and maybe some shovels to check this site.]

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)

<http://www.fasb.org/>

FASB Webcast—*A Proposed Approach for the Recognition of Revenue*

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) is pleased to announce an upcoming webcast to discuss the recently issued Discussion Paper, Preliminary Views on Revenue Recognition in Contracts with Customers (issued 12/19/08). The webcast, scheduled for **Friday, March 27, 2009**, will include an overview of the preliminary views of the FASB and the IASB in their joint revenue recognition project. The live webcast is offered free of charge. Viewers will have the opportunity to email questions to panelists during the event.

The FASB will archive the live webcast on the FASB website for access by the public. To register for the live or archived webcast, follow the audience URL at: <http://event.on24.com/r.htm?e=139077&s=1&k=30E622595F5C058117BBF0C36F408FF4>. CPE credit will not be offered for this webcast.

Title of Webcast: A Proposed Approach for the Recognition of Revenue

Date & Time: March 27, 2009, 1:00 PM to 2:00 PM (EST)

Event Description/Abstract:

Panelists Kenny Bement, Mark LaMonte, Kevin McBride, and Jeff Slate will discuss the recently issued Discussion Paper on revenue recognition. Moderated by FASB member Leslie Seidman, the panelists will discuss initial reactions by preparers, auditors, and users of financial statements to the discussion paper. Kenny Bement is a project manager at the FASB, Mark LaMonte is a Senior Vice President at Moody's Investors Service; Kevin McBride is the Accounting Policy Controller at Intel Corporation; and Jeff Slate is a partner with Ernst & Young, LLP.

Email Notification Service:

To subscribe to an email notification service for future FASB webcasts:

* Send an email to Join-fasb-webcast@listserv.lists.fasb.org. (It is not necessary to include any additional information in the subject line or body of your email.)

* You should receive a message asking you to confirm that you want to subscribe to the service.

* The message will prompt you to follow a few instructions to reply back.

* If you do not receive a confirmation email in a timely manner, send an email to list_support@f-a-f.org.

Please note: CPE credits are not offered for this webcast.

http://www.fasb.org/fasb_webcast_series/03-27-09_fasb_webcast.shtml

New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)

<http://www.nyse.com/>

American Stock Exchange (AMEX)

http://www.nyse.com/attachment/amex_landing.htm

NYSE Euronext (NYX), the world's leading and most diverse exchange group, completed its acquisition of the American Stock Exchange® (Amex®), becoming the third-largest U.S. options marketplace and enhancing the company's leadership in ETFs, cash equities, closed-end funds and structured products.

As a result, NYSE Euronext has begun to integrate amex.com content and data into the nyse.com website. *Effective the close of business, Friday, January 16, 2009, amex.com will be phased out.* NYSE website links for the most frequently accessed information and data on amex.com can be found below:

US Stock Quotes

Bonds

Equities

Exchange Traded Products

Indices

Options

Please note: Amextrader.com will continue to be active for the time being.

[See this page for the above site info and links]

http://www.nyse.com/attachment/amex_landing.htm

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

<http://www.finra.org/index.htm>

[National Association of Securities Dealers – Regulation (NASDR)]

[National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD)]

World Stock Exchanges

World Federation of Exchanges

The WFE is the association of 51 regulated exchanges around the world. We develop and promote standards in markets.

<http://www.world-exchanges.org/WFE/home.Asp>

Member Exchanges –

<http://www.world-exchanges.org/member-exchanges>

**

WFE Database

We are committed to issue reliable and comparable markets statistics whose exclusive source is the data provided by member exchanges. Every year, the Federation makes efforts in order to improve the range of market data covered and increases the comparability level of the statistical information presented on its web site. For this purpose, a list of definitions and calculation methods which exchanges must follow when sending their data has been established.

We publish Annual and Monthly Statistics for its members, while the Time Series present the main market indicators since 1990.

The Annual Statistics are the most comprehensive series of data presented here, covering a large range of exchanges' activities, including an overview of the various market segments from the Share and Debt markets to the Parallel, "New" markets, as well as the Derivatives markets. A series of ratios (PER, Dividend yield, total return, % of market capitalization compared with GDP, etc...) are also presented, allowing for a more detailed approach of markets. Finally, a section describes the evolution of the main market data for emerging markets.

The Monthly Statistics present for each month of the year the price index levels at month-end, the share and bond turnovers in value, the market capitalization, the number of listed companies, as well as

volatility and turnover ratios.

The Time Series present since 1990 the above indicators in addition to the market capitalization of bonds, the PER and dividend yield ratios.

<http://www.world-exchanges.org/statistics>

Overview

International Association of Options Exchanges and Clearing Houses

IOMA was founded an association of options markets and clearinghouses around the world. It includes most of the major exchanges trading options on equities, equity indexes, debt instruments, currencies and commodities. Since its affiliating with WFE in 2002, IOMA has widen its scope to include futures and commodity trading.

<http://www.world-exchanges.org/ioma>

[Includes derivatives chart – bar graph expressing 2007 Derivatives Volume Growth – interesting]

National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ)

<http://www.nasdaq.com/>

Investment Adviser Registration Depository (IARD)

The Investment Adviser Registration Depository (IARD) is an electronic filing system that facilitates Investment Adviser registration, regulatory review, and the public disclosure information of Investment Adviser firms. FINRA is the developer and operator of the IARD system. The system has been developed according to the requirements of its sponsors, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA), along with those of an Industry Advisory Council representing the Investment Adviser firms.

Information geared to the investing public can be found on the SEC Web Site under the “Investor Information” section.

[And, on down the page –]

View Individual SSNs Entitlement Privilege

On June 23, 2008, FINRA implemented a new information security feature that restricts access to Social Security numbers (SSNs) through a specific entitlement in Web CRD® and IARDSM. Only those individuals who are entitled with the new privilege—“View Individual SSN”—will be able to view SSNs in Web CRD/IARD. SSNs will be masked with “Xs” for individuals who are not entitled with this new privilege.

Important to Note:

* All individuals, regardless of whether they are entitled with the new “View Individual SSN” privilege, will still be able to search by SSN in Web CRD/IARD.

* All Web CRD/IARD Account Administrators will be automatically entitled with the new “View Individual SSN” privilege as of June 23, 2008.

* Account Administrators must entitle those individuals in their organizations who require access to SSNs to perform their job responsibilities by setting the “View Individual SSN” privilege for them through the FINRA Entitlement Account Management Tool.

<http://www.iard.com/>

Investment Counsel Association of America (ICAA)

<http://www.investmentadviser.org/eweb/>

The IAA is committed to keeping our members informed and up to speed about the most current and real-world developing business issues.

We are a primary source of high quality, informative educational

materials and programs, tailored to address each new issue affecting the investment adviser community. Our sole purpose is to serve the business interests of investment advisers, and one step in that process is to further investment adviser education.

The Investment Adviser Association (IAA) is a not-for-profit association that represents the interests of SEC registered investment adviser firms. The Association's membership consists of investment advisory firms that manage assets for a wide variety of institutional and individual clients, including pension plans, trusts, investment companies, endowments, foundations, and corporations.

http://www.investmentadviser.org/eweb/docs/Publications_News/Comments

[Comments sent to Mary Shapiro, March 6, 2009 – from what is apparently an industry lobby.]

Re: Self-Custody of Advisory Client Funds

Dear Chairman Schapiro:

On behalf of the Investment Adviser Association,¹ we are writing to highlight issues relating to self-custody of client funds that have been raised in relation to the Madoff case.

As you know, the IAA submitted a written statement to the House Committee on Financial Services at the January 5, 2009 hearing, entitled "Assessing the Madoff Ponzi and the Need for Regulatory Reform." In our statement, we suggested, among other things, that the SEC consider the circumstances under which dually registered broker-dealers like Madoff should be permitted to self-custody client funds managed on a discretionary basis. At a subsequent House Committee on Financial Services hearing to assess the Madoff scheme, joint testimony submitted by SEC officials cited "the need to strengthen the custody and audit requirements for regulated firms."²

Given the current interest in these issues, we are following up with more specific recommendations with respect to self-custody.

⁶ For purposes of this letter, we use the term "self-custody" to refer to situations where a firm in its role as registered investment adviser

provides investment advice with respect to client assets and the same firm in its role as broker-dealer or bank serves as the qualified custodian for those advisory client assets.

While we recognize that under certain circumstances, the SEC staff has deemed an investment adviser to have custody over client assets by virtue of its affiliate serving as the qualified custodian for those assets (e.g., Crocker Investment Management Corp. no-action letter, Apr. 14, 1978), the nuances of those arrangements are outside the scope of this letter. We would be pleased to work with Commission staff to provide information about various types of affiliate relationships that may be relevant to custody rule issues.

7 See, e.g., Internal Controls: A Guide for Directors, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (Sept. 2000) at p.7 (“Banks establish segregation of duties by assigning different people the responsibilities for authorizing transactions, recording transactions, and maintaining custody of assets.

Such segregation is intended to make it impossible for any person to be in a position to both perpetrate and conceal errors or irregularities in the normal course of his or her duties”). See also Risk Management Principles for Electronic Banking, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, at 15 (Principle 6).

http://www.investmentadviser.org/eweb/docs/Publications_News/Comme

2009 IAA Annual Conference (Investment Adviser Association)

San Diego, May 6 – 8, 2009

The IAA serves as the voice of the investment advisory profession. We work closely with policy makers on every legislative and regulatory issue that directly affects investment advisers and we represent the interests of investment advisers on Capitol Hill, working with Members of Congress and their staffs to educate them about relevant issues and concerns. The IAA regularly comments on rule changes proposed by

the SEC, Department of Labor, other federal and state agencies, and international regulators that directly affect the investment adviser industry and the IAA membership.

<http://www.investmentadviser.org/eweb/>

IAA Comments & Statements

This section includes selected copies of comment letters, statements, and other IAA correspondence relating to major issues affecting the investment management industry.

Proposed IAA Comments & Statements

The IAA intends to or is considering whether to file comment letters regarding the regulatory proposals below. The IAA legal staff welcomes comments, questions, or feedback regarding these proposals. Please select the proposal for contact and additional information.

[My note – anyone can actually email them to voice their comments to their attorneys and staff.]

Regulatory Proposal Open for Comment: Proposed Revisions UK Short Selling Disclosure Requirement (Members Only)

Regulatory Proposal Open for Comment: Proposed Revisions to GIPS (Members Only)

Current IAA Comments & Statements

March 6, 2009 – IAA Letter to Securities and Exchange Commission re: Self-Custody of Advisory Client Funds

February 19, 2009 – IAA Letter to Minnesota Department of Commerce re: Proposed Rules Governing the Regulation of Securities, Minnesota Rules, Chapter 2876

January 21, 2009 – IAA Letter to Massachusetts Office of Consumer Affairs and Business Regulation re: Standards for the Protection of Personal Information of Residents of the Commonwealth

January 19, 2009 – IAA Letter to Illinois State Board of Elections re: Business Entity Registration Form

January 15, 2009 – IAA Letter to CFA Institute Centre for Financial Market Integrity re: Risk Management Proposal to Asset Manager Code of Professional Conduct

January 5, 2009 – Statement of IAA to House Committee on Financial Services at its Hearing on Assessing the Madoff Ponzi and the Need for Regulatory Reform

January 2, 2009 – Statement of IAA Principles and Recommendations for Regulatory Reform

Archived IAA Comments & Statements

2008 – Archived IAA Comments & Statements

2007 – Archived IAA Comments & Statements

[on links Archived through 1997 by year on this page]

http://www.investmentadviser.org/eweb/dynamicpage.aspx?webcode=Comments_Statements

Securities Industry Association (SIA)

<http://www.sifma.org/>

[Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association](#)

[Another lobby for the securities industry]

ABOUT SIFMA

SIFMA is a non-profit industry association that represents the shared interests of participants in the global financial markets. SIFMA members include international securities firms, U.S.-registered broker-dealers, and asset managers.

The Association represents the industry on regulatory and legislative issues and initiatives, and also serves as a forum for outreach, training, education, and community involvement. Member participation is the very core of who we are and the key to our effectiveness.

SIFMA has offices in New York, Washington, London, and Hong Kong, where our sister organization, the Asia Securities and Financial Markets

Association (ASIFMA), is located.

#

Government Affairs

* Current Hill Activities

* State Issues

* Federal Issues

* International Issues

* SIFMA Staff Testimonies

* Legislative Correspondence

* Advocacy 101 – Landmarks and Primers

* SIFMA-PAC

* Washington Weekly

[Find these links about current activities of this organization on the left-hand side by clicking on the words “Government Affairs.”]

<http://www.sifma.org/>

**

<http://www.sifma.org/research/research.aspx?ID=10256>

Federal Facilities

Visit our new web page for an up to date summary of the various US federal facilities.

[link above]

SIFMA Research and Statistics

Last Updated: 3/12/09

Underlying Data (excel): Federal Facilities Data

Quick Jumps

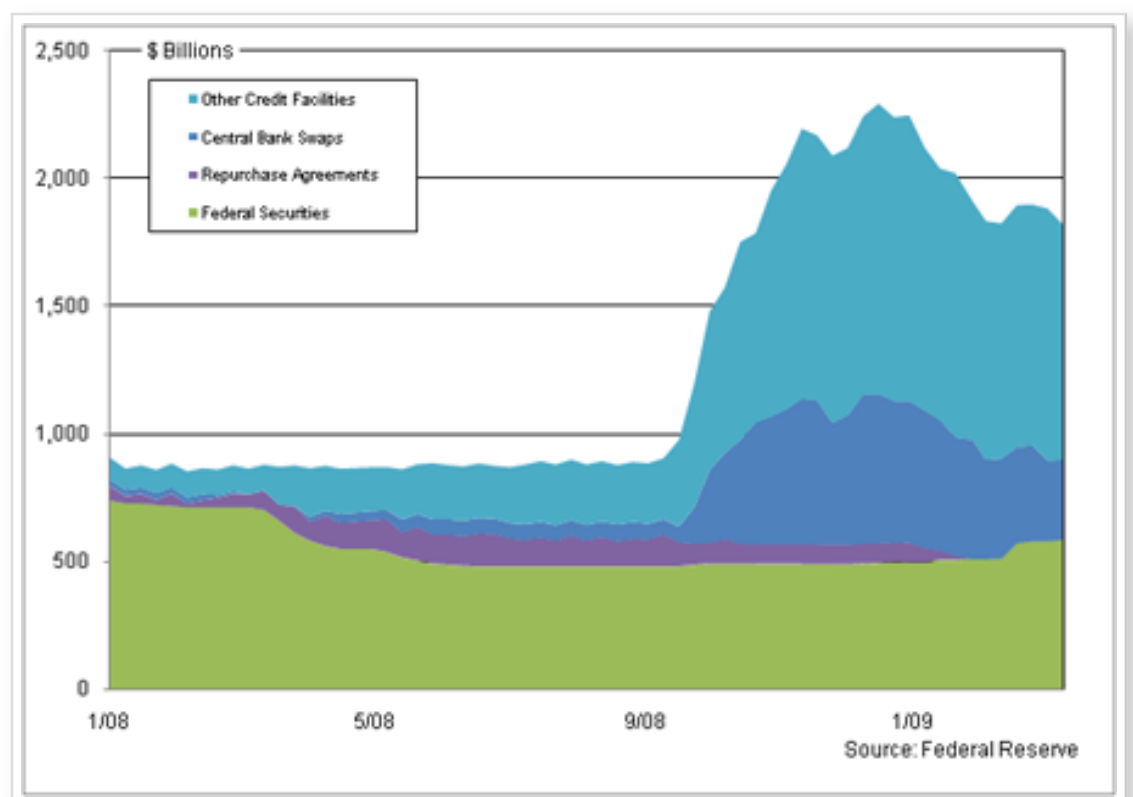
Total Reserves

Primary Credit

Primary Dealer Credit Facility

Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities Purchase Program
Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Money Market Mutual Funds Liquidity
Facility
Commercial Paper Funding Facility
Term Auction Facility
Term Securities Lending Facility
Money Market Investor Funding Facility
Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility
Total Reserves

Total Reserves



— Total Reserves - US Federal Reserve Statistics 2009

Links: Federal Reserve

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h41/>

Source: Federal Reserve

<http://www.sifma.org/research/research.aspx?ID=10256>

[Find the above chart and each of those listed below on the link directly above – they’ve really done an awesome job on this page and its all here.]

As of January 28, 2009, the Federal Reserve started breaking out central bank currency swaps from other assets; currency swaps are now broken out of “Other Credit Facilities.” For more detail on the breakdown of currency swap holdings: [link](#)

Primary Credit Borrowing

Primary Credit

Links: Federal Reserve

Source: Federal Reserve

Primary Dealer Credit Facility (“PDCF”)

Primary Dealer Credit Facility

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Links: Main, FAQ, Terms and Conditions

Loans are made available to primary dealers on an overnight basis.

Loans settle on the same business day and mature the following business day

Collateral: Includes all collateral eligible for pledge in open market operations, plus investment grade corporate securities, municipal securities, mortgage-back securities, and asset-backed securities.

Collateral not priced by the clearing banks will not be eligible.

Rate: Made at rate equal to primary credit rate in effect at FRBNY.

Addendum:

* 9/15/2008: Collateral broadened to closely match the types of collateral that can be pledged in tri-party repo systems of the two major clearing banks.

Agency Purchase Program

Mortgage-Backed Securities – Purchases

GSE Purchases

Mortgage-Backed Securities – Sales

GSE Purchases

Direct Obligations – Purchases

GSE Purchases

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of NY

Links: FAQ

Type: Outright purchase of up to \$100 billion in direct agency obligations and \$500 billion in agency mortgage-backed securities.

Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility (“AMLF”)

Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Money Market Liquidity Facility

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

Links: Main, Outstanding, FAQ, Terms and Conditions

Borrowers: All US depository institutions, bank holding companies (parent companies or broker-dealer affiliates), US branches & agencies of foreign banks.

Assets: USD denominated issues from a US issuer, rated First-Tier under 2a-7 (not lower than A1, F1, or P1) by at least 2 NRSROs, or top rating by 1 NRSRO. Must be issued by entity organized under US law under program in existence as of 9/18/08. Administered by Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Expiration: October 30, 2009

Commercial Paper Funding Facility (“CPFF”)

Commercial Paper Funding Facility

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of NY

Links: Press Release, FAQ, Terms and Conditions

Type: Credit facility to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) that serves as funding backstop to facilitate issuance of term commercial paper by eligible issuers.

Assets: 3-month USD denominated commercial paper at spread of 3

month OIS overnight swap rate. Must be rated at least A1/P1/F1 by at least 1 NRSRO, not below A1/P1/F1 by at least 1 NRSRO. Commercial paper must be issued by US issuers.

Asset Purchase Limit: Greatest amount of USD-denominated CP issuer had outstanding between 1/1/08 – 8/31/08.

Expiration: October 30, 2009

Addendum:

* 1/23/09: CPFF to no longer purchase ABCP from issuers inactive prior to creation of CPFF; inactivity defined if issuer did not issue ABCP to institutions other than sponsoring institution for any consecutive 3-month period between 1/1/08 – 8/31/08.

Term Auction Facility (“TAF”)

Term Auction Facility – Regular

Term Auction Facility – Regular

Term Auction Facility – Europe

Term Auction Facility – Europe

Source: Federal Reserve

Links: [Main](#), [FAQ](#), [Terms and Conditions](#)

Type: Credit facility to ensure liquidity provisions can be disseminated efficiently when unsecured interbank markets are under stress.

Collateral: Aggregate sum of all advances with term of maturity exceeding 28 days to not exceed 75% of collateral value, effective July 30, 2008

Bid Limits: Maximum bid to not exceed 10% of Offering amount

Stop Out Rate: Lowest accepted interest rate in an auction.

Addendum:

* 8/18/08: 84-day TAF is in conjunction with the ECB.

Term Securities Lending Facility (“TSLF”)

Term Securities Lending Facility – Schedule 1

Term Securities Lending – Schedule 1

Term Securities Lending Facility – Schedule 2

Term Securities Lending – Schedule 2

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Links: Main, Auctions, FAQ, Terms and Conditions

Chart does not include TOP auctions, which provide additional short-term liquidity during periods of heightened collateral market pressures (e.g., quarter end dates)

Type: 28-Day facility that offers Treasury general collateral to FRBNY primary dealers in exchange for program-eligible collateral in order to promote liquidity in the financing markets for Treasury & other collateral, fostering the functioning of financial markets generally.

Collateral:

* Schedule 1: All collateral eligible for tri-party repurchase agreements arranged by the Open Market Trading Desk; investment grade debt securities.

* Schedule 2: All Schedule 1 collateral; AAA/Aaa-rated Private-Label Residential MBS; AAA/Aaa-rated Commercial MBS; Agency CMOs; Other AAA/Aaa-rated ABS

Definitions:

* Stop Out Rate: Represents lowest accepted fee rate for which the accepted propositions are rewarded. The lending fee can be thought of as approximately equivalent to the spread between the Treasury general collateral rate and the general collateral rate for the pledged collateral over the terms of the loan.

Addendum:

* 9/15/08: Eligible collateral for Schedule 2 auctions now include all investment-grade debt securities; auctions to be held weekly; auctions increased to total of \$150 billion from \$125 billion (total \$200 billion from \$175 billion).

Money Market Investor Funding Facility (“MMIFF”)

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Links: Press Release, FAQ, Terms and Conditions

Type: Credit facility intended to restore liquidity to the money markets; facility provided to private sector special purpose vehicles (PSPVs) to purchase eligible money market instruments using financing of MMIFF and issuance of asset backed commercial paper.

Eligible Assets: Eligible assets for purchase at amortized cost USD-denominated CDs, bank notes, and commercial paper with maturity of less than 90 days. Each PSPV to purchase eligible assets from 10 institutions each designated in operational documents. Minimum rating A1/P1/F1 by at least 2 NRSROs.

Asset Limit: Debt instruments of single institution may not make up 15% of PSPVs’ portfolio.

Eligible Investors: US money market mutual funds, US based securities lending cash-collateral reinvestment funds, portfolios, or accounts (securities lenders); and US based investment funds that operate in manner similar to money market funds.

Financing: Purchases made by borrowing under MMIFF, each seller will be issued ABCP worth 10% of asset purchase price, ABCP maturity equal to that of purchase, rated at least A1/P1/F1 by at least 2 NSRSOs.

FRBNY to commit to lend 90% of purchase price until maturity of asset at overnight basis, primary credit rate; loans are senior to ABCP and secured by assets of PSPV.

Downgrades: In case of downgrade, PSPV must cease all asset purchases until downgraded assets have matured; upon default PSPV must cease all asset purchases and repayment of ABCP.

Expiration: October 30, 2009

Addendum:

**** 1/7/09: Eligible institutions expanded from US money market mutual funds to other money market investors***

**

Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (“TALF”)

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Links: Press Release, Press Release 2, FAQ, Terms and Conditions, White Paper

Type: Credit facility to facilitate issuance of ABS and improve market conditions; up to \$200 billion available under TALF; \$20 billion credit protection to be provided by US Treasury. Creation of SPV to purchase/manage assets in connection with TALF. FRBNY to enter forward agreement with SPV which SPV will agree to purchase all assets secured by a TALF loan equal to TALF loan amount + accrued/unpaid interest. TARP to purchase subordinated debt to finance first \$20 billion of asset purchases, FRBNY to lend the rest; FRBNY loan senior to TARP loan, secured by all SPV assets.

Loan Terms: 3 year term, non-recourse to the borrower, fully secured by eligible ABS

Collateral: USD cash (non-synthetic) ABS with long term credit rating in highest investment category from 2+ NSRSO; must not have less than highest category by any one NSRSO. Credit exposures of underlying ABS new or recently originated to US domiciled obligors, to be initially auto loans, student loans, credit card loans, small business loans guaranteed by US Small Business Administration; to possibly in the future include CMBS, non-agency RMBS, etc. Exposures must not include cash or synthetic ABS. Collateral may not be loans originated by borrower or affiliate of borrower.

Eligible Borrowers: All US persons with eligible collateral: US citizen, business entity organized in US, US branch or agency of foreign bank.

Credit Extensions: Non-recourse loans secured by eligible collateral.

Substitution not allowed. Loans not subjected to MTM or remarking requirements.

Haircuts: Established by FBNRY, ranging from 5% to 16% for ABS with expected life of 0-5 years; haircuts of 1% per every 2 years of life beyond 5.

Pricing: Monthly basis; sealed bid auction process (each bid with credit + interest rate spread over 1 Year OIS)

Expiration: December 31, 2009

Investment Company Institute (ICI)

<http://www.ici.org/>

Advancing the interests of investment companies, their shareholders, directors, and investment advisers is a core element of ICI's mission. ICI has worked on behalf of this community to secure a variety of public policy objectives by supporting effective legislation and regulation.

A considerable portion of the Institute's work is devoted to representing the fund industry and its shareholders before Congress, the Securities and Exchange Commission, other regulatory agencies, as well as state and foreign regulators.

The principle underlying the Institute's representation is unwavering: ensuring that mutual fund regulation and legislation continues to provide effective investor protection and responds to evolving investor needs and developments in financial markets. The Institute also seeks to enhance public understanding of the investment company business and serve the public interest by encouraging adherence to the highest ethical standards by all segments of the fund industry.

<http://www.ici.org/issues/index.html>

[Key Issues' Statements from them can be found on this page through right sidebar list]

[Their recent testimony to legislators is currently linked through their face page]

<http://www.ici.org/>

March 17, 2009

ICI President Presents Proposal for Regulatory Reform

Testimony Calls for Systemic Risk Regulator, SEC-CFTC Merger

Investment Company Institute President and CEO Paul Schott Stevens,

in testimony before the U.S. Senate Banking Committee, outlined ICI's detailed proposal on how to reform the U.S. financial regulatory system, including specific recommendations to provide greater protections for investors and the marketplace. Stevens outlined ICI's white paper, Financial Services Regulatory Reform: Discussion and Recommendations, including the proposal to create or designate a Systemic Risk Regulator, as well as a new Capital Markets Regulator.

"The crisis provides a public mandate for Congress and regulators to take bold steps to strengthen and modernize regulatory oversight of financial services," said Stevens. "ICI recommends changes to create a regulatory framework that provides strong consumer and investor protections, while also enhancing regulatory efficiency, limiting duplication, closing regulatory gaps, and emphasizing the national character of financial services."

Click here to see full testimony.

http://www.ici.org/statements/tmny/09_reg_reform_tmny.html

**

ICI Names Co-Heads of Government Affairs, March 2009

The Investment Company Institute (ICI) today named Dean R. Sackett III and Donald C. Auerbach as leaders of its Government Affairs staff.

2008 Annual Report (pdf), November 2008

The past 12 months have been an eventful and difficult period for financial markets around the world. The U.S. fund industry and ICI have been deeply involved in the search for measures to stabilize markets and minimize the damage to the economy and to the 90 million shareholders we serve. The 2008 Annual Report to Members is a record of the Institute's efforts and results across the full spectrum of fund issues.

More ICI viewpoints

Money Market Mutual Fund Assets, March 12, 2009

Total money market mutual fund assets increased by \$461 million to \$3.906 trillion for the week ended Wednesday, March 11, the Investment Company Institute reported.

More ICI statistics

Long-Term Mutual Fund Flows, March 11, 2009

Total estimated outflows from long-term mutual funds were \$21.17 billion for the week ended Wednesday, March 4, the Investment Company Institute reported.

Unit Investment Trust Data, February 2009

Unit investment trusts, investment companies that hold fixed portfolios of selected stocks or bonds, had total deposits of \$1.20 billion in February.

<http://www.ici.org/>

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

<http://www.aicpa.org/>

New! AICPA Economic Crisis Resource Center

CPAs are increasingly being called upon by employers and clients for guidance and reliable information to help weather these challenging times. To ensure you have the support you need, visit the new Economic Crisis Resource Center at

[>](http://www.aicpa.org/economy)

<http://economy.aicpa.org/>

**

AICPA Offers Free Job Finder Site to Help CPAs

The AICPA is providing a free online job finder to make it as easy as possible for accounting employers and employees to find opportunities during the current U.S. economic recession. Learn more>>

<http://www.cpa2bizcareers.com/aicpa/home.html>

**

Becoming a CPA/Academic Resources

The AICPA is committed to providing educators with the resources to enhance the accounting and business curriculum and to prepare students to become valued and trusted members of the CPA profession. We are also committed to providing students and CPA candidates with the information and tools to guide them to successful entry into the profession.

Begin exploring the resources available to you by choosing from the options below.

* Accounting Education Center

* Careers in Accounting

* Minority Initiatives

* Students and CPA Candidates

<http://www.aicpa.org/Becoming+a+CPA/>

Securities Class Action Clearinghouse (Stanford)

The Securities Class Action Clearinghouse provides detailed information relating to the prosecution, defense, and settlement of

federal class action securities fraud litigation. The Clearinghouse maintains an Index of Filings of 2932 issuers that have been named in federal class action securities fraud lawsuits since passage of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Clearinghouse also contains copies of more than 29,300 complaints, briefs, filings, and other litigation-related materials filed in these cases.

2008 FILINGS: A YEAR IN REVIEW

2008 Activity Is at Its Highest Level Since 2004. Litigation against Financial Services Firms Dominates Securities Class Action Filings

Boston and Stanford, January 6, 2009—Federal securities class action activity in 2008 was dominated by a wave of litigation against firms in the financial services sector, according to Securities Class Action Filings—2008: A Year in Review, an annual report prepared by the Stanford Law School Securities Class Action Clearinghouse in cooperation with Cornerstone Research.

A total of 210 federal securities class actions were filed in 2008, a 19 percent increase over the 176 such class actions in 2007, and a 9 percent increase over the average of 192 such class actions between 1997 and 2007.¹ Almost half of the 2008 litigation activity, or 103 class actions, involved firms in the financial services sector.

The Maximum Dollar Loss (MDL) attributable to all 2008 claims is \$856 billion, a 27 percent increase over comparable 2007 data and a 23 percent increase over the \$698 billion average observed between 1997 and 2007.² Financial services firms represented 46 percent of MDL in 2008.

View the Press Release

http://securities.stanford.edu/scac_press/20090106_YIR08_Press_Release.pdf

or download the Full Report

http://securities.stanford.edu/clearinghouse_research/2008_YIR/20090106_Full_Report.pdf

<http://securities.stanford.edu/>

International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)

<http://www.iosco.org/>

Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR)

<http://www.cesr-eu.org/>

13 Mar. 2009

[CESR updates the list of measures recently taken by Members regarding short-selling. This document will be updated on a continuous basis.](#)

» **Public Investors Arbitration Bar Association (PIABA)**

[Other links available on the Securities Lawyer's Deskbook, published by the University of Cincinnati College of Law]

» **Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS)**

» **North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA)**

» **Committee of European Securities Regulators (CESR) »**

International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)

<http://www.iosco.org/>

Securities Lawyer's Deskbook

<http://www.law.uc.edu/CCL/index.html>

<http://www.law.uc.edu/CCL/xyz/sldtoc.html>

[Info below]

Table of Contents

[The Securities Act of 1933 \(15 USC § 77a et seq.\)](#)

[General rules and regulations promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 \(17 CFR Part 230\)](#)

[Selected forms prescribed under the Securities Act of 1933](#)

[The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 \(15 USC § 78a et seq.\)](#)

[General rules and regulations promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 \(17 CFR Part 240\)](#)

[Selected forms prescribed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934](#)

[The Investment Company Act of 1940 \(15 USC § 80a-1 et seq.\)](#)

[Rules and regulations promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 \(17 CFR Part 270\)](#)

[The Investment Advisers Act of 1940 \(15 USC § 80b-1 et seq.\)](#)

[Rules and regulations promulgated under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 \(17 CFR Part 275\)](#)

[Standards of Professional Conduct for Attorneys \(17 CFR Part 205\)](#)

[Regulation S-X \(17 CFR Part 210\)](#)

[Regulation S-B \(17 CFR Part 228\)](#)

[Regulation S-K \(17 CFR Part 229\)](#)

[Regulation M-A \(17 CFR 229.1000 et seq.\)](#)

[Regulation S-T \(17 CFR Part 232\)](#)

[Regulation M and ATS \(17 CFR 242.100 & 242.300\)](#)

[Regulation SHO \(17 CFR 242.200 et seq.\)](#)

[Regulation AC \(17 CFR 242.500 et seq.\)](#)

[Regulation NMS \(17 CFR Part 242.600 et seq.\)](#)

[Regulation FD \(17 CFR Part 243\)](#)

[Regulation G \(17 CFR Part 244\)](#)

[Regulation BTR \(17 CFR Part 245\)](#)

[Regulation S-P \(17 CFR Part 248\)](#)

[Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)

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13 Friday
Mar 2009

Global economic crisis, G20 meeting, G20 working groups and new demands for answers by employees, citizens and people affected by crisis of financial systems – why is it like this? what do we do? who is thinking it through?

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CREATING SOLUTIONS THAT WORK, CRICKET D, CRICKET DIANE, CRICKET DIANE C PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE DESIGNS, CRICKET HOUSE STUDIOS, CRICKETDIANE, CRICKETHOUSESTUDIOS, DEMOCRACY, DIANE C PHILLIPS, ECONOMICS, ECONOMY, MACRO-ECONOMICS, MACRO-ECONOMICS FUTURE FORECASTING, MONEY, PHYSICS OF CHANGE, PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS, REALITY-BASED ANALYSIS, REASONING, RESOURCING, SOLUTIONS, SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, SPARKY PHILLIPS, SWORD OF TRUTH, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, THINKING SKILLS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, THOMAS PAINE, THOMAS PAYNE, THOUGHTS, TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY, UNCATEGORIZED, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, US AT HOME - DOMESTIC POLICY, US BILL OF RIGHTS, US CONSTITUTION, US DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, US GOVERNMENT, USA -1, WORKABLE

LEAVE A COMMENT

Sacked French Sony staff detain CEO, make demands

Fri Mar 13, 2009 4:59am EDT

Tags

accounting principles, bailouts, banking, bankruptcy, banks, bondholders, bonds, budget deficits, Bush economics, Business, collateralized debt obligations, credit crunch crisis, credit default swaps, credit derivatives, Cricket Diane C Sparky Phillips, cricketdiane, currencies, currency values, depression, Economic depression, economic statistics and analysis, Economics, Economy, Federal government, financial derivatives, foreclosures, global economic crisis, government corruption, Inventing Solutions For America, invest in America, investing, investment banking, investments, macro-economic future forecasting, macro-economics, macroeconomics, Money, Principles of Economics, Reality-based Analysis,

BORDEAUX, France (Reuters) – Workers at a Sony ([6758.T](#)) plant in southwestern France detained the chief executive of the Japanese group’s French arm overnight to demand better layoff terms when their factory shuts down in April.

Serge Foucher and several other Sony executives were locked up in the plant at Pontonx-sur-l’Adour late on Thursday by staff who blocked the road to the site with tree trunks, local authorities said.

[...]

Workers in a small northern town hurled eggs and insults at managers on Thursday to protest against the closure of their tire plant by German car parts group Continental (CONG.DE) that would eliminate 1,120 jobs.

(Reporting by Claude Canellas, writing by Estelle Shirbon; editing by Philippa Fletcher)

<http://www.reuters.com/article/ousiv/idUSTRE52C1OX20090313>

<http://www.g20.org/>

Preliminary meeting this weekend in preparation for main meeting of “official decision-makers” later in April.

http://www.g20.org/about_working_groups.aspx

[Declaration and action plan from the Washington Summit \(PDF 72KB\)](#)

*recession, Senate,
shareholders,
Solutions, solvency,
stimulus bill, stimulus
package, structured
investment vehicles,
US currency, US dollar,
US economic bailout,
US economic crisis, US
Government, US
government policy*

Working Group 1 – Enhancing sound regulation and strengthening transparency

This group will monitor implementation of actions already identified and make further recommendations to strengthen international standards in the areas of accounting and disclosure, prudential oversight and risk management. It will also develop policy recommendations to dampen cyclical forces in the financial system and to address issues around the scope and consistency of regulatory regimes.

Co-chairs: Rakesh Mohan, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and Tiff Macklem, Associate Deputy Minister, Canadian Ministry of Finance

Working Group 2 – Reinforcing international co-operation and promoting integrity in financial markets

This working group will monitor actions and develop proposals to enhance international co-operation in the regulation and oversight of international institutions and financial markets, strengthen the management and resolution of cross-border financial crises, protect the global financial system from illicit activities and non-co-operative jurisdictions, strengthen collaboration between international bodies, and monitor expansion of their membership.

Co-chairs: Alejandro Werner, Deputy Minister of Finance Mexican Ministry of Finance, and Jorg Asmussen, State Secretary in the German Federal Ministry of Finance

Working Group 3 – Reforming the IMF

This working group will look at the role, governance and resource requirements of the IMF. It will review the appropriateness of the IMF's lending instruments and the effectiveness of its surveillance function, and will consider the sufficiency of its resources, and its general arrangements and accountability; and will look at the issue of reform of the governance structure so that it more adequately reflect changing economic weights in the world economy.

Co-chairs: Lesetja Kganyago, Director General of the South African National Treasury, and Mike Callaghan, Special Envoy International Economy.

Working Group 4 – The World Bank and other multilateral development banks (MDBs)

This group will consider the mandates, governance, resourcing and policy instruments of the MDBs in light of the needs of their members and the pressures resulting from the impact of the downturn on developing countries. It will also look at the issue of reform of the governance structures so that they more adequately reflect changing economic weights in the world economy.

Co-chairs: Anggito Abimanyu, Head of Fiscal Policy at the Indonesian Ministry of Finance, and Benoit Coeure, Head of Multilateral Affairs and Development Policy at the French Ministry of Finance

The Working Groups will report to Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors when they meet on 14th March in the UK.

In addition, G-20 Finance Ministry and Central Bank Deputies have agreed to take forward the work of establishing closer macroeconomic cooperation to restore growth in a broad range of countries, while avoiding negative spillovers.

http://www.g20.org/about_working_groups.aspx

My note – over the course of the last several days, I have found a great deal of information about influences that have been fundamentally altering the prudent business practices once used because they made good sense. Of the some 650 pages of information, it occurred to me that, aside from what I have already posted over the last few days, I would like to post a portion of what I found in a bit more coordinated way than the path that my notes have taken.

However, in some parts of it, there is an interesting flow that came from

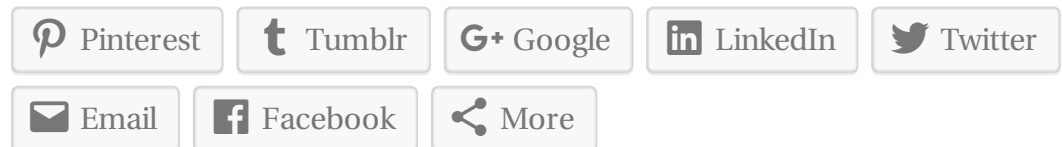
doing it and finding it just as I did, so in those cases – I will post them in that same sort of organization – more of a treasure hunt than an analyzed, intellectual premise. But, it was fun. And, I'm still finding more.

The best one, that I had really forgotten was from the Iran-Contra situation where there were a whole bunch of papers and original documents and notes and source materials that just got themselves up and jumped in the shredder or disappeared.

I had found that in the Wikipedia entry and then, when I was reading the official Congressional Investigations / Committee Hearings and Investigations, I noticed Dick Cheney's name amongst the different interested parties and some other interesting individuals, as well. In light of all we know now, and all we don't – it made the whole thing very different to read it now.

– cricketdiane, 03-13-09

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*13 Friday
Mar 2009*

*Well, it won't be because
they didn't know what to do
about it all at the G20
meeting –*

My note –

Tags

*accounting principles,
bailouts, banking,
bankruptcy, banks,
bondholders, bonds,
budget deficits, Bush
economics, Business,
collateralized debt
obligations, credit
crunch crisis, credit
default swaps, credit
derivatives, Cricket
Diane C Sparky
Phillips, cricketdiane,
currencies, currency
values, depression,
Economic depression,
economic statistics and
analysis, Economics,
Economy, Federal
government, financial
derivatives,
foreclosures, global
economic crisis,
government
corruption, Inventing
Solutions For America,
invest in America,
investing, investment
banking, investments,
macro-economic
future forecasting,
macro-economics,
macroeconomics,
Money, Principles of
Economics, Reality-
based Analysis,
recession, Senate,
shareholders,
Solutions, solvency,*

There have been several news reports which include a statement about the fact that our appointments to Treasury Department haven't been made. Not one of them mentioned the fact that Republican whatever Mitch McConnell had put a hold on the appointments or something using a technical process which I read somewhere about three weeks ago.

Why would he do that? – He has also held up several other nominations using the same process. Whose side is he on? Has he noticed that we have a bit of a problem needing immediate attention? Have the Republicans' Party Leadership noticed that we have a bit of a problem needing massive and immediate attention? Are they on bad drugs or what?

– Oh, wait. I get it. They were trying to wait until the Mark-to-Market rule could be changed back to fantasy accounting using the Mark-to-MakeBelieve model (as named by a Congressman during recent hearings.) Then, after they had assured all their “friends” in Wall Street and among the bankers that the Mark-to-Market rule would be changed, the Treasury Department could be allowed at that point to have the personnel needed to do their jobs.

Anyone that thinks the change back to fantasy and fraudulent accounting practices will restore “confidence” or recreate real solvency and viability for any of these businesses is only fooling themselves at this point.

There is a reason for the greater capital requirements when “assets” are not truly viable in the open marketplace. It is to protect the company from failure in those very circumstances and assure its continued survival beyond those stresses.

To present a derived fantasy evaluation in order to reduce capital requirements does a disservice to the shareholders, the community, the Wall Street brokers (sooner or later) and undermines the overall

stimulus bill, stimulus package, structured investment vehicles, US currency, US dollar, US economic bailout, US economic crisis, US Government, US government policy

viability of the company's future performance.

Using "Mark to Make Believe" and off-balance sheet accounting unnaturally props up a false picture of a company's assets, profitability and opportunities for growth. It isn't fair. It isn't right. And, it is built on lies rather than value. (Which means, it is wrong because real, true value wins every time over pretense and lies. And, it is sustainable, profitable, growth.)

– cricketdiane, 03-13-09

UK's Darling calls for financial reform ahead of G20: report

Fri Mar 13, 2009 2:02am EDT

(Reuters)

[...]

Darling also called for a reform of financial regulation.

"All types of risk to consumers, markets and economies need to be covered — including by joining up macroeconomic and financial oversight, opening up tax havens, and promoting transparency."

Risks must be better managed through early warning capabilities and colleges of supervisors, he said.

"As part of this, we need to ensure that in the future banks build up a buffer in the good years, so that when a downturn comes they are strong enough to continue lending to businesses and families."

Darling said that this meant changing the regulatory requirements on banks' capital, adding that authorities also needed to be able to stop banks from overstressing themselves by capping banks' leverage ratios.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/GCA-G20/idUSTRE52C0ZR20090313>

Wed Mar 11, 10:28 am ET

LONDON (Reuters)

The U.S. Treasury has several key posts unfilled more than a month after President Barack Obama was sworn in and pledged that his economic team, led by Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner, would fight the crisis full-on.

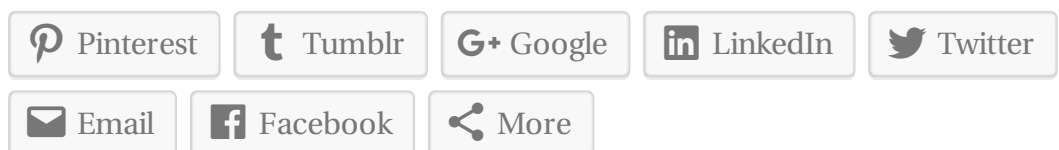
[...]

The spokesman dismissed another newspaper report that the summit could cost British taxpayers 50 million pounds (\$69 million), saying the official estimate was 19 million pounds.

(Additional reporting by Adrian Croft; writing by Keith Weir; editing by Tim Pearce)

http://news.yahoo.com/s/nm/20090311/ts_nm/us_g20_britain_usa

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Explanations for educating ourselves independent of personal limitations – US and global economic crisis – Solutions

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN ACTIVISM, HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, LEARNING, HOW TO, ONLINE RESOURCING, NEW TECHNOLOGY, ALTERNATIVE FUELS, TRANSPORTATION, VEHICLES, ENERGY ALTERNATIVES, ELECTRIC CARS, ELECTRIC TRUCKS, ELECTRIC VEHICLES, SHIPS, HIGH-SPEED RAIL, RAILROADS, SHIPPING, ANCIENT SEA, APPLES AND ORANGES, CRICKET DIANE C PHILLIPS, CRICKET DIANE DESIGNS, CRICKET HOUSE STUDIOS, CRICKETDIANE, EARTHQUAKES - TORNADOES - FLOODS - MUDSLIDES - WILDFIRES - HURRICANES - NATURAL DISASTERS - HAITI - SICHUAN - L'AQUILA - CHRISTCHURCH - UN DISASTER RELIEF - HOUSING - AID - FUNDING - NATURAL DISASTER, GOT NO MONEY GUIDES, LITERACY, NEW BOSTON TEA PARTY ACTIONS, RESOURCING, ROCKET SCIENCE, SECURITY CONTRACTORS SPIES EX-SPIES - INTEL CONTRACTORS - Xe - BLACKWATER - CIA - NSA - INTELLIGENCE - INTERPOL - MI6 - MOSSAD - KGB - SECRETS AND SPY TOOLS INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGY, START A BUSINESS - TECH STARTUPS - INNOVATION - ENTREPRENEURSHIP BUSINESS INFO - BUSINESS HOW TO - BUSINESS STARTUP FINANCING CAPITAL, US AT HOME - DOMESTIC POLICY, US BILL OF RIGHTS, US CONSTITUTION, US DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, VERY NIFTY - MUSIC - CARNIVAL - PHOTOS - ART - NIFTY SCIENCE STUFF - BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURE - CONVENTIONS AND CONFERENCES - PHYSICS - ASTRONOMY - NASA - EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY - JAXA - JAPAN AEROSP, WALKING DEAD MEN CLUB, XI-1

2 COMMENTS

Tags

*accounting principles,
bailouts, banking,
bankruptcy, banks,
bondholders, bonds,
budget deficits, Bush
economics, Business,
collateralized debt
obligations, credit
crunch crisis, credit
default swaps, credit
derivatives, Cricket*

“The speculators are buying what does not actually exist (it is being oversold on paper) with money they don’t actually have (being allowed to use 5% of the value to leverage the rest).

If this seems right to you, then you need to recheck the principles of sound and legal business, financing, banking and prudent lending practices.”

– cricketdiane quote from 06-23-08

After watching President Obama at the business roundtable, it occurred to me that there are educational resources available online but most of the people who could spend the time to use them because they are

*Diane C Sparky
Phillips, cricketdiane,
currencies, currency
values, depression,
Economic depression,
economic statistics and
analysis, Economics,
Economy, Federal
government, financial
derivatives,
foreclosures, global
economic crisis,
government
corruption, Inventing
Solutions For America,
invest in America,
investing, investment
banking, investments,
macro-economic
future forecasting,
macro-economics,
macroeconomics,
Money, Principles of
Economics, Reality-
based Analysis,
recession, Senate,
shareholders,
Solutions, solvency,
stimulus bill, stimulus
package, structured
investment vehicles,
US currency, US dollar,
US economic bailout,
US economic crisis, US
Government, US
government policy*

homeless, unemployed, underemployed or “just plain broke,” don’t have access to them.

However, short of putting laptops and wifi in the hands of people living in the tent cities across America and computer labs in every homeless shelter – it seems like the rest of us could start doing a few things.

First, here are some of the online resources –

<http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/web/home/home/index.htm>

MIT Online CourseWare

&***

Stanford offers free CS, robotics courses

September 17th, 2008

Stanford University has launched a series of 10 free, online computer science (CS) and electrical engineering courses. The courses span an introduction to computer science and an introduction to artificial intelligence and robotics, among other topics.

The free courses are being offered “to students and educators around the world” under the auspices of Stanford Engineering Everywhere (SEE). Each course comprises downloadable video lectures, handouts, assignments, exams, and transcripts.

The courses are nearly identical to what’s offered to enrolled Stanford students, according to the University. However, those taking courses through SEE are not eligible to receive Stanford credit for them.

Course participants do not register, and have no direct contact with Stanford instructors or professors. They do, however, have the ability to communicate online with other SEE students. A detailed SEE FAQ is available here.

The University says SEE’s initial courses include “one of Stanford’s

most popular engineering sequences: the three-course Introduction to Computer Science taken by the majority of Stanford undergraduates, and seven more advanced courses in artificial intelligence and electrical engineering.”

Specifically, SEE’s first 10 courses are...

* Introduction to Computer Science:

- o Programming Methodology — CS106A
- o Programming Abstractions — CS106B
- o Programming Paradigms — CS107

* Artificial Intelligence:

- o Introduction to Robotics — CS223A
- o Natural Language Processing — CS224N
- o Machine Learning — CS229

* Linear Systems and Optimization:

- o The Fourier Transform and its Applications — EE261
- o Introduction to Linear Dynamical Systems — EE263
- o Convex Optimization I — EE364A
- o Convex Optimization II — EE364B

Course videos can be viewed using YouTube, iTunes, Vyew, WMV Torrent, and MP4 Torrent. Here, for example, is lecture 1 of the Introduction to Robotics course, as a YouTube video:

The SEE courses have been released under a Creative Commons license, in order to “[encourage] educators and learners around the world to incorporate the video courses and materials into their educational endeavors and to form virtual communities around the classes,” the University says.

The license under which the courses are being released is the Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license. According to the University, this license stipulates that “original content [can] be the remixed, tweaked, and built into new non-commercial content as long as the original source is credited and the new creations are distributed under the identical terms.”

As noted, the courses are nearly identical to the ones offered to Stanford's registered students. However, some content has been omitted in cases where a copyright holder's consent could not be obtained for releasing the material under the Creative Commons license. There are also "a few other exceptions," according to the University.

Jim Plummer, dean of the Stanford Engineering School, says the University is "excited to extend our teaching and learning opportunities worldwide through SEE. We hope SEE will enable a broad range of people to learn, to share their ideas and to make their own contributions to knowledge."

For further information, visit the program's landing page at Stanford Engineering Everywhere.

<http://www.deviceguru.com/stanford-frees-cs-robotics-courses/>

For the first time in its history, Stanford is offering some of its most popular engineering classes free of charge to students and educators around the world. Stanford Engineering Everywhere (SEE) expands the Stanford experience to students and educators online. A computer and an Internet connection are all you need. View lecture videos, access reading lists and other course handouts, take quizzes and tests, and communicate with other SEE students, all at your convenience. SEE programming includes one of Stanford's most popular sequences: the three-course Introduction to Computer Science taken by the majority of Stanford's undergraduates and seven more advanced courses in artificial intelligence and electrical engineering.

Stanford Engineering Everywhere offers:

- * Anytime and anywhere access to complete lecture videos via streaming or downloaded media.

- * Full course materials including syllabi, handouts, homework, and exams.

- * Online social networking with fellow SEE students.
- * Support for PCs, Macs and mobile computing devices.

Stanford encourages fellow educators to use Stanford Engineering course materials in their own classrooms. A Creative Commons license allows for free and open use, reuse, adaptation and redistribution of Stanford Engineering Everywhere material.

Get Started

<http://see.stanford.edu/>

Courses

Gates Building of Computer Science

SEE programming includes one of Stanford's most popular engineering sequences: the three-course Introduction to Computer Science taken by the majority of Stanford undergraduates, and seven more advanced courses in artificial intelligence and electrical engineering.

Introduction to Computer Science

Programming Methodology CS106A

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Derivation and Left Ventricular Pressure Phase Plane Based Validation
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Authors: Zhang, Wei; Chung, Charles; Kovács, Sándorl

Source: Cardiovascular Engineering: An International Journal, Volume
6, Number 4, December 2006 , pp. 132-144(13)

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Rigorous Bounds for Time-Dependent Correlation Functions

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[Ole Platz](#) * and [Roy G. Gordon](#)

*Department of Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
02138*

Received 8 December 1972

Rigorous upper and lower bounds are determined for time-dependent correlation functions, of the type used in statistical mechanics and spectroscopy. The input data are the values of any finite number of initial time derivatives of the correlation function. As an example, bounds are found for the classical velocity correlation function for a lattice vibration problem. The bounds are found to be much more accurate than the Taylor series based on the same time derivatives.

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* Permanent address: Chemistry Department, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark.

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A. Askar and A.S. Cakmak, Explicit Integration Method for the *Time-Dependent Schrodinger*. Equation for Collision Problems, J. Chem. Phys. (1978). ...

<http://www.math.hmc.edu/~depillis/MATH164/MATH164>

<http://vergil.chemistry.gatech.edu/notes/quantrev/node8.html>

Next: [The Time-Dependent Schrödinger Equation](#) **Up:** [The Schrödinger Equation](#) **Previous:** [The Schrödinger Equation](#) **Contents**

The Time-Independent Schrödinger Equation

Here we follow the treatment of McQuarrie [1], Section 3-1. We start with the one-dimensional classical wave equation,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

(10)

By introducing the separation of variables

$$u(x, t) = \psi(x)f(t)$$

(11)

we obtain

$$f(t) \frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \psi(x) \frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} \quad (12)$$

If we introduce one of the standard wave equation solutions for

$f(t)$ such as $e^{i\omega t}$ (the constant can be taken care of later in the normalization), we obtain

$$\frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{-\omega^2}{v^2} \psi(x) \quad (13)$$

Now we have an ordinary differential equation describing the spatial amplitude of the matter wave as a function of position. The energy of a particle is the sum of kinetic and potential parts

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x) \quad (14)$$

which can be solved for the momentum, p , to obtain

$$p = \{2m[E - V(x)]\}^{1/2} \quad (15)$$

Now we can use the de Broglie formula (4) to get an expression for the wavelength

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\{2m[E - V(x)]\}^{1/2}} \quad (16)$$

The term ω^2/v^2 in equation (13) can be rewritten in terms of λ if

we recall that $\omega = 2\pi\nu$ and $\nu\lambda = v$.

$$\frac{\omega^2}{v^2} = \frac{4\pi^2\nu^2}{v^2} = \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} = \frac{2m[E - V(x)]}{\hbar^2}$$

(17)

When this result is substituted into equation (13) we obtain the famous *time-independent Schrödinger equation*

$$\frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{2m}{\hbar^2}[E - V(x)]\psi(x) = 0$$

(18)

which is almost always written in the form

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} + V(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

(19)

This single-particle one-dimensional equation can easily be extended to the case of three dimensions, where it becomes

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2\psi(\mathbf{r}) + V(\mathbf{r})\psi(\mathbf{r}) = E\psi(\mathbf{r})$$

(20)

A two-body problem can also be treated by this equation if the mass

m is replaced with a reduced mass μ . It is important to point out that this analogy with the classical wave equation only goes so far. We cannot, for instance, derive the *time-dependent* Schrödinger equation in an analogous fashion (for instance, that equation involves the partial first derivative with respect to time instead of the partial second derivative). In fact, Schrödinger presented his time-independent equation first, and then went back and postulated the

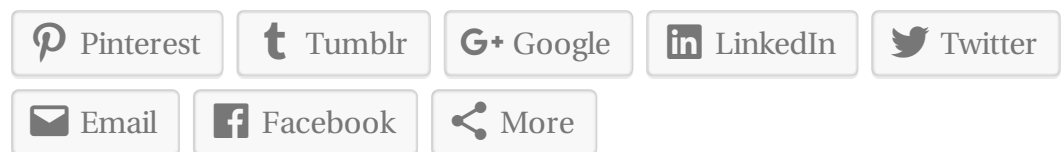
more general time-dependent equation.

** My note –

This is the stuff that is fun. And, amazing to learn and apply and “twist” to fractals and other stuff. Yea, I am a little on the passionate side about learning. It is the best fruits of time and effort – representing the greatest wealth of all.

– cricketdiane, 03-12-09

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Robert W. Stephan

Stalin's Secret War: Soviet Counterintelligence Against the Nazis, 1941-1945.

Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2004.

An examination of Soviet military counterintelligence and deception operations against the Nazis during WWII.

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For the President's Eyes Only-Secret Intelligence and the American Presidency from Washington to Bush.

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The CIA: Reality vs Myth—The Evolution of the Agency from Roosevelt to Reagan,

(Revised edition of The CIA under Reagan, Bush and Casey).

Washington, DC: Acropolis Books, 1982.

The author, a former top official of the Agency, discusses what clandestine work in an open society is like, why it is needed, and how it can be carried out effectively.

Arthur Darling

The Central Intelligence Agency An Instrument of Government to 1950.

State College: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1990.

A look at the bureaucratic struggles that led to the development of the CIA and the battles that ensued afterward.

Douglas F. Garthoff

Directors of Central Intelligence as Leaders of the U.S. Intelligence Community — 1946-2005

Washington, DC: Center for The Study of Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency, 2005.

A comprehensive study of how politics, institutions, and personalities influenced the DCI's ability to oversee the Intelligence Community.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/intelligence-literature/index.html>

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AAPC Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee

A permanent committee established by the FASAB to assist the Federal Government in improving financial reporting by timely identifying, discussing, and recommending solutions to accounting issues within the framework of existing authoritative literature.

<http://www.fasab.gov/pdf/files/aapccharter052006.pdf>

<http://en.pressebox.de/key/defence>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_A._Clarke

Clarke was sharply critical of the Bush Administration's attitude toward counter-terrorism before the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the decision to go to war with Iraq. Clarke has received criticism in turn for various reasons, including his strong disagreements with the Bush Administration.

Richard Clarke is currently Chairman of Good Harbor Consulting, a strategic planning and corporate risk management firm, an on-air consultant for ABC News, and a contributor to GoodHarborReport.com, an online community discussing homeland security, defense, and politics. He is an adjunct lecturer at the Harvard Kennedy School and a faculty affiliate of its Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. [3] He has also become an author of fiction, publishing his first novel, *The Scorpion's Gate*, in 2005, and a second, *Breakpoint*, in 2007.

He was thus a part of the executive branch at the time of the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Clarke came to widespread public attention for his role as counter-terrorism czar in the Clinton and Bush Administrations in March 2004, when he appeared on the 60 Minutes television news magazine, released his memoir about his service in government, *Against All Enemies*, and testified before the 9/11 Commission. In all three

instances,

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_A._Clarke

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halloween_Massacre

Halloween Massacre

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The “Halloween Massacre” is the term associated with the major reorganization of U.S. President Gerald R. Ford’s Cabinet on November 4, 1975. Several prominent moderate Republicans in the administration were replaced by more conservative figures. The changes were:

- * Henry Kissinger was fired as National Security Advisor (Kissinger retained his post as Secretary of State), and replaced by General Brent Scowcroft.
- * William Colby was fired as Director of Central Intelligence and replaced by Ambassador (and future president) George H.W. Bush.
- * James Schlesinger was fired as Secretary of Defense and replaced by Chief of Staff Donald Rumsfeld. Rumsfeld’s deputy and protégé, future Vice President Richard Cheney, moved up to be the Chief of Staff.
- * Under pressure from Republican Party conservatives, Vice President Nelson Rockefeller announced that he would not run for re-election as Ford’s running mate in 1976.

Subsequent to these events, Rogers Morton was also replaced by Elliot Richardson as Secretary of Commerce.

Political commentators quickly dubbed Ford’s sweeping changes the “Halloween Massacre,” reminiscent of President Richard M. Nixon’s “Saturday Night Massacre” in October 1973.[1] Historians allege that President Ford’s decision was not one of his own design and historically two theories are postulated to support this allegation. First, Donald Rumsfeld and Richard Cheney manipulated their appointments

to advance their own agendas within the American political arena. Or, secondly, Rumsfeld and Cheney convinced Ford to make these changes in order to improve his re-election prospects against his primary Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan.[2]

Veteran political correspondents and commentators initiated newspaper and magazine articles immediately fingering Donald Rumsfeld as the manipulator of these events despite Ford's protestations that he, himself, made the decision alone.[3] The historiography of the "Halloween Massacre" appears to support these allegations.[4]

References

1. ^ The University of Texas, Timeline of President Ford's Life and Career,
2. ^ United States Senate, Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, 41st Vice President (1974-1977)
3. ^ Goldman, Peter, Ford Shakes Up His Cabinet, Time Magazine, 11/17/75. Time Magazine.com,
4. ^ Blumenthal, Sidney, The Long March of Dick Cheney, Salon.com

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["http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halloween_Massacre”](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halloween_Massacre”)

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<http://www.civitasgroup.com/team.html>

<http://www.civitasgroup.com/about.html>

Charles Black Jr. And Sandy Berger, et al.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1975>

President Ford is threatened by a pistol-pointing woman September 5 as he approaches the California State Capitol at Sacramento; agents pull the gun from the hand of Lynette Alice “Squeaky” Fromme, 26, who turns out to be a follower of cult leader and murderer Charles Manson (see crime, 1969). Ford comes under actual fire September 22 as he steps out of the St. Francis Hotel at San Francisco; activist Sara Jane Moore, 45, a former FBI informant, has fired the shot, which misses the president.

Former Greek dictator George Papadopolous goes on trial for treason (see 1974); now 59, he issues a signed statement that he led the 1967 coup to save Greece from communism and civil war, but is convicted of insurrection as well as treason and sentenced to death. The sentence is reduced to life imprisonment.

Australia’s British-appointed governor general dismisses Prime Minister Gough Whitlam November 11, ousts the Labor Party that has held power since 1972, and installs a caretaker government headed by Liberal Party leader (John) Malcolm Fraser, 45, whose appointment wins electoral approval in December and who will hold office until 1983. The Whitlam government has been marked by administrative blunders, unemployment, and rising inflation, it has lost the parliamentary support needed to pass spending bills, and jurist Sir Garfield (Edward John) Barwick, 72, has advised the governor general to take the action, the first time in 200 years that the British crown has exercised its right to remove an elected prime minister. Publisher Rupert Murdoch and his newspaper Australian have discarded any pretense of objectivity in their support of Fraser, whose views are more right-wing than those of Whitlam. (Fraser will have laws on television-station ownership changed at Murdoch’s request, permitting Murdoch to maintain residence abroad.)

New Delhi has massive demonstrations against the Indira Gandhi government March 6 as at least 100,000 people march through the city. India's high court rules June 11 that Gandhi used corrupt practices to gain election to Parliament in 1971, that her election was invalid, and that she must resign. Gandhi vows to remain in office and has more than 750 political opponents arrested. Anti-government violence breaks out at New Delhi June 30, Gandhi announces steps to reduce prices, reduce peasants' debts, and achieve fairer distribution of land in an appeal for political support, but she suppresses dissent and imposes strict press censorship.

Former Japanese prime minister (and 1974 Nobel Peace Prize winner) Eisako Sato dies of a stroke at Tokyo June 3 at age 74.

Khmer Rouge forces seize the U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez May 13; U.S. Navy and Marine units move in for a rescue operation May 15, sustain 38 casualties, but recover ship and crew. Phnom Penh's Lycee Tuol Svay Prey is turned into the Tuol Sleng extermination camp in December under the command of Khmer Rouge lieutenant And Duch as Pol Pot pursues a cold-blooded policy aimed at destroying all vestiges of the bourgeoisie (books and private property are outlawed) with an aim to creating a new, collectivist, classless society; monitored by gun-toting illiterates, the nation will be more purely Marxist (and more corrupt) than anything in China or the USSR.

Nationalist China's Chiang Kai-shek dies of a heart attack at Taipei April 5 at age 87 after 26 years as president of the Republic (Taiwan). His widow, now 78, retires to New York, where she will have a large Manhattan apartment plus a 36-acre Long Island estate at Lattingtown; Chiang's diabetic son (by a previous wife) Chiang Ching-kuo, 64, continues as premier and will assume the presidency in 1978, continuing the repressive rule that has brooked no dissent since the takeover of the island from Japan in 1945.

Cambodia's Lon Nol government falls April 16, ending a 5-year war with the communist Khmer Rouge. Headed by revolutionist Pol Pot and others of peasant origin, the new regime takes Phnom Penh April 17 and sends out trucks with men who announce through bullhorns that

U.S. planes are about to bomb the city and everyone must leave. Military vans equipped with loudspeakers go out the next day and urge doctors, technicians, and other professionals in Phnom Penh to turn out for “reconstruction;” all who respond are murdered, as are all who refuse to leave their homes. Now 50, Pol Pot empties the capital of its nearly 3 million residents in 72 hours, marching them off to rural communes; he launches a wholesale slaughter of intellectuals, dissidents, political enemies, and peasants guilty of “mistakes,” separating families, abolishing marriage, money, religion, and formal education, and putting everyone over age 10 to work in the fields as he initiates an experiment in agrarian communism that will prove disastrous.

Hanoi promotes Gen. Van Tien Dung, 56, commander in chief in January; a veteran of the 1954 Battle of Dien Bien Phu against the French, he launches a 55-day offensive in the spring and his North Vietnamese troops close in on Saigon. President Thieu resigns April 21 after denouncing the United States (now 52, he flees to Taiwan but will establish residence in Surrey, England); Thieu’s vice president Tran Van Huong takes over but resigns a week later, and Gen. Duong van Minh surrenders the city April 30 as U.S. helicopters complete evacuation of 1,373 Americans and 5,595 Vietnamese (a single Chinook helicopter reportedly lifts off 142 refugees in one load). Gen. Dung’s “Great Spring Victory” ends the 30-year war that has cost at least 1.3 million Vietnamese and 56,000 U.S. lives, to say nothing of \$141 billion in U.S. aid. Congress appropriates \$405 million to resettle 130,000 refugees in America, but more than 14 percent of the population has been killed or wounded in the south alone. The war leaves millions of people homeless, and the new communist bureaucracy is poorly equipped to deal with the problems of recovery. The Ho Chi Minh government takes over all of Vietnam and arrests anyone who might lead an opposition group. It places between 200,000 and 340,000 persons—including all former military officers, political figures, and most of South Vietnam’s intelligentsia—in prison camps, and sends more than 1 million people who are considered potentially disloyal to “New Economic Zones,” where food is scarce, disease is rampant, and thousands will die. Included are all relatives of those imprisoned. More than 1.2 million

(the “boat people”) will try to leave the country in makeshift craft that will in many cases sink in the open sea, drowning an estimated 600,000.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1975>

The Rockefeller Commission report reveals excesses committed by the CIA, and the president dismisses Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger and CIA director William E. Colby November 2. The Senate confirms former congressman and Nixon administration cabinet member Donald H. (Harold) Rumsfeld, 43, as secretary of defense November 11; the Chicago-born navy air veteran takes office November 20, and his Nebraska-born, Wyoming-raised White House colleague Richard B. (Bruce) Cheney, 34, becomes Ford’s chief of staff, a position he will hold until January 1977. The Church Committee’s hearings go on and will continue for 18 months (see 1976).

Nixon cronies John Mitchell, H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, and Robert Mardian draw prison sentences of up to 8 years each February 21 for their part in covering up White House involvement in the 1972 Watergate break-in.

The Privacy Act of 1974 signed into law by President Ford January 1 gives U.S. citizens the right to request, inspect, and challenge their own federal files; effective September 27, the law bars government agencies from keeping secret records on individuals or collecting information that is not relevant and necessary for them to carry out agency functions.

It also provides adequate safeguards to protect records from unauthorized access and disclosure, keeps agencies from sharing information on individuals, and bars them from disclosing personal information except under court order or in certain other limited circumstances (see 1974).

President Ford calls former CIA director Richard Helms into the Oval Office January 5 and tells him, “Frankly, we are in a mess.” Helms defends Operation Chaos: “The basic allegation—that we spied on

dissidents, stemmed from the charge to me to discover if there was any foreign connection to the dissidents. If you get a name, of course you make a record and open a file in case it is relevant thereafter.”

Ford says he plans no witchhunt, “but in this environment I don’t know if I can control it.” He informs Helms that he is appointing a blue ribbon panel headed by Vice President Rockefeller to investigate the agency’s domestic operations.

Sen. Frank (Forrester) Church, 50 (D. Idaho) chairs a Senate Select Committee to Study Government Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities (the House of Representatives also appoints such a committee), CIA director William E. Colby supplies the Church Committee with details of the agency’s efforts to sabotage Chile’s economy, Sen. Goldwater (R. Ariz.) and other right-wing politicians attack Colby for cooperating with the Church Committee.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1975>

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1974>

The American Civil Liberties Union wins a \$12 million damage suit January 16 in behalf of 1,200 clients whose rights were violated in 1971 when they were arrested during antiwar demonstrations at Washington, D.C.

President Ford names former New York governor Nelson A. Rockefeller vice president under terms of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment and 1 month later grants Nixon a “full, free, and absolute pardon” for all federal crimes that Nixon “committed or may have committed or taken part in” while in office, noting that he has taken the action to spare Nixon and the nation further punishment in the Watergate scandal (presidential press secretary J. F. terHorst resigns in protest, and Ford’s action angers millions of Americans, but it will later be hailed as a courageous act taken in full knowledge that it will doom any chance of

Ford's being elected president in 1976).

President Ford asks Congress to appropriate \$850,000 to facilitate Nixon's transition to private life; Congress trims the grant to \$200,000.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1974>

The Election Reform Act passed by Congress 355 to 48 just hours before President Nixon's resignation limits to \$1,000 the amount that any individual may contribute to a candidate for federal office, limits to \$20 million what any presidential candidate may spend on a bid for election or reelection, provides for a \$1 tax check-off on individual federal income tax returns to provide federal funding of presidential elections, and contains other provisions to minimize the impact of large company campaign contributions and thus prevent the kinds of abuses that characterized the Watergate scandal (see law, 1972).

Most Republicans have opposed public funding of elections; the new law says political groups such as the Heritage Foundation may contribute no more than \$5,000, a candidate no more than \$50,000. The legislation crowns efforts by Common Cause, the private citizens' group founded in 1970, but the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 permitted labor unions as well as corporations to have political action committees (PACs), and PACs will raise large amounts of money for candidates, thereby blunting the effects of the new law, which does not bar corporations and affluent individuals from contributing vast sums of "soft money" to political parties (see Supreme Court decisions, 1976).

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1974>

Former Soviet Army marshal Georgi K. Zhukov dies at Moscow June 18 at age 78. He has been hailed as the "Eisenhower of Russia."

Diplomat Charles "Chip" Bohlen dies of cancer at Washington, D.C.,

January 1 at age 69; U.S. Air Force general Carl Spaatz (ret.) at Washington July 14 at age 83; Army Chief of Staff Gen. Creighton W. Abrams of complications from lung surgery at Washington September 4 at age 59.

Israel and Egypt sign a disengagement agreement January 18 after negotiations by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger (see 1973). Israel withdraws from the west bank of the Suez Canal, Egypt reoccupies the east bank, and a UN buffer zone is created between the two. Golda Meir wins reelection as prime minister March 10 but resigns a month later, citing schisms within her own Labor Party with regard to military planning errors. Israel agrees in June to withdraw from Syria and from part of the Golan Heights (see Lebanon, 1975).

Somalia's Marxist government signs a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Moscow, the first black African nation to do so, and Somalia becomes a Soviet satellite (see 1969; 1977).

Ethiopia's army seizes Addis Ababa in late June. Emperor Haile Selassie, now 82, is deposed September 12 after a 44-year reign interrupted by the Italians from 1936 to 1941, and the new Soviet-dominated regime announces December 20 that Ethiopia will become a socialist state directed by one political council (see 1977).

The U.S. Army grants a parole to Lieut. William L. Calley Jr., who has been serving a 10-year term for his part in the My Lai massacre of 1968 in South Vietnam but has served no prison time, only house arrest.

Militant radical Jane Alpert, now 29, gives herself up November 14, 4 years after jumping bail in connection with 1969 bombings at New York.

Grenada gains independence February 7 after more than 200 years of British rule. Prime Minister Eric M. Gairy curbs civil liberties to reduce violence on the Caribbean island (see 1979).

New Delhi announces May 18 that India has conducted a successful test of a 10- to 15-kiloton atomic device in the Rajasthan desert near

Pokaran, joining the United States, the USSR, Britain, France, and China in the world nuclear club. Ottawa protests the underground Indian test and suspends Canadian aid to India's atomic energy program (see energy, 1956). Paris and Washington agree to supply Iran with nuclear reactors, but the Indian test dramatizes the need to halt the proliferation of fissionable materials and nuclear weapons technology.

Former Pakistani president Mohammad Ayub Khan dies near Islamabad April 19 at age 67. A car carrying President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's vigorous parliamentary critic Ahmad Raza Kasuri is ambushed November 11 at Lahore (see 1973). Kasuri is unhurt, but his father is killed; the perpetrators turn out to be members of the Bhutto government's security agency (see 1977).

Japan's prime minister Kakuei Tanaka resigns November 26 in the face of financial scandals (see 1972). Charged with having received a bribe from Lockheed Aircraft, he is publicly disgraced, his Liberal-Democratic Party has barely survived the July 7 elections, it is feared that the party will break up if either of the two leading candidates is chosen to succeed the 56-year-old Tanaka, and the Diet names 67-year-old Takeo Miki prime minister December 28 (see 1976).

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1974>

The New York Times runs a front-page story December 22 under the banner headline, "Huge CIA Operation Reported in U.S. Against Anti-War Forces, Other Dissidents in Nixon Years" (see 1967). Written by Seymour M. Hersh, the article about the Central Intelligence Agency's Operation Chaos concludes that the laws are "fuzzy" with regard to the agency's powers with regard to domestic surveillance of Americans (see 1975).

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1974>

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U.S. popular sentiment turns increasingly against the war in Vietnam as more troops are shipped overseas and casualties mount (see 1966). Martin Luther King Jr. speaks out against the war in February; 5,000 scientists petition for a bombing halt; University of Wisconsin students push Dow Chemical recruiters off the campus to protest Dow's production of napalm; a Women's Strike for Peace demonstrates outside the Pentagon February 15, demanding to see "the generals who send our sons to die" and about 2,500 women storm the Pentagon. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy proposes that bombing of North Vietnam be halted so that troop withdrawal may be negotiated.

The U.S. Government is "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world," says Martin Luther King Jr. April 4 in a talk at New York's Riverside Church. He attacks U.S. sales of weapons to foreign countries, encourages draft evasion, and proposes a merger between the antiwar and civil-rights movements. Antiwar demonstrations April 15 at New York and San Francisco bring out upwards of 100,000 at New York, 50,000 at San Francisco.

Protests against the Vietnam war and the draft continue in the United States. Minnesota-born Roman Catholic priest Philip F. (Francis) Berrigan, 44, and three friends walk into the Baltimore Customs House October 17, distract the draft-board clerks, and methodically spatter Selective Service records with a red liquid made partly of their own blood (see 1968). Antiwar demonstrators march on the Pentagon October 21; police arrest 647 of the 50,000 to 150,000 involved, and similar demonstrations occur at Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Oakland (where police arrest 125, including folk singer Joan Baez at the Oakland Draft Induction Center). Baez serves 45 days in jail for disturbing the peace. College students arrested in antiwar demonstrations will lose their draft deferments, Selective Service director Lewis B. Hershey announces November 7. Among the 260 demonstrators arrested at New York December 5 are physician Benjamin Spock, who was arrested earlier at Washington, D.C., and poet Allen Ginsberg (see 1968).

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CIA director Richard Helms initiates Operation Chaos August 15, setting up a Special Operations Group headed by former OSS counter-intelligence operative Richard Ober, 45, to infiltrate domestic antiwar and civil rights organizations in violation of the agency's 1947 statutory authority. Former president Eisenhower began the practice in 1959 when he ordered that refugees from Cuba be debriefed to obtain information.

Helms has responded to a presidential request that the CIA unearth any ties between antiwar groups and foreign interests; by the time Operation Chaos ends in 1974, the CIA and National Security Agency will have indexed 300,000 names, tapped the telephones of antiwar activists such as Jane Fonda and Benjamin Spock, and intercepted large numbers of letters and cables to spy on the domestic activities of more than 13,000 subjects, including more than 7,000 U.S. citizens, with no public outcry and no objection from Congress (see 1974).

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Former Iranian premier Mohammed Mossadegh dies of intestinal bleeding at his native Teheran March 5 at age 86.

A Six-Day Arab-Israeli War begins June 5 following months of conflict that have seen Israeli tanks cross into Syria and Israeli Mirage fighters shoot down six Soviet-built Syrian MiG-21 fighters (Arab equipment has been supplied largely by Moscow). Tel Aviv-born RAF veteran Ezer Weizman, 42, has built up Israel's air force and as chief of military operations launches a preemptive strike; Israel's jets and armor abort an Arab invasion, Egyptian and Syrian air forces are wiped out, and the Israelis take Arab Jerusalem June 7. Their UN delegate Abba Eban, now 52, speaks to the General Assembly at New York June 19, saying, "The threat to Israel was a menace to the very foundations of the

international order. The state thus threatened bore a name which stirred the deepest memories of civilized mankind, and the people of the threatened state were the surviving remnants of millions, who in living memory had been wiped out by a dictatorship more powerful, though scarcely more malicious, than Nasser's Egypt."

Israel incorporates Arab Jerusalem with the rest of the city June 27 but guarantees freedom of access to the Holy Places for people of all faiths. The UN asks July 4 that the action be rescinded, Moscow severs diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv June 10, and Tel Aviv rejects the UN request July 14, retaining the strategic Golan Heights in Syria and the West Bank of the Jordan River, territory that along with Arab Jerusalem contains half the population of Jordan and half her economic resources. Israeli general Ariel Sharon, 39, recaptures the Mitla Pass that he took on the Sinai Peninsula in 1956; President Nasser is persuaded not to resign, he begins a purge of the Egyptian army and air force, and he receives Soviet president Podgorny, who promises military and economic assistance to help rebuild Egyptian power, but Egypt's Suez Canal is closed.

The defeat of Egyptian and Syrian forces by Israel fuels rage among Islamic fundamentalists against secular governments throughout the Arab world; they demand a return to strict observance of Muslim principles as a means of ridding the Middle East of what they consider colonial occupation, and some of them will soon adopt violent means to achieve their ends (see Arafat, 1968).

Resolution 242 wins unanimous approval from the UN Security Council November 22; it calls for "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied," an end to belligerency, and recognition that every state in the area has a "right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries" (but see 1970).

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1967>

The People's Republic of China explodes her first hydrogen bomb June

17, increasing Soviet fears of a nuclear confrontation with Beijing (Peking). Former Hiroshima mayor Shinzo Hamai has died of a heart attack at Hiroshima February 26 at age 62 (he pressed for reconstruction of the city after the 1945 U.S. nuclear attack); China's final Manchu (Qin dynasty) emperor (and Manchuria's first emperor) Pu Yi dies of cancer at Beijing (Peking) October 17 at age 61; former Japanese prime minister Shigero Yoshida of a heart attack at Osai October 20 at age 89.

Urban Coalitions are organized in 48 U.S. metropolitan areas late in the year following an appeal by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary John W. Gardner. He has become head of the National Urban Coalition that will mobilize the private sector to join in social-action projects with representatives of the cities' dispossessed minorities. The only Republican in President Johnson's cabinet, Gardner will resign in March 1968 (see politics [Common Cause], 1970).

The National Organization for Women (NOW) holds its first national conference at Washington and adopts a bill of rights calling for 1) an Equal Rights constitutional Amendment, 2) enforcement of a law banning sex discrimination in employment, 3) maternity leave rights in employment and in Social Security benefits, 4) tax deduction for home and childcare expenses for working parents, 5) child daycare centers, 6) equal and unsegregated education, 7) equal job-training opportunities and allowances for women in poverty, and 8) the right of women to control their reproductive lives.

Former Buchenwald concentration camp commandant's wife Ilsa Koch hangs herself in prison at Aichach, West Germany, the night of September 1 at age 61, using bedsheets tied to the bars of her cell; Holocaust refugee saver Varian M. Fry dies at Easton, Conn., September 13 at age 59.

The U.S. Apollo 1 space capsule bursts into flame January 27, killing astronauts Virgil I. "Gus" Grissom, Edward H. White II, and Roger Chaffee; the Soviet space capsule Soyuz I crashes on re-entry April 24, killing cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov.

The Iron and Steel Act passed by Parliament March 22 abolishes the 33-year-old British Iron and Steel Federation and creates the government-owned British Steel Corp. PLC, which assumes ownership of 14 major UK steel companies with some 200 wholly or partly owned subsidiaries in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Africa, South Asia, and South America. A 1969 act will dissolve the individual companies in the new corporation and divide it into six divisions (general steels, specialty steels, strip mills, tubes, constructional engineering, and chemicals) (see 1988).

Britain devalues the pound November 18 from \$2.80 to \$2.40 in an effort to check inflation and improve the nation's trade deficit (see 1965).

French workers strike France's largest and most profitable shipyard. Squeezed by inflation, the strikers at Saint-Azaire in Brittany win support from other workers and from students (see 1968).

The United Auto Workers union quits the AFL-CIO April 22, charging a lack of democratic leadership and organizing effort that affects its 1.6 million members.

South Korea's Daewoo Group conglomerate (chaebol) has its beginnings in a small textile-trading company founded by entrepreneur Kim Woo Choong, 30, who has borrowed the equivalent of \$10,000 to start the venture (see 1976).

President Johnson issues an executive order April 1 transferring control of the Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the newly-created Department of Transportation.

The United States has 2,975 corporate mergers, up from 2,377 last year.

A Census Bureau report in December shows that 41 percent of nonwhite families in the United States make less than \$3,300 per year versus 12 percent of white families, that 7.3 percent of nonwhites are unemployed versus 3.4 percent of whites, and that 29 percent of blacks live in substandard housing versus 8 percent of whites.

U.S. wage rates will rise by 92 percent in the next 10 years, buying power by only 8 percent.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1967>

L. L. Bean dies at his Miami Shores, Fla., winter home February 5 at age 94, leaving a family mail-order and retail-store business at Freeport, Me. Annual sales have reached \$3.5 million (see 1951), they will reach \$121 million in 1980, the company will move that year into a new factory and distribution center on the outskirts of town with a payroll of 1,472 people, and it will grow to have more than \$1 billion in sales.

Master Charge card holders number 5.7 million and charge \$312 million worth of purchases (see 1966). By 1976 there will be 40 million Master Charge card holders and they will run up bills of \$13.5 billion.

Mining of the Athabasca tar sands begins in northern Alberta. The field contains some 300 billion barrels of recoverable petroleum, but development of the oil-extraction project will be slow and costly.

The Krasnoyarsk Dam on the Yenisei River in Siberia begins producing electricity November 3. ***Built by Soviet engineers, the world's largest and most powerful hydroelectric project initially generates 508,000 kilowatts and—when all 12 of its generators are completed—will produce 6 million kilowatts. The largest U.S. hydroelectric facilities have capacities of no more than 400,000 kilowatts.***

McDonnell-Douglas Corp. is created April 28 in a takeover of Douglas Aircraft by the 39-year-old McDonnell Aircraft Corp., now a major producer of military aircraft. ***Douglas lost \$27.6 million last year on sales of more than \$1 billion and its working capital has shrunk to \$34 million from \$187 million in 1958 when the Boeing 707 was introduced.***

The closing of Egypt's Suez Canal by scuttled ships and by mines in the Six-Day War deprives the nation of some \$250 million per year in

revenues. Roughly 70 percent of the world's tankers have been able to use the Suez fully laden and all but 1 percent of tankers have been able to go through it in ballast, but shipbuilders in the next 7 years will concentrate on building supertankers and by the mid-1970s only 35 percent of the world's tanker fleet will be able to go through the Suez fully laden (see 1968).

The 31-year-old Cunard liner S.S. Queen Mary leaves New York for England October 31 on her final transatlantic voyage. Her owners will move her to Long Beach, Calif., and turn her into a hotel-conference center.

The Pennsylvania Railroad sends a \$1 million experimental train down its tracks May 24 at 156 miles per hour in a public test, but the New York Central discontinues its crack Twentieth Century Limited

December 2 after 65 years on the Chicago run. Both railroads are in deep financial trouble and have received authorization to merge (see 1968).

U.S. mass transit rides fall to 8 billion, down from 23 billion in 1945, as prosperous Americans rely at an ever-growing rate on private cars to reach suburban homes and shopping centers.

Hyundai Motor Co. is founded by South Korean industrialist Chung Ju Yung, now 51 (see Thai road, 1965; ships, 1973).

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1967>

The electronic quartz wristwatch announced in December by the Swiss Horological Electronic Center has a tiny rod of quartz crystal that vibrates 8,192 times per second when activated by a battery (see microchip, 1959; Accutron, 1960). An integrated circuit counts the oscillations and every 1/256th of a second sends power to the micromotor that then drives gears that move the watch hands. Thirty-one Swiss firms pooled \$7 million in 1962 to develop the watch that retails at \$550 and up. The Geneva-based Patek Philippe company will introduce its first quartz watch in 1970 but will make only about 50

watches per day, continue making timepieces with mechanical movements, and always use watch hands to display the time (see Pulsar digital watch, 1972).

A pulsar (pulsating star) is discovered by Cambridge University astronomical research student (Susan) Jocelyn Bell, 24, working with Anthony Hewish, 43, and using a giant 4.5-acre radarlike dish to detect electromagnetic waves from outside the earth's atmosphere. The radio dish produces weekly data amounting to some 400 feet of recorder chart paper. Bell is looking for "interstellar scintillation"—pulsating celestial radio sources that have previously been observed—when she begins in August to notice odd signals coming in during the small hours of the morning when scintillation is usually the weakest. The signals disappear and reappear until November, when Bell learns from a high-speed recorder that the signals are pulsating at a regular interval of just over a second. Celestial radio signals previously recorded have been emitted on a constant basis. Bell's finding will be published next year.

Geneticist Reginald C. Punnett dies at Bilbrook, Somerset, January 3 at age 91; nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer of throat cancer at Princeton, N.J., February 18 at age 62; Nobel geneticist Hermann J. Muller of a heart ailment at Indianapolis April 5 at age 76; physicist Sir John D. Cockcroft at Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, September 18 at age 70

Parkinson's disease victims obtain relief from cryogenic surgery developed by Atlantic City, N.J.-born New York neurosurgeon Irving S. (Spencer) Cooper, 45, and from levodopa therapy developed by Greek-born neurologist George C. (Constantin) Cotzias, 49 (see 1817). Cooper freezes affected areas of the brain to relieve symptoms; L-dopa counters the deficiency of dopamine in the brain and will be introduced into medical practice in 1970. Asked by the World Health Organization to help investigate chronic manganese poisoning among miners in Chile, Cotzias has found their symptoms—rigid facial expression, clenched hands, speech and balance difficulties—similar to those seen in Parkinson's disease. He succeeds in treating patients with L-dopa where others have failed because he uses much larger doses for longer periods of time.

Simplified cataract surgery clears up clouded vision for patients without removal of the entire eye lens. Brooklyn, N.Y.-born ophthalmologist Charles D. Kelman, 37, got the idea for phacoemulsification when he saw his dentist use an ultrasonic probe on his teeth and reasoned that it could be used to break up cataracts and suction out their remains without damaging adjacent tissue; by requiring only a tiny incision, Kelman's revolutionary procedure spares patients 10-day hospital stays, lengthy recovery periods, and ultra-thick glasses. He will develop artificial lenses for implantation in the 1970s and teach his procedure to thousands of doctors worldwide who will use it on an out-patient basis. Kelman will promote it on television talk shows, more than a million patients will have it done each year, and the technique will be applied to other areas of medicine, including neurosurgery.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1967>

Ronald Reagan takes office as governor and cuts the University of California's budget by 10 percent (see 1964; politics, 1966). He proposes charging tuition. The university's enrollment has doubled to 87,000 under the leadership of Clark Kerr, but Kerr freezes admissions temporarily. The Regents dismisses him 3 weeks after Reagan takes office, and he will tell a reporter 20 years hence, "All that effort, all that passion, all that turmoil was mostly for nought."

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1967>

Congress creates the U.S. Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (see Supreme Court decisions, 1966). The commission will conclude that pornography does not contribute to crime or sexual deviation and will recommend repeal of all federal, state, and local laws that "interfere with the right of adults who wish to do so to read, obtain, or view explicit sexual materials" (but see 1968).

The New York World-Journal & Tribune closes May 5 after less than 8 months. The company has had 18 work stoppages (management says the unions have forced it to employ 500 more people than necessary); the combined circulation has been 700,000 daily and 900,000 Sundays. Although the New York Times and Washington Post will continue the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune, New York is left with only three regular dailies—the Times, News, and Post.

Seven Arts magazine cofounder Waldo Frank dies at White Plains, N.Y., January 9 at age 77; publisher Henry Luce of a heart attack at Phoenix, Ariz., February 28 at age 68; advertising executive-author Bruce Barton at New York July 5 at age 80; Amazing Stories publisher-inventor Hugo Gernsback at New York August 19 at age 83. His writings anticipated the inventions of artificial fabrics, fluorescent lighting, microfilm, radar, and other advances.

The American Spectator magazine has its beginnings in The Alternative founded at Bloomington, Ind., by Chicago-born student satirist R. (Robert) Emmett Tyrrell, Jr., 23, who will rename his monthly in 1977 as it moves to embrace increasingly right-wing views.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/1967>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Emmett_Tyrrell

Robert Emmett Tyrrell, Jr. (born December 14, 1943 in Chicago, Illinois) is an American conservative magazine editor, New York Times bestselling author, and columnist. He is the founder and editor-in-chief of The American Spectator. He writes under the byline R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr. but is known socially as Bob Tyrrell. Mr. Tyrrell is a 1961 graduate of Fenwick H.S. in Oak Park, Illinois, where he was on the swim team. He then went to Indiana University and swam for three national champion swim teams coached by the notable “Doc” Councilman. While at Indiana University, he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi, living in a chapter house where over the years resided such figures as Mark Spitz, Steve Tesich, and Evan Bayh.

In 2000, government investigations of The American Spectator caused Tyrrell to sell the magazine to venture capitalist George Gilder. In 2003, Gilder, having a series of financial and legal setbacks, resold the magazine to Tyrrell and the American Alternative Foundation, the organization under which the magazine was originally incorporated, for a dollar.

Contents

- * 1 The Arkansas Project
- * 2 Vanity Fair Plagiarism Scandal
- * 3 See also
- * 4 References
- * 5 External links

The Arkansas Project

Tyrrell was one of those behind the Arkansas Project, *financed by Richard Mellon Scaife*, to investigate Bill Clinton.[1][2] His book, *Madame Hillary: The Dark Road to the White House* (2003), likened Hillary Rodham Clinton's tenure as First Lady to that of the reign of a pre-revolutionary French monarch. In his book *The Clinton Crack-Up*, Tyrrell analyzed the scandalous post-presidential life of Bill Clinton.

Vanity Fair Plagiarism Scandal

During the 2008 Presidential Election, Todd Purdum wrote an article for Vanity Fair that drew criticism from former president Bill Clinton. Tyrrell released a statement noting instances of similar phrasing and ordering to arguments his own book, hinting at possible plagiarism. Todd Purdum never responded to the claim.[3]

See also

- * Arkansas Project

References

1. ^ The American Spectator

2. ^ Arkansas Project Led to Turmoil and Rifts Washington Post May 2, 1999

3. ^ <http://newsbusters.org/blogs/tim-graham/2008/06/04/tyrrell-todd-purdums-plagiarizing-my-latest-clinton-book>

[edit] External links

* Tyrrell's weekly column at The American Spectator

* Profile

* Healing the Poll Wounds – Commentary in Washington Times

* Recent syndicated columns found at Townhall.com.

* Podcasts of Tyrrell's recent articles

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November 2001 Atlantic

The conservative magazine survived and prospered for twenty-five years before Bill Clinton came into its sights. Now the former President is rich and smiling, and the Spectator is dead

by Byron York

The Life and Death of The American Spectator

One Friday afternoon last July, Wladyslaw Pleszczynski, the No. 2 man at The American Spectator for twenty years, from its time as a small-circulation conservative intellectual review through its run as the shouting voice of anti-Clintonism, rummaged through the magazine's shut-down office in Arlington, Virginia, cleaning out his desk before movers arrived, on Monday, to cart everything away. The Spectator had been sold nearly a year earlier to the high-tech guru George Gilder, who, in changing the magazine to a journal of the New Economy,

decided to fire the staff and move the operation to his headquarters, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Now it was time for the old office to be shut down, and Pleszczynski was getting ready to go. Dressed in shorts and sandals, he stopped every now and then to answer the phone; friends wanted to know if Wlady, as everyone called him, was okay. (I was a writer for the magazine from 1996 to 2000, and had dropped by that day for the same reason.) Never much of an optimist even in good times, Pleszczynski answered that he was fine, considering the circumstances.

In the hallway outside his office rows and rows of tiny nails were sticking in the wall where dozens of photos from long-ago Spectator parties had hung. Most of the pictures on the wall facing Pleszczynski's office were from the magazine's tenth-anniversary celebration, in 1977, at the St. Regis Hotel, in New York. At that time it was still possible to gather nearly every conservative writer in America in one room (actually, it still is, although one would need a slightly larger room), and the Spectator had drawn an impressive crowd. Around the candlelit tables were William F. Buckley and Tom Wolfe and Norman Podhoretz and Irving Kristol and William Safire and, of course, R. Emmett Tyrrell Jr., the man who founded the Spectator as an anti-radical rag on the campus of Indiana University in 1967.

Tyrrell would be coming in that Friday night to clean out his stuff. Just outside his office was a Royal typewriter from the 1920s. Ever since the Indiana days the typewriter had sat on a table in front of a life-size black-suited papier-mâché dummy of H. L. Mencken, Tyrrell's idol, made by the artist Tim Moynihan, son of Daniel Patrick Moynihan, another Tyrrell hero. Stacks of files and office trash sat around the typewriter on that Friday. Lying haphazardly on top of a throwaway pile was a copy of the Spectator's January, 1994, issue, with the British artist John Springs's caricature of Bill Clinton tiptoeing away from a house after a late-night romantic tryst. The headline was "HIS CHEATIN' HEART: DAVID BROCK IN LITTLE ROCK." This was the Troopergate story, the piece that exposed Clinton's extramarital dalliances while he was the governor of Arkansas. It had caused the President much embarrassment when it was published and had started a chain of events that eventually led to the Paula Jones lawsuit and Clinton's

impeachment. In the process it made the magazine famous, increasing its circulation and income more than anyone could ever have imagined. And it did one other thing: it destroyed *The American Spectator*.

Elsewhere on the Web

Links to related material on other Web sites.

“Citizen Scaife”

(*Columbia Journalism Review*, July/August 1981)

Press-shy publisher Richard Mellon Scaife has used his immense wealth to shape today’s political climate. A close look at the prime funder of the media-savvy New Right. By Karen Rothmyer

How that happened is the story of a magazine that was very, very good for most of its life—for years it was one of the few outlets for first-rate conservative writers, and almost every prominent conservative writer today contributed to it at some time or another—but that in the 1990s lost touch with what had made it so good. A few conservatives—Tyrrell was prominent among them—became possessed by a self-destructive brand of opposition to Bill Clinton, and in their desire to knock the President out of office they ended up hurting themselves more than him. What at first appeared to be an enormous success—after Troopergate the *Spectator* was a very hot magazine—led to unexpected and calamitous consequences. There was the “Arkansas Project,” a \$2.4 million effort, financed by the right-wing philanthropist Richard Mellon Scaife, to uncover wrongdoing in Clinton’s past, which ultimately led to the investigation of the *Spectator* itself. There was financial ruin, brought about by the magazine’s almost naive inability to handle its new wealth. And there was the downfall of Tyrrell, a talented polemicist who craved acceptance in the world of Washington but allowed his obsession with Clinton to ensure that he would become increasingly alienated from that world. For a moment the men who ran *The American Spectator* believed that it could transcend the limits—small circulation, small budget, an influence limited to elite readers—that define magazines of its type. But in the end the mistakes they made in the flush of success proved that it could not.

Bob Tyrrell (R. Emmett Tyrrell Jr. was his by-line, never how he was known to friends) came from a Chicago family, attended Catholic school in the suburb of Oak Park, and went to college at Indiana University. At first attracted to the school for its athletic program (he was a promising swimmer), Tyrrell later shifted his focus to academics, graduating in 1965 with a degree in history and staying on in Bloomington to attend graduate school.

Unlike many other conservatives, Tyrrell never went through a left-wing period in his youth. He was always a conservative, but his was a libertarian, latitudinarian, literary kind of conservatism. He wanted to have a smart, dandyish style; he particularly admired the writing and style of Mencken and of magazines from the 1920s and 1930s such as *The American Mercury*, *The Smart Set*, and the original *American Spectator*. When Tyrrell looked around in the 1960s for the kind of fools, frauds, and deluded idealists whom Mencken would have debunked, he found them on the left.

Tyrrell believed that the student left in Bloomington had overwhelmed the right; conservatives on campus, he felt, could not begin to counter the left's political power. "Indiana University was the first major campus to become dominated by an SDS student government," he recalls, referring to the radical Students for a Democratic Society. "They were new left, hard left. We opposed them. They had their magazine—oddly enough, it was called *The Spectator*—and we needed a magazine." So Tyrrell created one, which he called *The Alternative*. The first cover, in September of 1967, featured the fuselage and wings of a B-52 bomber inside a circle to form the shape of a peace sign; the cover said simply, "DROP IT." The magazine's twelve pages were filled with reprints of pieces by Barry Goldwater and Milton Friedman, plus writings by Tyrrell, who gave himself the grand title of editor in chief. Later issues offered more of the same. Tyrrell would denounce campus leftists—"a second-rate intellectual and a full-time sissy," he called one, in characteristic style—and throw jabs at the idols of youth culture. "The Insects have interrupted a trend of lyrical tommyrot and recorded several acceptable yodelings," he wrote in a review of Sgt. Pepper's

Lonely Hearts Club Band, “but for the most part the civilized ear will remain wondering if the album’s grooves circle in the right way.”

But Tyrrell wanted to be more than just a writer and an editor. From the beginning he saw *The Alternative* as part of a movement, something that would one day become a political force on campus and beyond. Along with John Von Kannon and Ron Burr, friends who served at different times as publisher of the magazine, Tyrrell supported conservative candidates for student office, staged events for conservative speakers (Buckley, a god in their circle, came for a few visits), and endeavored to create a wider conservative culture that would ultimately change the direction of the university. His method of choice was mockery, making fun of the left’s seriousness and appropriating its methods to create a sort of right-wing absurdist, radical-style agitprop.

In late 1969, for example, Tyrrell organized a “conservative teach-in” on campus and invited William Rusher and Frank Meyer, of Buckley’s *National Review*, to debate liberal IU professors. *Tyrrell himself arranged to debate one Dr. Rudolph Montag, a professor at Columbia University, on the subject of “The Social Problem.” No one in the audience knew it, but Dr. Rudolph Montag and his impressive résumé were the creation of Tyrrell and Von Kannon, who recruited a fellow student to play the professor. On stage Tyrrell sparred with Montag, who mouthed liberal platitudes until a spectator in the audience—a member of the wrestling team put up to it by *The Alternative*—stood up, called Montag “a goddamned Communist,” and threw a pie in his face. Montag, offered a towel by a sober-faced *Alternative* staff member, stayed in character and lamented the tensions on campus that led to such acts of violence. It was all a marvelous send-up, but it nevertheless attracted serious coverage in the campus newspaper.* “We had had events for a couple of years and never got any attention at all,” Tyrrell recalls, “so we decided to have this bogus pie-throwing, and overnight we got a huge amount of attention.” The lesson wasn’t lost on Tyrrell: one could get a lot of mileage out of ridiculing one’s enemies.

From the archives:

“Citizen 501(c)(3)”

(February 1997)

An increasingly powerful agent in American life is also one of the least noticed. By Nicholas Lemann

But attention didn't necessarily make a magazine successful, and *The Alternative* was chronically low on money. At first Tyrrell, Von Kannon, and Burr got along with cash from a few local supporters and the national conservative group Young Americans for Freedom. But early on, facing the immediate prospect of going broke, *Tyrrell asked the widow of the pharmaceutical magnate Eli Lilly for a contribution. She sent \$3,000 and offered to give much more if the magazine could be set up as a charitable foundation, which would make her contributions tax-deductible.* On her advice Tyrrell incorporated *The Alternative* as a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) charity, which the magazine remained until Gilder bought it, more than thirty years later. For all those years individual contributions to *The Alternative* and, later, to *The American Spectator* were fully tax-deductible. (Although it seems a peculiarity of the tax code that a political magazine could qualify as a charity, the liberal *American Prospect* and *Mother Jones* both have 501(c)(3) status.)

The extra Lilly dollars brought in by the magazine's change in status helped to secure The Alternative's future. And shortly thereafter Tyrrell attracted the attention of the foundation that would become the magazine's most generous benefactor. In 1970 a man named Richard Larry, who had just started work at the charitable trusts controlled by Richard Mellon Scaife, received a call from a friend in Indianapolis. "He said, 'Dick, there's an outfit in Bloomington that you really ought to take a look at,'" Richard Larry recalls. "The campuses were in uproar, the left was in its glory, and here was The Alternative, taking on these people and their ideas in a way that nobody else at the time, at least that we were aware of, was doing—with humor and sarcasm. It was having some effect on the campus there in Indiana, and we felt that it could have a broader impact." Scaife gave *The Alternative* a grant of \$25,000, an enormous sum for a young magazine at the time. The foundation's support gave Tyrrell and his group the means they needed to reach beyond Indiana University.

In May of 1970, strengthened by Scaife's money, *The Alternative* made its debut in larger, tabloid size, with a more professional design and articles by a wider variety of writers. Tyrrell, Von Kannon, and Burr undertook to make it a regional campus magazine, hoping to distribute 30,000 free copies at colleges around the Midwest. Later, the plan went, *The Alternative* would become a national campus monthly.

As the magazine expanded, Tyrrell spent much of his time cultivating conservative intellectuals and the group of disaffected liberals who would become known as neoconservatives. Tyrrell wrote them letters introducing himself and his magazine, asking them for advice, articles, and support. Milton Friedman, Ernest van den Haag, Nathan Glazer, Sidney Hook, Herbert Stein, Edward Banfield, Norman Podhoretz, Midge Decter, Irving Kristol—all were on the receiving end of the young Tyrrell's appeals. "They were charmed by his hijinks, flattered by his attention, and impressed by his seriousness," recalls Adam Meyerson, who joined the magazine in 1974 after finishing a senior thesis at Yale on Adam Smith and Edmund Burke. "They would share their ideas and their brightest protégés with him." They shared something else, too—their children. Tyrrell cultivated conservative kids as well as parents. The precocious William Kristol began writing for the magazine while he was still in his teens; so did his sister Elizabeth. Elliott Banfield, Edward's son, did much of *The Alternative's* artwork. Ben Stein, son of the economist Herbert Stein, began a long-running association with the magazine. Later Naomi Decter and John Podhoretz would also make the trek to Bloomington.

Tyrrell was cross-generational; born in 1943, he was eighteen years younger than Buckley and ten to fifteen years older than some of his writers—and he could appeal to both. *The Alternative* kept picking up talent. In October of 1971 it published the first "Letter From a Whig," a column by its new Washington correspondent, George F. Will, who was then a Senate aide. The young—and nonconservative—Roger Rosenblatt also contributed essays. As it gained credibility among the neocons, the magazine began publishing serious pieces by people like Roger Starr, Elliott Abrams, James Q. Wilson, Harvey Mansfield, Michael

Novak, and others. “It had big ambitions and a sense of tilting against a majority culture that was either amusingly stupid or dangerously wrong,” says Erich Eichman, now an editor at The Wall Street Journal, who joined the magazine in 1977.

The Alternative also had a kind of Bloomington cachet for intellectuals who lived in the East. “Part of its charm, part of its attraction, was that it was coming out of this college town in the Midwest,” recalls Steven Munson, who came to Tyrrell’s magazine from Irving Kristol’s *The Public Interest* in 1977. “It was of the New York intellectual world, but not in it.” The Alternative had its headquarters in a farmhouse outside Bloomington that was known as The Establishment, where visitors who came to meet the magazine’s staff would spend the night. ***It was a notably downscale experience; the rooms were a wreck and the bathroom was in the hideous, scum-brown condition common in some college quarters. “Pat Moynihan and Bill Buckley both had the same reaction when they walked in there,” Von Kannon recounted in a 1980s magazine article. “They walked right back out and took a leak off the front porch.”***

The Alternative changed its name in 1974. Worried that a conservative journal had a title that harked back to sixties counterculture, Tyrrell changed it first to *The Alternative: An American Spectator*, and then, in 1977, to *The American Spectator*. In a note that ran for years beneath the magazine’s masthead he wrote, “By November 1977 the word ‘alternative’ had acquired such an esoteric fragrance that in order to discourage unsolicited manuscripts from florists, beauticians, and other creative types, [we] reverted to the magazine’s original name.” It was classic Tyrrell, amusing to his fans and offensive to others—and a put-on as well, since *The American Spectator* wasn’t really the magazine’s original name but, rather, a bit of Tyrrell fiction to connect his publication to its 1930s model.

Although the *Spectator* could never be described as flush with cash, its increasing prominence helped to pull in more contributions. Scaife’s grants increased during this time, and so did those from the Lilly Endowment. The South Carolina textile magnate Roger Milliken was

another big supporter, as was Henry Salvatori, the California oil baron who was a close adviser to Ronald Reagan. “You put them together and you’ve got probably ninety percent of the contributions budget from that time,” says Von Kannon, who took care of most fundraising duties. (He is now a top official at the conservative Heritage Foundation.) That was also the lion’s share of the magazine’s budget; its circulation hovered around 20,000, and its advertising revenues never amounted to much. Like other political journals, the Spectator depended—and would always depend—on the generosity of a few wealthy and like-minded individuals and foundations.

As did Tyrrell himself. Although the rest of the staff earned little, he received a substantial salary (determined by his hand-picked board of directors), and the Lilly Endowment paid for part of his house in Bloomington. The magazine’s tax-exempt parent—the Alternative Educational Foundation, later The American Spectator Educational Foundation—paid for his membership in the New York Athletic Club, where he stayed during his increasingly frequent magazine-funded visits to Manhattan. (Later it would rent a small apartment for him on the Upper East Side.) And it paid for Tyrrell’s trips to London, where he would stay at Brown’s Hotel, buy suits on Savile Row, and lunch with his favorite British writers, Malcolm Muggeridge and Peregrine Worsthorne.

“Tom Wolfe once said that Bob had cultivated the perfect life,” says Andrew Ferguson, a writer who joined the magazine in the 1980s, and who is now a columnist for Bloomberg News. “He had his apartment in New York, he could go to Europe when he wanted, and then he could return to this idyllic, perfect little town and do intellectually engaging work.”

The magazine’s tenth-anniversary party at the St. Regis, with Buckley and Podhoretz and Kristol and Wolfe and everyone else, marked a milestone in Tyrrell’s ascent in the conservative world. But it also marked the beginning of his rise in the wider world of mainstream journalism and public affairs. For each issue of the Spectator, under the rubric “Public Nuisances,” Tyrrell wrote a sketch about a prominent person. His prose was wordy and ornate but also sharp-edged and

funny, packing the punch of an old-style broadside. He went after people in politics, literary life, and pop culture, mostly but not exclusively on the left: Jimmy Carter, Bella Abzug, John Kenneth Galbraith, Lillian Hellman, Gore Vidal, Bob Dylan, Henry Kissinger, Walter Mondale, and dozens of others. Nearly every essay was built around a single theme: the subject was a fraud, usually an intellectual poseur, whom Tyrrell was perceptive and brave enough to expose.

Of the President at the time, Tyrrell wrote,

In an earlier era Jimmy Carter of Plains, Georgia, would be devoting himself to procuring his young daughter's first pair of shoes, a bottle of Peruna for a fat wife, and a dusty flivver for himself. At day's end he would withdraw to the humid coziness of the local Coca-Cola parlor, there to discourse upon the latest intrigues of the Popish camorra and to remain au courant with reports of frightening suicide rates experienced by misguided Negroes lured to the Sodoms of the North and taught to read.

Of Vidal, living the exile's life in Ravello, Italy, Tyrrell wrote,

On summer nights the villa fills with the most renowned left-wing intellectuals of the West. In the soft light of the great vaulted living room sit Claire Bloom, Mick and Bianca Jagger, Princess Margaret, and the scholarly Newmans, Joanne and Paul. The talk turns to health care, and Gore laments that our system compares unfavorably with the barber shops of the last Persian empire, one of the few cultures he still admires (he finds it "subtle").

No one else was writing anything quite like that. Tyrrell revised and collected the essays in a book, *Public Nuisances* (1979). His style caught the attention of the late Washington Post editorial-page editor Meg Greenfield, who met Tyrrell during a visit to Bloomington. Greenfield, who was greatly pleased with the writing of George F. Will, whom she had brought to the Post, was looking for other voices to give the page freshness, and she offered Tyrrell a column.

It was an extraordinary opportunity; not only would his readership

expand but his words would be seen by the politicians and policymakers whom he could scarcely have hoped to reach in the past. The opportunity for national recognition stoked Tyrrell's nearly all-consuming ambition. "It was as if he couldn't be satisfied with the kind of success he had achieved in terms of the magazine and its impact and the extraordinary achievement of its alumni," Steven Munson remembers. "It just didn't seem to be enough to do that. He seemed to have this gnawing desire for more." On the eve of the 1980s Tyrrell was on the verge of achieving just that.

Lunch With Ron

After the 1980 presidential election it appeared that the Spectator would face the problem that eventually confronts every journal of political opinion: What do you do when your guy is in the White House? In the late 1970s the magazine had been brilliant in opposition. Tyrrell eviscerated Jimmy Carter on a regular basis: he ridiculed him, mocked him, and constantly portrayed him as wimpy and humorless and self-righteous. But Ronald Reagan was something else; Tyrrell worshipped the governor of California as much as he loathed Carter.

The Spectator's stance toward Reagan is probably best understood in the context of the role Tyrrell envisioned for the magazine at its inception. In 1967 he had wanted The Alternative to become part of a political movement, and he believed that conservatives should join together behind a good cause and a good leader. Although Tyrrell was a writer, he had the party operative's sense of loyalty; he simply didn't understand why some in the conservative camp would take potshots at their own people, why they wouldn't support the cause. As the 1980 election approached, he tried to build a coalition of all conservatives for Reagan.

In the summer of 1978, at the request of one of Reagan's aides, Tyrrell arranged for Reagan to meet a group of mostly neoconservatives—some were still registered Democrats—at the Union League Club, in New York. Although everyone in the group admired Reagan's heartfelt anti-communism, many worried that he was simply too right-wing for

them to support. Although assessments of the meeting varied (some remained skeptical; others believed that Reagan had wowed 'em), in the end most of the neocons came around. To the degree that he played a part in the change, Tyrrell deserves credit; it was a genuine achievement to persuade the New York thinkers that Reagan was not some sort of southern-California John Bircher but, rather, a political figure to be taken seriously.

Reagan rewarded Tyrrell with access to the White House, and Tyrrell was thrilled. When he was invited to one of Reagan's early state dinners, in June of 1981, Tyrrell literally worked himself into a fever in his room at the Hay-Adams Hotel as he waited to cross Lafayette Square to the White House. His wife, Judy, who was pregnant with their daughter and had arranged to undergo a cesarean section the week of the dinner, rescheduled the birth so that she could attend. "Annie Tyrrell was a presidential baby," Tyrrell says proudly today. In the East Room, Tyrrell was mesmerized. "It was glittering, and the President was charming," he recalls. "It had all the grace of the Kennedy White House."

Tyrrell later wrote about receiving a call from Reagan in August of 1982. Tyrrell was struggling with a passage he was writing when the phone rang, and a woman told him that the President would like to speak with him. Tyrrell thought someone was kidding him until "the old charmer came on the line, appeasing my irritability as effectively as my nocturnal martini," he wrote. "Literature could be postponed for *les affaires d'etat*." As they talked, Tyrrell suggested that Reagan invite several "like-minded intellectuals" to lunch at the White House—to help in "the establishment of a conservative political counterculture."

Reagan agreed, and Tyrrell organized the group. "We met in the Cabinet Room," he recalls. "We all walked in, and Reagan said, 'Well, Bob, this is your meeting, you sit there,' and he had me sit in the Vice President's chair." As the group ate lunch, Tyrrell urged Reagan to implement conservative proposals on limited government, economic growth, and a strong foreign policy. "Now that was a thrill!" he later wrote. "I had lived to deliver a stirring exhortation to the President of the United States in the privacy of his own home."

In the attic office of his house in Alexandria, Virginia, Tyrrell has carefully stored his correspondence with Reagan. There are letters, encased in clear plastic sheaths, from Reagan's years as governor; a fairly thick stack of correspondence from the White House years; and a smaller sheaf of handwritten notes from Reagan's retirement. Some of the letters show the extent to which Tyrrell, when it came to Reagan, simply abandoned the critical stance toward politics that had made the *Spectator* so interesting during its early years. "I ... wonder if there is anything I could do for you," he wrote the President on April 4, 1983. "You are doing a great job, and as you know I want to help you in every way I can." A month later Tyrrell wrote again. "Your speech last Wednesday was superb," he said, "and we shall continue the good fight with you in the pages of the *Spectator* and in my weekly column."

Chicken McMencken

As Tyrrell courted Reagan and wrote the column for the *Post* (he was also syndicated in a few other papers), he devoted little time to actually putting out *The American Spectator*. He had never been a hands-on editor, and in this period there were times when his hands were nowhere near the magazine. Often he did not read articles before they were published; sometimes not even afterward. What made the magazine work was the series of immensely able managing editors Tyrrell hired: Adam Meyerson, Steven Munson, Erich Eichman, and finally, in 1980, Wladyslaw Pleszczynski, who would stay with the *Spectator* for the next twenty years.

But even though the magazine was, as far as Tyrrell was concerned, on autopilot, it remained animated by the spirit he originally brought to it; the *Spectator* still seemed remarkably Tyrrellian even when Tyrrell himself had little to do with it. In the early 1980s it published lengthy musings on martinis and second wives along with analyses of communism and the arts. In 1981 the editors were particularly proud of—and Tyrrell was actually involved in—the former National Security Council aide Peter Rodman's detailed rebuttal of William Shawcross's *Sideshow: Kissinger, Nixon, and the Destruction of Cambodia*. They were even happier when Shawcross submitted an equally detailed defense of his argument. His response meant that the *Spectator's*

conservatives weren't just talking among themselves; when they criticized someone, their target would feel obliged to answer.

The magazine was doing well, but Tyrrell's infatuation with Reagan (in the magazine he fondly referred to the President as "Our Ron") began to cause problems for him in the world outside the Spectator. Given his feelings, he simply couldn't use his Post column to pick fights with the Administration—or to offer any criticism other than the gentle we're-all-on-the-same-side variety. That is not a posture that makes for interesting columnizing, and by 1982 Greenfield had cooled on Tyrrell. He found himself moving into the paper's op-ed Siberia, appearing less frequently and on varying days of the week. By the end of the year he was rarely appearing at all.

Even after the Post quit publishing him, Tyrrell continued to write the column for syndication, and he also worked on another book, which he called *The Liberal Crack-Up*. It was an attempt to move beyond the sketches of Public Nuisances to more-general statements about the political culture. The book discussed the change from the old liberalism of the Roosevelt and Truman years to what Tyrrell called the "New Age Liberalism" of the sixties and seventies—the liberalism of feminism, environmentalism, anti-nukism, and the like.

The book, published in 1984, received a few good notices, but Tyrrell wasn't happy. In a Spectator column he complained that *The Liberal Crack-Up* had not been reviewed in the Post, The New York Times, and other liberal publications—something, he suggested, that might be the result of a conspiracy to silence conservative voices. (As it turned out, both papers eventually ran reviews.) Beyond the reviews, though, there was a sense that Tyrrell's thinking, even at a fairly early stage in his career, was becoming a bit stale. There wasn't much nuance in his treatment of the good guys and the bad guys, and his baroque style made an easy target. Hendrik Hertzberg, writing in *The New Republic*, attacked Tyrrell's "verbal dandyism—Chicken McMencken, perhaps":

The formula is simple. First, select a person to attack. If possible, refer to him or her as the Hon. insert surname, the Rev. insert surname, or Dr.

insert surname. Second, call the person a nasty name, either a heavily sarcastic one (esteemed eminento, sonorous pontificator, distinguished scholar) or simply a jeering one—bellyacher, buffoon, dolt, dunderhead, galoot, gasbag, greenhorn, half-wit, idiot, imbecile, jackass, loony, moron, nincompoop, pinhead, poltroon, popinjay, quack, rube, sap, simpleton, snot, windbag, wretch, yahoo, yokel, or zealot. Third, add an adjective (optional). Brazen, fuliginous, gaseous, gimcrack, maudlin, meretricious, piffling, portentous, sophomoric, puerile—any of these will do. Fourth, accuse the person of engaging in bibble-babble, claptrap, flapdoodle, flumdiddle, hokum, moonshine, pishposh, rumble-bumble, pronunciamentos, or tosh. Finally, work in a reference to the United States as “the Republic.” You will soon be writing, or programming your computer to write, sentences such as this one, from page 21: “There have always been whistle-brained pontificators at large in the Republic, all promising a New Age full of wonder and kookery.”

To add to Tyrrell’s growing negative mood, he began to feel less welcome at the Reagan White House. His 1982 meeting with the President and conservative intellectuals, which Tyrrell had hoped would be the first of many, was instead the last. (He returned to the White House on other occasions, but not for his cherished purpose of establishing a conservative political counterculture.) Tyrrell blamed the men around Reagan, particularly David Gergen, who, Tyrrell believed, wanted to keep conservatives away from Reagan lest they exert too much influence.

The moment of opportunity Tyrrell had had in 1980—the moment when it seemed he might become a truly public figure—had passed. When, in 1985, Tyrrell and the Spectator pulled up stakes and moved to Washington, to live and work at the center of government and political journalism, they instead found themselves increasingly marginalized in what conservatives sometimes call the “right-wing echo chamber”—until events intervened to bring the magazine a level of fame and prosperity the editors had never thought possible.

Washington

By 1985 the Spectator had had a national profile for nearly a decade, and Indiana, although a comfortable place to live, began to chafe. “In part we just felt Bloomington was a provincial outpost,” Pleszczynski says. “The only interesting people were at the university, and most of them shunned us.” Moving east would bring the magazine into contact with more writers, cultural figures, and intellectuals. It would give the Spectator an address to match its reputation.

After rejecting New York—Manhattan was too expensive and too close to National Review, the editors felt—the magazine decided to move to Washington. But downtown Washington was also expensive, so Burr rented offices across the Potomac, in Arlington, Virginia. The accommodations were spartan, and the staff mostly stayed out of the city, choosing instead to live in suburban apartments. Tyrrell moved into a large house in McLean, Virginia, just outside the Beltway—the American side of the Beltway,” as he called it. Using the proceeds from the sale of his house in Bloomington, The American Spectator Educational Foundation paid for a significant portion of the new house: about \$200,000. The foundation also bought a big black Mercedes for Tyrrell’s use; gave him a generous entertainment budget and paid for a membership in the Cosmos Club, on Embassy Row; and continued to pay for his trips to New York and London.

Despite all the comforts, it was a troubled transition for Tyrrell. After the move his marriage—he and Judy Mathews Tyrrell had been married since 1972 and had two daughters and a son—began to fall apart. In 1988 she divorced him, leaving him alone in the big house in McLean. Tyrrell began to spend more time in town, cultivating the image of a sophisticated playboy. He wrote often about his friend Taki Theodoracopulos, the Greek shipping heir and jet setter usually known simply as Taki, and the many evenings the two of them spent hanging out in fashionable nightspots around the world. To people close to him, the I’m-having-fun bravado masked a sad reality, which Tyrrell seemed to acknowledge when he later wrote, of his life after the divorce, “Lose a family—gain a nightclub.” He had an affair with a much younger woman, a beautiful staffer in the Bush White House. They vacationed in Grenada, where Tyrrell wrote of the heroism of Ronald Reagan’s liberation of the island.

As Tyrrell struggled, and spent even less time on Spectator matters than he had before, the magazine continued to evolve. One of the purposes of moving east had been to be closer to more journalists, writers who could look into a story and report what they found. The pages of the Spectator began to fill with articles such as Rael Jean Isaac's investigation of the Government Accountability Project, anti-nuclear-power activists whose reports were often cited unquestioningly in the mainstream press; Michael Fumento's article on the left-leaning Center for Defense Information; and a story about pro-Sandinista members of Congress by a young writer named David Brock, who at the time was working for Insight magazine, owned by the conservative Washington Times. "It was the kind of reporting done in standard print media, except it was done in accordance with conservative suppositions rather than liberal ones," Andrew Ferguson recalls. "It asked questions that only conservatives would ask."

This was a big change. Writers who in an earlier era might simply have pontificated on a topic were now making phone calls, looking at documents, and discovering new information. The new style proved popular with readers; in a few years Burr and the Spectator editors realized that reporting from the right made for a particularly appealing marketing device. "In selling subscriptions you could call the magazine America's leading monthly of investigative journalism," Pleszczyński says. "You could use the word 'investigative' against the liberals, like we're getting the goods on these rats."

Elsewhere on the Web

Links to related material on other Web sites.

"Smearing David Brock"

(Salon, May 17, 2001)

"Ted Olson's defenders say the former right-wing journalist had nothing to do with the Arkansas Project. But the project's own records prove they're wrong." By Daryl Lindsey and Kerry Lauerman

Interview: "The Real Anita Hill: The Untold Story"

(Booknotes, C-SPAN, June 13, 1993)

The transcript of a televised interview with David Brock about his (then-forthcoming) book, *The Real Anita Hill*.

It was a task that seemed to suit David Brock perfectly. He was young and ambitious, with a network of connections in Republican circles. A serious, unflashy writer, he focused on weighty issues, most often involving U.S. foreign policy. As the nineties arrived, his articles displayed a growing scope, especially a 1991 cover story on the “incompetent reign” of Bush’s Secretary of State, James Baker, whom Brock portrayed as unprincipled and more interested in gamesmanship than statesmanship. The article stuck to the topic of Baker’s job performance with one exception: a small aside that in retrospect seems to have offered a glimpse of Brock’s future direction. Discussing *two top Baker aides, Robert Zoellick and Margaret Tutwiler*, Brock wrote, “Tutwiler is first among equals,” adding, in parentheses, “I assume that Zoellick does not receive a fresh rose on his pillow each night while on the road with the secretary, delivered by Baker’s security detail.” It was a jarring note, a hint of scandal unsupported by any evidence. Daniel Wattenberg, who began writing for the magazine about the same time as Brock, says, “I remember that’s when I noticed his style changing. Up until then he had not been that kind of reporter.”

For a writer becoming more interested in hints of scandal, the 1991 Supreme Court confirmation hearings for Clarence Thomas offered a bonanza of possibilities. In early 1992 Burr approached Pleszczynski and said that a contributor had offered a \$5,000 grant to fund a story on the way Senate Democrats had used Anita Hill in an attempt to block the Thomas confirmation. Burr suggested Brock as the reporter, and Pleszczynski agreed. Brock happily accepted the assignment. The article he produced, “The Real Anita Hill,” was a wide-ranging attack on Hill’s credibility and included Brock’s now famous question, “So Hill may be a bit nutty, and a bit slutty, but is she an outright liar?” His answer, of course, was yes. (Later Brock would have an equally famous change of heart and confess to using grossly unethical methods in subsequent stories about Hill, adding further confusion to the question of her credibility.)

“The Real Anita Hill” proved a sensation. It tapped into an enormous well of resentment among Republicans, who five years earlier had been stunned by the ferocity of Democratic attacks on the Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork. The radio talk-show host Rush Limbaugh read parts of Brock’s story aloud on the air, and overnight *The American Spectator* was famous. Actually, faster than overnight. “When Limbaugh mentioned it, I remember coming back to the office that afternoon,” says Christopher Caldwell, who was the magazine’s assistant managing editor at the time. “The phones were ringing so fast that no one could make a call. I’d never seen anything like it.”

Many of those callers had checkbooks in hand, ready to subscribe to a magazine they had only just heard of. In January of 1992, before the Hill piece was published, the *Spectator*’s circulation was around 30,000—virtually unchanged from what it had been a decade earlier. By the end of the year it had hit 114,000 and was still rising.

The Troopers’ Tales

The election of 1992 held the promise of more success—if Bill Clinton were elected and the *Spectator* could once again be an opposition journal. Many conservatives believed that the Bush presidency had enervated the right, and some Republicans had grown tired of defending what they viewed as a listless Administration. Some even believed it might be a good thing if the Republican Party lost the White House for a term, to give the party the kick it needed to rejuvenate itself. So, at least for the editors of the *Spectator*, Clinton’s election in November was not a crushing disappointment (Christopher Caldwell actually voted for Clinton).

The happiness of the *Spectator* staff was clear enough in December of 1992, when the magazine held its twenty-fifth-anniversary dinner at the Capital Hilton Hotel, in Washington. It was a time to celebrate the *Spectator*’s accomplishments, said P. J. O’Rourke, the master of ceremonies, who had written humor pieces for the magazine over the years. “But we are also here to celebrate something else—our return to political opposition. Let’s be honest with ourselves. What a relief to be on the attack again. No more gentle sparring with the Administration.

No more striking with the flat of our sword. No more firing blanks. Ladies and gentlemen, we have game in our sights. Clinton may be a disaster for the rest of the nation, but he is meat on our table. What a joy to be able to turn to the helmsman of our good ship Spectator and say, 'Captain Bob, bring the guns down to deck level and load with grapeshot.'

The crowd loved it. But even though the magazine was delighted to be back in opposition, nothing in the Spectator in 1993 would support the charge that it was obsessed with Bill Clinton. The magazine published little serious reporting on the new President or his Administration, two exceptions being Fred Barnes's devastating critique of the assumptions behind the First Lady's health-care initiative and Wattenberg's examination of Secretary of State Warren Christopher. The year's cover stories were eclectic: articles on Slobodan Milosevic, the mayoral race in Los Angeles, political correctness on Broadway, and Canada's first female Prime Minister.

Then, in August of 1993, Brock was approached by a wealthy Republican who put him in touch with Cliff Jackson, an Arkansas lawyer who was a longtime enemy of Bill Clinton's. Jackson represented several state troopers who said they had facilitated Clinton's extramarital liaisons during his years as governor and were now ready to tell the press about it. Jackson was working with the Los Angeles Times, which he hoped would publish the story, giving it the imprimatur of a first-rate mainstream news organization. But he also feared that the Times might change its mind, and if so, he wanted a reliable backup to publish the story.

That's where the Spectator came in. At Jackson's invitation, Brock went to Arkansas and talked to the troopers, with the understanding that the Spectator would break the story only if the Times declined to publish. After much haggling with Jackson and the troopers, Brock finished an early version of his article in the beginning of October. "I was stunned when I read his first draft," Pleszczyński recalls. "I knew it was the hottest story the magazine would ever publish." But the magazine did not have permission to publish, and for the next two months Brock and

Pleszczynski waited. During that time the Los Angeles Times reporters William Rempel and Douglas Frantz worked on their story, carefully gathering evidence to corroborate the troopers' version of events.

October passed, and then November, and then the first two weeks of December, and the Los Angeles Times had still not published its trooper story. Rempel and Frantz faced delaying tactics from the Clinton White House and opposition at their paper. By mid-December word of the story was all around Washington; when television reporters started mentioning it, everyone knew it would be out soon. With the Times still not publishing, Jackson told the Spectator it could go with the story. On the night of December 19, a Sunday, the editors were at the Spectator office, sending Brock's story out to the press sheet by sheet on the magazine's creaky old fax machine. By Monday morning the news was everywhere, and The American Spectator was the magazine that had broken it.

On Tuesday the Times finally published its account, and although the gist of the story was the same, the contrast between the two articles pointed to something characteristic in Brock's work. The core allegation of the Spectator's piece was solid (there is little doubt that Clinton engaged in the kind of behavior depicted in the article), but Brock included a variety of lurid, extraneous, and unverifiable details that made easy targets for Clinton's defenders. For example, he suggested that Hillary Rodham Clinton was having an affair with her law partner—later the White House deputy counsel—Vincent Foster. Brock quoted one trooper describing a dinner at which Foster “came up behind Hillary, and squeezed her rear end with both of his hands.” The trooper continued, “Then he winked and gave me the ‘OK’ sign.” A little later that evening, the trooper said, “Vince put his hand over one of Hillary's breasts and made the same ‘OK’ sign to me. And she just stood there cooing, ‘Oh Vince. Oh Vince.’” Brock offered no corroboration for the incident; in fact, the only person named by the trooper as a witness told Brock that she hadn't been there.

Another oddity in the article was Brock's reference to a woman “whom the trooper remembered only as Paula.” Brock's source said the woman had joined Clinton alone in a room at the Excelsior Hotel after the

governor spotted her at a business conference. The inclusion of Paula Jones's name—albeit only her first name—would have enormous consequences, but it appears to have been included almost by accident. In a 1999 interview Pleszczynski said, “It was obvious from the start that we would never mention any of the women by name without their approval.” In the case of Paula, “It never dawned on me that anyone would recognize her. David didn't know her last name, and I thought Little Rock was a big enough place for there to be many Paulas.” Brock knew the names of the women involved in all the other cases (they had turned down his requests for interviews), but he had tossed in the Paula anecdote without even knowing who the woman was.

In contrast, the Times reporters, while relying heavily on the troopers' accounts, searched more widely for evidence that might verify the accusations. For example, after the troopers named a woman with whom they said Clinton had had an affair, Rempel and Frantz examined Clinton's telephone records for calls to the woman. Among other things, they found that during a business trip in 1989 Clinton had called the woman from his hotel at 1:23 A.M. and talked for more than an hour and a half. A few hours later, at 7:45 A.M., he called again. The reporters found eleven calls from Clinton's cell phone to the woman in a single day. It was not solid proof, but it gave the Times story a degree of reliability missing from Brock's account.

The White House denied everything. The President's damage-control team was happy—at least, happy under the circumstances—that the Spectator was receiving all the attention for breaking the news, because this allowed the White House to ignore Rempel and Frantz's careful work and denounce Troopergate as a right-wing smear. But in the conservative world Troopergate was a smashing success. Like the Anita Hill story, it got tremendous airplay on talk radio. Reporters ran features on the magazine's new notoriety. Circulation had risen to 143,000 by December of 1993. The January, 1994, issue, containing Brock's article, sold 296,000 copies.

Brock became a superstar. He appeared on TV, was celebrated at conservative gatherings, and by his own account basked in his new reputation as “the Bob Woodward of the right.” The recording on his

home answering machine said, “I can’t come to the phone right now. I’m either on another call, writing, or out taking down a President.”

Fishing Expedition

The euphoria over Troopergate obscured something else that was going on at the Spectator at the same time—completely separate from Brock’s talks with the troopers. On October 16, 1993, as the magazine waited for the okay from Cliff Jackson, Tyrrell was invited to join some friends for a fishing trip on Chesapeake Bay. On board the forty-two-foot boat with Tyrrell were Richard Larry, David Henderson, and Stephen Boynton. Larry was the official at Scaife who back in 1970 had arranged for the grant that allowed the struggling *Alternative* to survive; in the intervening years he had stayed with Scaife, and the foundation continued supporting the magazine with yearly grants. Henderson, a public-relations man, was a good friend of Larry’s who had also come to know Tyrrell and *The Alternative* in 1970, when Henderson was an official with the U.S. Jaycees and Larry recommended that he meet the young journalists in Bloomington. Boynton, a Washington lawyer and former aide to Senator Ernest Hollings, of South Carolina, had been a friend of Henderson’s for twenty years but had only briefly met Tyrrell and had never met Larry.

Larry, Henderson, and Boynton were all avid outdoorsmen—and all interested in politics. As they set their lines, they began talking about Bill Clinton. (Tyrrell did not tell them about Brock’s article-in-progress; that was still a closely guarded secret.) According to an unpublished memoir written by Henderson, Boynton talked about his experiences in Arkansas, where he had met a man named Parker Dozhier, who operated a bait shop on Lake Catherine, near Hot Springs. Boynton told the men that Dozhier had written a “white paper” alleging corruption at the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission during the Clinton years.

Henderson wrote in his memoir,

As Steve and I talked about this issue, there was a visceral reaction from both Bob Tyrrell and Dick Larry. Bob speculated aloud about the

possibility of doing an investigative piece in *The American Spectator*. Dick Larry said that it would be difficult for the young writers at the *Spectator* to do such a project because of the cultural differences involved. After all, this was a fish and game story, not strictly a political or intellectual story. [Larry] believed that the trust necessary for a project of this type could not be attained by “twenty-somethings” who had no background or ability to meld with the outdoors types. Addressing me, he said, “I could do it, you could do it, and Steve could do it, but these young intellectuals would never understand the culture sufficiently, and they would fail to gain the cooperation necessary to break a story like this.”

The conversation ended with the understanding that the *Spectator* would apply for a Scaife grant to fund an investigation of the “fish and game story.” The plan that developed was for Boynton to look into Dozhier’s tip and, if he found useful information, for a *Spectator* staff writer to turn it into a magazine piece. A few days after the fishing trip the grant request was sent to Scaife, which approved the project. Everyone expected that it would last a month or two.

Early in the morning of November 2, Henderson picked up *The Washington Post* and read a front-page story headlined “CLINTONS’ FORMER REAL ESTATE FIRM PROBED; FEDERAL INQUIRIES FOCUS ON FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES OF OTHER ARKANSANS.” The article said that David Hale, a former municipal judge, had accused Clinton of pressuring him to make Small Business Administration loans to benefit the failing Whitewater real-estate investment. Henderson was transfixed. He knew Hale from a time when both had been in the Jaycees. Although they hadn’t seen each other in fifteen years, they had kept up with mutual friends, and Henderson felt sure he could reach Hale. “There was a unique opportunity here, and it didn’t require brilliance on my part to recognize it,” Henderson wrote. “Maybe, just maybe, I could ... allow *The American Spectator* to compete with the big media on this story.” Excited, Henderson called Tyrrell at 7:00 A.M. and told him to read the *Post* article.

With Tyrrell’s blessing, Henderson got in touch with Hale and arranged to see him, along with Boynton, in Little Rock. Meeting at Hale’s

lawyer's office on November 20, Henderson and Boynton explained that they had been retained by the Spectator and asked Hale to assist them as they investigated Whitewater. Hale agreed. Once that happened, the modest investigation that had been discussed on Chesapeake Bay no longer really existed. After the Whitewater revelations and, later, Troopergate, what came to be known as the Arkansas Project no longer had anything to do with the state Game & Fish Commission. Tyrrell came to believe that there was a vast reservoir of Clinton corruption to be found in Arkansas, and the once limited project was transformed into an all-purpose investigation of the President's past. "I thought that by early '94 we really had a hell of a lot of scandal to reveal," Tyrrell recalls today, "and I'm pretty convinced we only touched the tip of the iceberg."

Henderson and Boynton traveled frequently to Arkansas, where Hale acted as what Henderson later called a "living road map" to Whitewater. Hale helped Henderson and Boynton find land records that were obscure but available to the public. He took them on a tour of the Whitewater development. And he told them lots of stories. According to Henderson's memoir, the two men met Hale many times, sometimes at Dozhier's bait shop. Henderson and Boynton had put Dozhier on the payroll, at \$1,000 a month, to gather information for them when they weren't in Arkansas. During the visits Hale was often in the company of FBI agents under the control of the recently appointed Whitewater special prosecutor Robert Fiske; Hale would become a key witness in the financial-fraud case against Clinton's former business partners James and Susan McDougal and Arkansas Governor Jim Guy Tucker. (Hale himself was later imprisoned for fraud.)

Henderson and Boynton believed that they were learning things that would make for groundbreaking stories in the Spectator. That opinion was not shared by others at the magazine. "They had nothing," Daniel Wattenberg recalls. "Henderson supposedly had Arkansas wired for sound and would deliver big bombshells, but whenever I would challenge him, he would either not have anything or say he couldn't share what he knew." Pleszczynski, too, was deeply skeptical. "I wasn't impressed by what they had to say," he wrote later, in a memo. "They seemed to have a source or two—David Hale, Parker Dozhier—but not

much more than that. There always seemed to be a lot of hush-hush and heavy breathing, but it never amounted to anything concrete enough for a story.” The magazine published several articles on Whitewater by James Ring Adams, a former Wall Street Journal editorial writer, but as 1994 wore on, it seemed increasingly clear that nothing of any real consequence would come out of the Arkansas Project.

The magazine, however, was still riding high on the success of Troopergate. The American Spectator was going where no opinion magazine, of any political persuasion, had ever gone before. Circulation continued to rise, hitting a peak of 309,000 in February of 1995. And since readers seemed to love the Clinton stuff, there was every reason to believe the circulation would rise even higher. The magazine’s annual budgets hit \$8 million, \$9 million, and nearly \$10 million during those years, also unprecedented figures. Contribution income (the magazine remained tax-exempt) also went up. The Spectator’s board of directors gave Tyrrell, Burr, and Pleszczynski substantial raises.

Mena

One day Christopher Caldwell was at the Spectator’s fax machine when a letter from Boynton arrived. It was a monthly bill for the services of Henderson and Boynton and the expenses of the Arkansas Project. It was for \$43,000. “I thought it was a typo,” Caldwell recalls, astonished at the figure. But it wasn’t a typo; each month Burr signed a check for Henderson and Boynton’s work that was usually between \$35,000 and \$45,000. The money was ultimately provided by Scaife, but the checks were written on The American Spectator Educational Foundation’s account, just like payments for other expenses. Scaife’s contribution, which in the past had been used for the magazine’s overall operations, was now going exclusively to the Arkansas Project.

At first Henderson was paid \$10,000 a month and Boynton \$12,500; later they received \$12,000 and \$14,500, respectively. Henderson and Boynton also retained a private investigator and paid him about \$470,000 over the course of the project. By early 1995 they had

expanded beyond Whitewater and were working with Tyrrell on the subject of Mena Airport, a remote landing strip in western Arkansas that had long been the subject of tales about gunrunning, drug running, and CIA skullduggery. Tyrrell was talking regularly with an Arkansas state trooper named L. D. Brown, who had been the source for a Troopergate follow-up that focused on further allegations regarding Clinton's extramarital affairs. After that article was published, Tyrrell believed that Brown knew more about Clinton than he had revealed, and Tyrrell was eager to learn what it was.

In 1995 Tyrrell wined and dined Brown, looking for information about Mena. "Henderson and I spent a lot of time telling Brown that the story was going to come out," Tyrrell recalls. "He was fearful for his life. Finally one night we got it all out of him. We were at my house. I was the only person who could go through a fifth of whiskey, so I could keep up with him, drinking his Stoli." The next morning, Tyrrell recalls, he woke up with a terrible hangover and the belief that he had an important story.

Tyrrell wrote an 7,000-word piece on Mena that began with a justification for pursuing allegations about Clinton and drugs. After Troopergate "some argued that the governor's sex life was a private matter," Tyrrell wrote in an unpublished draft.

Some argued that it had no relevance to his public life. [But] every reader agreed that if stories could be reported depicting irregularities of a more serious nature they would be very damaging to Clinton's repute and political longevity. Well, how about evidence linking the governor to drug trafficking, money laundering, and illegal international arms shipments?

Tyrrell laid out Brown's tale. The trooper said that in 1984 he had applied for a job with the Central Intelligence Agency and in response received a call from the notorious drug dealer Barry Seal. Seal directed Brown to meet him at Mena. There, Brown says, he boarded Seal's C-123K transport plane, which according to Brown was loaded with crates of M-16 rifles intended for Contra rebels in Nicaragua. Brown says he went along as Seal and his crew air-dropped the weapons and then

landed in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where they picked up bags of what Brown later learned was cocaine.

According to Tyrrell's account, after two such flights Brown told Seal he wanted no part of the guns-for-drugs operation. And Brown said he was later disappointed to learn that Bill Clinton knew what was going on. Brown told Tyrrell that he had confronted Clinton with the information about Seal's operation and Clinton had told him not to worry. "That's Lasater's deal," Brown says Clinton told him, referring to Dan Lasater, a well-known Little Rock businessman later convicted of distributing drugs. In addition, Brown's brother Dwayne told Tyrrell that when he asked L.D., "Who's pushing this?" his brother "nodded over toward the governor's mansion."

Tyrrell believed the story. He wrote in the original draft,

The American Spectator, after a thirteen-month investigation, has come upon documents and testimony revealing Governor Clinton again compromising state officials but now in activity involving the apparent misuse of an American intelligence agency and drug trafficking. According to evidence that has come into our hands, Clinton involved at least one of his top troopers in intelligence work in foreign countries and in flying aboard international flights out of Arkansas that turned out to be involved with drug trafficking, arms shipments, and the importation of unreported currency. Precisely how much profit Clinton realized from these flights is at this point unknown.

The manuscript caused an uproar at the magazine. Christopher Caldwell wrote a long memo to Pleszczynski, taking Tyrrell's draft apart allegation by allegation. "It runs the risk of discrediting by association all of the investigative work on which we've staked our reputation over the last 30 months," Caldwell wrote. "Running it would make us the laughingstock of the journalism world and cost us a mammoth price in both reputation and subscribers."

But Tyrrell insisted. "Goddammit, I want you to understand that I edit this magazine," Caldwell remembers Tyrrell telling him. "It's going to run." When the showdown came, Caldwell refused to take part in the

editing. He walked out, and Pleszczynski followed. A few days later Caldwell was gone for good, but Pleszczynski stayed on. A resolution was achieved when Tyrrell enlisted John Corry, the former New York Times reporter who wrote the magazine's "Presswatch" column (and who just happened to be visiting from New York), to edit the article. Holing up in an empty office, Corry rewrote the manuscript as a one-man's-story featuring L. D. Brown. It appeared under Tyrrell's name in the August, 1995, issue.

Tyrrell and Henderson believed that the Mena piece would be a bombshell. When publication day arrived, Henderson went to Tyrrell's house to help with the expected press inquiries. But no one called. "It just went flat as a brick," Henderson says. That didn't mean it had no impact. In Washington conservative circles word of the internal squabble at the Spectator spread fast. "People knew about that more than they knew about the article," Pleszczynski says. The open revolt suggested that Tyrrell wasn't really in charge of his own magazine. His later effort to re-establish control would result in a fight that proved much more ferocious than the dispute over Mena Airport.

Blowup

Since the 1970s the Spectator had lived on money from three sources: subscriptions, advertising, and charitable contributions. Advertising had always been by far the smallest component; political magazines never attract the kind of automobile and liquor and beauty-product ads that are so profitable for general-interest publications. But when the Spectator's circulation rose spectacularly in 1994 and 1995, its management believed that the magazine might finally be able to attract those ads, and to put the Spectator into an entirely new category: the moneymaking political magazine.

The problem, management believed, was the physical magazine. It was printed on cheap, newsprint-like paper not suitable for reproducing the color pictures that advertisers required. So in 1995 the staff began work on a redesign, giving the magazine a new look and new artwork and, most important, printing it on expensive, glossy paper. A New York-

based salesman was hired to give the Spectator a presence in the nation's advertising capital. The new design, filled with color artwork and fronted by a new logo, made its debut in January of 1996.

But things did not work out as planned. In the early months of 1995 circulation began falling. From its high of 309,000, in February of 1995, it had fallen to around 200,000 by the time the new design was unveiled. And the hoped-for new advertising revenues did not materialize. "They ran into political objections to the magazine," recalls Terry Eastland, who would later become the magazine's publisher. "The Spectator had gotten this very high-profile, anti-Clinton reputation, so if you go into consumer ads, the agency or advertiser can say, 'That's nice, you have great demographics, but we can reach the same demographic in another magazine without being associated with controversy.'" Making matters worse, the Spectator began losing more money on expensive direct-mail appeals designed to keep circulation from falling below 200,000.

Meanwhile, the Arkansas Project was limping along. Henderson and Boynton were, in Henderson's words, "essentially self-directed." A better way of putting it might be that no one was in charge. Neither Tyrrell nor Burr kept a careful eye on the work that was being done, and yet the \$40,000 checks were still going out of the magazine's office each month. The project continued for two years after the Mena debacle, and during that time produced nothing of use to the Spectator. In the spring of 1997 the project's miserable cost-to-benefit ratio became a source of friction between Ron Burr and Scaife.

The dispute was simple. With the magazine beginning to suffer from the squeeze produced by lower circulation and higher production and direct-mail costs, Burr had begun to use a small portion of the Scaife funds to cover non-project articles and also some general operating expenses. It seemed like a reasonable idea, because devoting all of Scaife's contributions to the project—an enterprise that was worthless to the magazine—meant, in effect, that Scaife was no longer offering support to The American Spectator but was instead subsidizing Henderson and Boynton. Strapped for cash, Burr sent a request to Scaife for a grant of nearly \$1 million.

Richard Larry was dumbfounded. In his view, the Scaife money was to be used for the Arkansas Project, period. The two men argued over the issue; Larry also discussed it with Tyrrell, who sided with him. The dispute reached a critical point when Tyrrell told Burr that Larry had said that Burr had misallocated Arkansas Project funds. Believing that his integrity had been challenged, Burr demanded that the project be audited.

Tyrrell resisted an audit. Burr insisted. During the standoff Tyrrell, looking to shore up his authority, brought Henderson into the magazine, giving him the title of vice-president. (Henderson officially went off the Arkansas Project payroll in July of 1997; his salary as vice-president was paid by a specific grant from Scaife.) Burr continued to insist on an audit, and the Spectator became two warring camps, with Pleszczyński on Burr's side and some directors of the magazine on Tyrrell's. Determined to show his primacy, Tyrrell fired Burr, ending an association of nearly thirty years.

Ultimately there was no audit, but it seems unlikely that one would have resolved the dispute. There were no accusations that anyone had pocketed the Scaife money. Rather, Larry's objection was that the magazine had used Arkansas Project funds for general Spectator purposes. But how, precisely, could one define which was which? An audit could never have answered the question of whether Arkansas Project funds had been misallocated, because there had never been any formal understanding of how they would be allocated in the first place.

After the blowup the magazine's situation deteriorated rapidly. Tyrrell had spent nearly all of his internal political capital in getting rid of Burr. Needing a publisher, he turned to Eastland, a respected journalist and a former Reagan Justice Department spokesman who had been editing the journal *Forbes Media Critic*, which had recently ceased publication. Eastland joined the Spectator with the understanding that his first task would be a thorough review of the Arkansas Project. That in itself was a full-time job, and Eastland became, in effect, the magazine's inspector general. "I didn't know anything about it from the outside," he recalls. "When I went in there, I spent the bulk of my days looking at records from Henderson and Boynton."

As Eastland pored over expense vouchers and American Express receipts, the magazine took more financial hits. First, the board of directors decided to give a six-figure severance to Burr, to be paid over two years. Second, the conservative Bradley Foundation, which had long supported the Spectator, withheld its contribution out of concern for the magazine's stability. And finally, not only did Scaife turn down the million-dollar grant request but it later decided to cut the Spectator off completely.

Richard Mellon Scaife was widely known to entertain conspiracy theories about the 1993 death of Vincent Foster. A Scaife-owned newspaper hired Christopher Ruddy, a reporter who questioned the authorities' conclusion that Foster had killed himself in a park just outside Washington. In 1997 Ruddy published a book, *The Strange Death of Vincent Foster*, which suggested that Foster had been murdered. The book appeared almost simultaneously with the final report of the independent counsel Kenneth Starr, who concluded after an exhaustive investigation that Foster had killed himself. Most conservative publications took Starr's report as an opportunity to knock down Ruddy's work once and for all, but since Ruddy was a favorite of Scaife's, the Spectator faced a dilemma over whether to review the book. Had it been Pleszczynski's decision, the book would most likely not have been reviewed, but Tyrrell intervened, knowing the issue was a sensitive one for his biggest donor. Tyrrell gave the book to John Corry, who had rewritten the Mena Airport story.

Corry hated the book. Calling Ruddy a "very heavy breather," he compared Foster conspiracy speculation to way-out theories such as that the CIA had introduced crack cocaine into the ghetto, that a Navy missile had brought down TWA Flight 800, and that British Intelligence had assassinated Princess Diana. "Beware when an investigative reporter begins sentences with words like 'oddly,' 'strangely' or 'interestingly,'" Corry wrote. "There may be nothing odd, strange or interesting at all, but the game is to make you think there is." When the review appeared, in the December, 1997, issue, Scaife was livid. He called Tyrrell and told him that the foundation would no longer

contribute to the Spectator, ending another relationship of some three decades.

The Bait-Shop Junta

In the months after the Scaife pullout, the seriousness of the magazine's financial situation became clearer and clearer. Looking for ways to save money, Eastland put an end to direct-mail advertising, a move that saved the Spectator thousands of dollars but also meant that circulation would fall (which it did, from 200,000 to about 75,000 within three years). Eastland also allowed attrition to reduce the staff. And he cut back on Tyrrell's expenses, persuading the board of directors to force Tyrrell to pay for the portion of his house that The American Spectator Educational Foundation had covered when the magazine moved to Washington. Eastland got rid of the New York apartment and made Tyrrell buy the Mercedes from the magazine. Finally, he cut back on Tyrrell's travel and entertainment budget. Tyrrell, weakened after the fight to oust Burr, had little power to resist.

In January of 1998 the Monica Lewinsky scandal broke. It was a godsend for conservative commentators, but for the Spectator it meant even more trouble. On January 27 Hillary Clinton, denouncing the President's adversaries during an appearance on NBC, blamed a "vast right-wing conspiracy" for circulating baseless allegations against the Clintons. In a few weeks the Arkansas Project would become Exhibit A of the vast right-wing conspiracy. On March 17 the online magazine Salon published "The Road to Hale," a story that accused Scaife and the Spectator of funneling money to David Hale, by way of Parker Dozhier, allegedly to influence Hale's testimony against the President. Salon's witnesses were Caryn Mann, Dozhier's former girlfriend, and her son, Joshua Rand. The boy, who was thirteen at the time the payments allegedly began, told Salon that Dozhier would give Hale cash—sometimes \$40 or \$60, sometimes as much as \$500—when Hale visited the bait shop on Lake Catherine. Mann and her son alleged that Dozhier used money he received from Boynton (and thus the Spectator) to pay Hale. Dozhier denied the allegation.

Tyrrell ridiculed the story with jokes about the "bait-shop junta," and

the Spectator's defenders argued not only that Mann and her son were not credible witnesses but also that the story bore the fingerprints of a White House defense team eager to divert attention from the Lewinsky matter. But the Clinton Justice Department took the Salon story very seriously. On April 9 Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder wrote to Kenneth Starr recommending an investigation of the bait-shop allegations. Starr appointed the former Justice Department official Michael Shaheen to look into the matter.

The decision meant that the Spectator, already barely able to pay its bills, would have to hire a lawyer to defend it in an open-ended probe. Just before the investigation began, Eastland presented the results of his own Arkansas Project review to the magazine's board of directors. (It was done orally, with nothing written down that could later be subpoenaed.) The good news was that he had not found any funny business with the money that went to Henderson and Boynton. "They could account for the money they spent," Eastland says. "There were no serious discrepancies—maybe a few hundred dollars here and there out of nearly two million." Eastland also found no evidence to support the allegations that money or other things of value had been given to Hale, other than some meals and \$400 that was given to him so that he could make long-distance phone calls from prison. But beyond that, Eastland's presentation was a devastating indictment of the project. The short version was that the Arkansas Project was extremely expensive; had no managerial controls, accounting controls, or clear mission; and brought very little benefit—and enormous controversy—to the magazine. The board passed a series of resolutions stripping Tyrrell of the unilateral power to undertake similar projects in the future.

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The Shaheen investigation went on for fourteen months. Scaife, Larry, Henderson, Boynton, Dozhier, and others were called to testify before a grand jury in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Sensitive to the appearance of violating the Spectator's First Amendment rights, prosecutors did not subpoena Tyrrell or any of the magazine's journalists. In July of 1999 Shaheen announced that he would not prosecute anyone involved in the allegations about Hale. "In some instances, there is little if any

credible evidence establishing that a particular thing of value was demanded, offered or received,” Shaheen wrote. “In other instances, there is insufficient credible evidence to show that a thing of value was provided or received with the criminal intent defined by any of the applicable statutes.” Shaheen also filed a 168-page report with the court that oversaw the investigation. The report remains sealed, although there is a chance it will be made public whenever the Office of Independent Counsel releases its final report on Whitewater.

The Continuing Crisis

The Spectator’s defenders took some comfort in the Shaheen report; it meant that the Arkansas Project, although stupid, at least had not broken any laws. But whatever relief the staff felt was more than countered by the magazine’s worsening financial crisis. By early 2000 Eastland had put in place all the money-saving measures he could. They had all been stopgap measures anyway, designed to keep the magazine alive until a new benefactor came along.

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Salvation appeared in the spring of 2000, when Conrad Black, the owner of The Daily Telegraph, The Sunday Telegraph, The (London) Spectator, Canada’s National Post, and the Chicago Sun-Times, offered to help the Spectator. Tyrrell had cultivated Black for years and hoped the relationship would one day pay off with a generous investment in the Spectator. After extensive talks with several Spectator executives, Black, acting in conjunction with two conservative foundations, offered enough money to stabilize the magazine’s finances—about \$400,000 a year. Black made it clear that his group planned to provide the money indefinitely, guaranteeing the magazine’s long-term survival.

But Black wanted much in return. First, he asked for de facto control over the board of directors. Second, he wanted to demote Tyrrell, taking away his title of editor in chief and cutting his pay by 40 percent. Third, he proposed that the widely respected conservative writer David Frum become the new editor of the Spectator. Although the offer would have given the magazine new life, and also, with the association of Black and

Frum, a chance to regain its old respectability, it was a mortal threat to Tyrrell. He resolved to stop it.

One day during discussions of the plan, Tyrrell gave Eastland a ride back to the office. Sitting in the black Mercedes, Eastland asked Tyrrell whether he would rather see the Black proposal accepted, which would keep the magazine going but reduce Tyrrell's standing, or reject the proposal, which would mean that the Spectator would go under. "He said without hesitation that he'd choose rejecting the proposal," Eastland recalls. "I asked why, and he said he had a bond with all of those who had taken on Clinton and fought for his impeachment, and that he was seen as a leader of the opposition, and that if he were demoted or marginalized, he would be letting down those who had followed him. He also said Clinton and those around him would notice what a terrible fate had befallen him and take great pleasure from it. In his view, they would be vindicated if that happened."

Tyrrell found what appeared to be an escape route. While the board was still considering the Black proposal, Tyrrell told members he had arranged for a better deal from the high-tech investment guru George Gilder. (In truth, Gilder had pledged to give \$250,000 a year for three years, less than what Black's group proposed.) Even though it was not clear whether Gilder's offer would be sufficient to keep the magazine in business, Tyrrell's word was enough for his hand-picked board to say no to Black's bid.

**

By summer the magazine was almost out of money. In August, Gilder, who was looking for a new publication to feature his views on issues such as Internet bandwidth and the New Economy, offered to buy the Spectator outright. With the magazine a few weeks away from missing a payroll, Tyrrell agreed. He had known Gilder for years; he told employees that the Spectator would still be about politics and culture, but would now take more notice of technology issues. Instead the magazine became something entirely new, virtually unrecognizable to readers of the old Spectator. Gilder would eventually close the office and fire everyone—except Tyrrell, who stayed on, with no control over

the magazine he had run for thirty-three years.

Temptation of the Devil

What killed *The American Spectator*? It's hard to avoid the conclusion that the success it enjoyed in the Troopergate period, rather than establishing the *Spectator* as the nation's premier conservative magazine, placed it on a path that would end in disaster. The Troopergate article itself, for all its flaws, was a valuable story; vilified though it was by the President's defenders, it was an accurate predictor of the kind of compulsive behavior that Clinton displayed in the White House during his relationship with Monica Lewinsky. But Troopergate also fostered the hubristic notion that the *Spectator* could bring down a President, which encouraged both Tyrrell and Scaife to pour money into the Arkansas Project. Portrayed by the left as a highly effective political dirty-tricks machine, the project in fact bore more resemblance to a Keystone Kops operation, as Henderson and Boynton crisscrossed Arkansas to no discernible effect.

Why couldn't Tyrrell see that the project—which involved nonjournalists and a private detective funded by a third party—was an extraordinarily dangerous proposition for any journalistic enterprise? Perhaps because Tyrrell never saw the *Spectator* solely as a journalistic enterprise. Since the early days in Bloomington, Tyrrell had envisioned *The Alternative* as an adjunct to a political movement. They had their party, we had ours. They had their magazine, we had ours. Years later his letters to Ronald Reagan (“we shall continue the good fight with you”) suggested that his views had not changed. Still more years later, as he began the Arkansas Project, he felt the same way.

As for Ron Burr and the others who worked on the business side of the magazine, the Troopergate triumph promised to bring nearly limitless growth. Subscribers were signing up and money was rolling in, and for a moment it appeared that the *Spectator* might defy the law of gravity that governs small political magazines. Who could argue with that kind of success? “What happened to it was the temptation of the devil,” says a conservative who was long associated with the magazine. “There was this dream of worldly financial success that no magazine of its kind has

ever or will ever achieve. And it was destroyed by it.”

On Monday, July 16, when George Gilder’s movers arrived at the Spectator’s Arlington office, there wasn’t much left to take. They packed up computers and a few pieces of furniture, but threw everything else into an enormous pile for the garbage men to pick up. They threw away original illustrations by Elliott Banfield. They threw away dozens of bound volumes of the Spectator’s past issues. And they tossed the old papier-mâché Mencken, dressed in his original black suit, onto a pile of trash—to be discarded the next day, along with everything else.

<http://www.theatlantic.com/doc/200111/york>

Phi Kappa Psi

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity

“Phi Psi”

(???)

Coat of Arms

Founded February 19, 1852 (1852-02-19) (age 157)

Jefferson College

Canonsburg, Pennsylvania

Type Social

Scope United States

Motto Conjugati Amicitia,

Vindicat Honore,

Et Ducti Vero –

United by friendship,

sustained by honor,

and led by truth –.

Maxim The great joy of serving others.

Colors Cardinal Red and Hunter Green

Flower

Jacqueminot Rose

Publication The Shield (quarterly)

Philanthropy Boys and Girls Clubs of America

Chapters 97 active including eight colonies

Members 5,000 collegiate

71,800 living (111,290 total) lifetime

Badge

Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity badge

Headquarters Laurel Hall

5395 Emerson Way

Indianapolis, Indiana 46226, USA

Homepage <http://www.phikappapsi.com>

Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Gamma Delta (FIJI) were both founded at Jefferson College and are sometimes referred to as the Jefferson Duo.

The coat of arms as adopted in 1905 has a sable (black) field, but today it is most often seen as shown above.[1] [2]

Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity (???, Phi Psi) is an American collegiate fraternity.

Contents

* 1 History

* 2 Creed

* 3 Symbols

* 4 The Order of the S.C.

* 5 Endowment Fund

* 6 Chapters

* 7 Chapter controversies

o 7.1 University of Virginia

o 7.2 San Diego State University

* 8 Notable Phi Psi's

o 8.1 Statistics

o 8.2 Public service

+ 8.2.1 Current

+ 8.2.2 Deceased

o 8.3 Military

o 8.4 Arts and entertainment

o 8.5 Sports

- o 8.6 Business
- o 8.7 Education
- o 8.8 Miscellaneous
- * 9 Popular culture
- * 10 References
- * 11 External links

History

Phi Kappa Psi was founded in 1852 in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, on the campus of Jefferson College by William Henry Letterman and Charles Page Thomas Moore. Through long nights of caring for a sick friend during an outbreak of disease, the founders grew to appreciate their service, and decided to form an organization that would ensconce these ideals, and on the dreary night of 19 February 1852, the brotherhood of Phi Kappa Psi was born.

The Pennsylvania Beta Chapter at Allegheny College has been on Allegheny's campus since May 5th 1855, a span of 153 consecutive years, the longest continuous chapter within the fraternity. The Virginia Beta Chapter at Washington and Lee University was founded before the Pennsylvania Beta chapter, however it suspended operations during the Civil War.

A historical time line of the fraternity can be found at PhiKappaPsi.com. Two volumes of fraternity history have been written and printed each covering fifty years of Phi Psi's first 150+ year history. A third volume covering the most recent fifty years is due to be completed in 2008-2009.

Creed

The following Phi Kappa Psi Creed was written by John Henry Frizzell of the Massachusetts Alpha Chapter and Kent Christopher Owen of the Indiana Beta Chapter. It was adopted by the fraternity's national convention, the Grand Arch Council, in Denver in 1964.

I believe that Phi Kappa Psi is a brotherhood of honorable men,

courteous and cultured, who pledge throughout their lives to be generous, compassionate, and loyal comrades;

I believe that I am honor bound to strive manfully for intellectual, moral, and spiritual excellence; to help and forgive my Brothers; to discharge promptly all just debts; to give aid and sympathy to all who are less fortunate;

I believe that I am honor bound to strengthen my character and deepen my integrity; to counsel and guide my Brothers who stray from their obligations; to respect and emulate my Brothers who practice moderation in their manners and morals; to be ever mindful that loyalty to my Fraternity should not weaken loyalty to my college, but rather increase devotion to it, to my country, and to my God;

I believe that to all I meet, wherever I go, I represent not only Phi Kappa Psi, but indeed the spirit of all fraternities; thus I must ever conduct myself so as to bring respect and honor not to myself alone, but also to my Fraternity;

To the fulfillment of these beliefs, of these ideals, in the noble perfection of Phi Kappa Psi, I pledge my life and my sacred honor.

Symbols

The fraternity flag is in the proportions of eight and one-half feet wide by six feet high; the colors are the official fraternity colors; the design is three vertical stripes of equal width, a hunter green in the middle, flanked on either side by a cardinal red stripe.

The Order of the S.C.

The Order of the S.C., formed in 1920 at the Grand Arch Council held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, is regarded by Phi Kappa Psi as a “fraternity within a fraternity” and has no peer in the men’s fraternity world. Entrance can only be gained by attending at least seven Grand Arch Councils and performing, to the satisfaction of the Order, one or more

acts of benefit to the Fraternity. The Order meets every two years, during Phi Kappa Psi's biennial Grand Arch Council. The words which the initials "S.C." represent are held secret by its members, and there are currently more than one hundred living members of the Order who guard its traditions and carry out its work.

Endowment Fund

Like many fraternal organizations, the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity maintains an independent endowment for the educational benefit of its members. The Endowment Fund of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, Inc., organized in 1914, is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, public educational foundation. As of December 31st, 2004 the Endowment Fund had net assets of \$18,928,712. In 2004 the Endowment Fund spent \$1,085,515 on scholarships, grants and other educational activities for the fraternity's members.

Although established in 1914, it was not until the mid-1990s that the Endowment Fund began to flourish. In 1994, net assets totaled a mere \$620,503. Ten years later, that amount grew to almost \$19 million. In 2004, under the leadership of Tom Pennington, Director of Development, and Wayne Wilson, a probate attorney who serves as volunteer Chairman, the Endowment Fund of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity became the largest educational foundation of any American or international collegiate fraternity or sorority. Gifts from wealthy alumni have helped Phi Kappa Psi reach this goal. The fund also relies heavily on smaller contributions to its "Chapter Scholarship Foundation" program, whereby 90% of a donation can be ear-marked for the benefit of a specific chapter. This has spurred giving among those who have a strong connection with the chapter at their collegiate alma mater. The California Epsilon Chapter at the University of California, Los Angeles has the largest Chapter Scholarship Fund, with \$1.9 million in 2008.

**

In 2006, the Endowment Fund and the Fraternity Headquarters moved from its downtown Indianapolis location into its new acquisition,

Laurel Hall. Complete with *Ruth Lilly Conference Center* and public access for special events, this property has enabled Phi Kappa Psi to host national conferences and board meetings as well as gain revenue from rental of the facility to other Indianapolis area citizens. Its website is <http://www.laurel-hall.com>.

Chapters

Main article: List of Phi Kappa Psi chapters

Chapter controversies

University of Virginia

As a result of his apology in 2006 it was alleged by the state of Virginia that 22 years earlier on the morning of 5 October 1984, student William Beebe raped seventeen-year-old Elizabeth Schimpf, and that investigators believed that Schimpf had been gang raped by members of the fraternity. The victim reported that, prior to the rape, some of the men gave her a drink that they called the “house special”, and that, shortly after sipping it, she felt “like my arms and legs didn’t work well.” Beebe was arrested, charged with aggravated sexual battery, pled guilty, and was sentenced to 18 months in prison, serving about six months prior to his parole. In July 2007 officials told the Associated Press they had exhausted all leads regarding gang rape and that that case was stalled. Although he lived at the house, Beebe was never an official member of Phi Psi, according to Shawn Collinsworth, Executive Director of the national fraternity. [3] [4] [5]

San Diego State University

On 6 May 2008, four members of Phi Kappa Psi at San Diego State University were among 96 individuals, including 75 students, arrested as the result of an undercover investigation into drug trafficking on the University’s campus after multiple overdose deaths around the campus.[6] Only two of them have been indicted and the Chapter itself has been absolved of any wrongdoing.[citation needed]

Notable Phi Psi’s

Statistics

* Over 100 Phi Psis have served as members of the United States Congress, including 17 Senators

* Members have served in the following positions with the U.S. government: President of the United States, Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Army (2), Postmaster General, Director of the Peace Corps (2), FDIC Chairman, and United States Ambassador (7)

* At least 12 members have served as state (or territory) governors

* More than 104,000 members have been initiated into Phi Kappa Psi since its founding in 1852.

Public service

Current

* **Evan Bayh, U.S. Senator (IN), former Governor of Indiana (1989-97) (Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1975)**

* Michael Bloomberg, Mayor of New York City, founder of Bloomberg L.P. (Maryland Alpha, Johns Hopkins University, 1961)

* Bruce Braley, U.S. Congressman (IA), (Iowa Beta, Iowa State University, 1976)

* ***Richard H. Davis, John McCain's 2008 Presidential Campaign Manager (Alabama Alpha, University of Alabama)***

* Charlie Dent, U.S. Congressman (PA), (Pennsylvania Lambda, Pennsylvania State University, 1982)

* Earl Ehrhart, Georgia State Representative (Georgia Alpha, University of Georgia, 1978)

* Mark Filip, United States Deputy Attorney General, (Illinois Delta, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

* ***Stephen Hadley, U.S. National Security Advisor (New York Alpha, Cornell University, 1966)***

* Paul Helmke, President of Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, (Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1970)

* Jeffrey Pyle, Member, Pennsylvania House of Representatives, (West

Virginia Alpha '83, West Virginia University '86)

* David Shafer, Georgia State Senator (Georgia Alpha, University of Georgia, 1983)

Deceased

* Joseph W. Barr, United States Secretary of the Treasury (1968-69), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Chairman (Indiana Alpha, DePauw University, 1936)

* Joseph Blatchford, Director of the Peace Corps (1969-71) (California Epsilon, UCLA, 1953)

* Pierce Butler, U.S. Supreme Court Justice (1922-39) (Minnesota Alpha, Carleton College, 1885)

* George E. Chamberlain, U.S. Senator (OR), Governor of Oregon (1903-09) (Virginia Beta, Washington and Lee University, 1872)

* John T. Connor, United States Secretary of Commerce (1965-67) (New York Beta, Syracuse University, 1933)

* Paul Coverdell, U.S. Senator (GA) (1993-2000, died in office), Director of the Peace Corps (Missouri Alpha, University of Missouri, 1959)

* John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee (1924), U.S. Ambassador to Britain, U.S. Solicitor General, noted attorney (Virginia Beta, Washington and Lee University, 1889)

* J. Edward Day, Postmaster General (1961-63) (Illinois Beta, University of Chicago, 1933)

* Robert "B.J." Dion, Professor of Political Science and Master of French (1981-1985), (Indiana Gamma Wabash College, 1832)

* Joseph Benson Foraker, U.S. Senator (OH), Governor of Ohio (1886-90), candidate for 1908 Republican presidential nomination, first alumnus president of Phi Kappa Psi (New York Alpha, Cornell University, 1866]

* James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana (1917-21) (Indiana Alpha, DePauw University, 1885)

* Herbert S. Hadley, Governor of Missouri (1909-13) (Kansas Alpha, University of Kansas, 1888)

* Homer A. Holt, Governor of West Virginia (1937-41) (Virginia Beta, Washington and Lee University, 1916)

* Lawrence Judd, Territorial Governor of Hawaii (1929-34), Governor of American Samoa (1953) (Pennsylvania Iota, University of Pennsylvania,

1906)

- * John F. Kennedy, Jr., son of U.S. President John F. Kennedy, founder of George Magazine (Rhode Island Alpha, Brown University)
- * Thomas H. Kuchel, U.S. Senator (CA), (1953-69; Senate Minority Whip) (California Delta, University of Southern California, 1929)
- * William P. Lane, Governor of Maryland (1947-51) (Virginia Alpha, University of Virginia, 1910)
- * Edwin W. Pauley, Democratic National Committee Treasurer (1930's-1940's), Pauley Pavilion (Sports Arena at UCLA), (California Beta, University of California, Berkeley, 1920)
- * Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Governor of Maryland (1895-99) (Pennsylvania Beta, Allegheny College, 1864)
- * A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Senate Attorney General (1919-21), candidate for 1920 Democratic presidential nomination (Pennsylvania Kappa, Swarthmore College, 1889)
- * Raymond P. Shafer, Governor of Pennsylvania (1967-71) (Pennsylvania Beta, Allegheny College, 1935)
- * William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania (1919-23), candidate for 1920 Republican presidential nomination (Pennsylvania Kappa, Swarthmore College, 1889)
- * Lt. Gen. E.O. Thompson, Texas Railroad Commission's longest-serving member (1933-65) (Texas Alpha, University of Texas at Austin, 1913)
- * David G. Tyler, U.S. Congressman (VA), son of President John Tyler (Virginia Beta, Washington and Lee University, 1867)
- * James E. Watson, U.S. Senator (IN) (Majority Leader 1929-33), U.S. Congressman and Republican Party Whip (Indiana Alpha, DePauw University, 1881)
- * President Woodrow Wilson, (1913-21), Governor of New Jersey (1911-13), President of Princeton University, Nobel Peace Prize recipient (Virginia Alpha, University of Virginia, 1879)

Military

- * Stephen Ailes, Secretary of the Army (1964-65) (West Virginia Alpha, West Virginia University, 1934)
- * Maj. Gen. Scott C. Black, 37th Judge Advocate General of the United States Army (California Eta, California Polytechnic State University)

- * Captain Henry H. Bingham, Congressman and Medal of Honor Recipient
- * Gen. Tasker Bliss, U.S. Army Chief of Staff during World War I (Pennsylvania Gamma, Bucknell University, 1870)
- * Maj. Gen. William “Wild Bill” Donovan, World War I Medal of Honor recipient, founder of the Office of Strategic Services (precursor of the CIA) during World War II (New York Gamma, Columbia University, 1903)
- * John Marsh, Secretary of the Army (1981-89), U.S. Congressman (VA) (Virginia Beta, Washington and Lee University, 1948)
- * Brig. Gen. William “Billy” Mitchell, Army General, Congressional Gold Medal recipient, (D.C. Alpha, George Washington University, 1896)
- * Maj. Gen. Frank “Machine Gun” Parker, Commander of the U.S. Army’s 1st Infantry Division during World War I (South Carolina Alpha, University of South Carolina, 1888)
- * Maj. Gen. Henry Terrell, Commander of the U.S. Army’s 90th Infantry Division during World War II (Texas Alpha, University of Texas at Austin, 1908)
- * Over 60 Generals, 20 Admirals and at least 2 ships, including:
- * The USS James C. Owens (DD-776) named after James C. Owens, Jr. (California Delta University of Southern California 1930)
- * The USS Walter X. Young (APD-131) named after Walter X. Young (Illinois Beta, University of Chicago, 1937)

Arts and entertainment

- * Tony Aiello, broadcast journalist, WCBS-TV (Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1982)
- * John Astin, actor (Pennsylvania Alpha, Washington and Jefferson College, 1949; Maryland Alpha, Johns Hopkins University, 1950)
- * Wes Bergmann, Reality TV Personality The Real World: Austin (Arizona Beta, Arizona State University)
- * Zach Braff, actor (Illinois Alpha, Northwestern University, 1997)
- * Roy Crane, nationally-syndicated cartoonist (Texas Alpha, University of Texas at Austin, 1922)
- * Peter Graves, actor (Minnesota Beta, University of Minnesota, 1946)
- * Edward Herrmann, Emmy and Tony Award-winning actor

(Pennsylvania Gamma, Bucknell University, 1965)

* Edward Everett Horton, stage and screen actor; television performer (New York Zeta, Brooklyn Poly, 1907)

* Frank Morgan, Academy Award-nominated actor (New York Alpha, Cornell University, 1908)

* James Whitcomb Riley, poet/writer (Indiana Alpha, DePauw University, 1883)

* Charles “Buddy” Rogers, actor/band leader (Kansas Alpha, University of Kansas, 1923)

* Roy Scheider, Academy Award-nominated actor (Pennsylvania Eta, Franklin and Marshall College, 1954)

* Steve Tesich, Academy Award-winning screenwriter (Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1962)

* James Thurber, Pulitzer Prize-winning author and humorist (Ohio Delta, Ohio State University, 1918)

* Frederick Jackson Turner, prominent historian (Wisconsin Alpha, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1878)

* Pat Weaver, pioneering television executive and Emmy Award winner (New Hampshire Alpha, Dartmouth College, 1927)

* Justin Walker, actor, most famous for playing the role of Christian on 1995 cult classic Clueless, (Virginia Beta, Washington and Lee University).

Sports

* Phog Allen, Basketball Hall of Fame member, “Father of Basketball Coaching” (Kansas Alpha, University of Kansas, 1905)

* Kevin Berry, Olympic gold and bronze medal swimmer in 1964 (Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1965)

* Ron ‘Babe’ Bontemps, Olympian (Wisconsin Gamma, Beloit College)

* Terry Bowden, former college football coach and current broadcaster (West Virginia Alpha, West Virginia University, 1975)

* Jeff Cirillo, current Major League Baseball player, All-Star 1997 and 2000 (California Delta, University of Southern California, 1989)

* Jerry Colangelo, Basketball Hall of Fame member, former Phoenix Suns and Arizona Diamondbacks majority owner (Illinois Delta, University of Illinois, 1959)

* Dan Dakich, former college basketball player and coach, played under

- Bob Knight from 1981 to 1985, Coached at Bowling Green, radio host in Indianapolis on 1070thefan (Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1985)
- * Ford Frick, Major League Baseball Commissioner (1951-65), National Baseball Hall of Fame member (Indiana Alpha, DePauw University, 1913)
 - * Will Gates, Three time NCAA Men's national singles tennis champion and 2008 athlete of the year for NCAA division III sports, (Indiana Alpha, DePauw University, 2006)
 - * Johnny "Red" Kerr, former NBA player and coach, current broadcaster for the Chicago Bulls (Illinois Delta, University of Illinois, 1954)
 - * Nile Kinnick, Heisman Trophy winner (1939) (Iowa Alpha, University of Iowa, 1938)
 - * John Michels, former NFL player, first-round draft choice in 1996 (California Delta, University of Southern California)
 - * Ralph Miller, Basketball Hall of Fame member and former college coach (Kansas Alpha, University of Kansas, 1938)
 - * Tex Schramm, Pro Football Hall of Fame member, former Dallas Cowboys GM, key NFL innovator (Texas Alpha, University of Texas at Austin, 1940)
 - * Mark Spitz, Olympic swimming legend, won 7 gold medals in 1972 (Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1969)
 - * Dick Tomey, current college football coach (Indiana Alpha, DePauw University, 1957)
 - * Michael Troy, gold medalist in the 200m butterfly and 800m freestyle at the 1960 Summer Olympics and Sports Illustrated cover subject, (Indiana Beta, Indiana University, 1959)
 - * George Yardley, Basketball Hall of Fame member (California Beta, Stanford University, 1947)
 - * Ron Yary, Pro Football Hall of Fame member, Outland Trophy winner (1967), NFL first overall draft choice (1968) (California Delta, University of Southern California, 1966)

Business

- * Michael Bloomberg, Mayor of New York City, founder of Bloomberg L.P. (Maryland Alpha, Johns Hopkins University, 1961)
- * Herbert H. Dow, Dow Chemical Company founder (Ohio Epsilon, Case Institute of Technology)

- * David Fout, Aquilent CEO/President (Maryland Beta, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, 1988)
- * Benjamin Lutch, Excite co-founder (California Beta, Stanford University, 1991)
- * Jerry Nelson, Ticketmaster founder (California Epsilon, UCLA, 1948)
- * Angus G. Wynne, Jr., Six Flags founder (Texas Alpha, University of Texas at Austin, 1933)
- * Jerry Yang, Yahoo! co-founder and CEO (California Beta, Stanford University, 1987)
- * Many leaders of major Fortune 500 corporations, banks, and national professional associations

Education

- * Current and recent presidents of the University of Cincinnati, MIT, University of San Francisco, Creighton University, Slippery Rock University, and the West Virginia University
- * Former presidents of Case Western Reserve, Cornell University, University of Illinois, Johns Hopkins University, University of Kentucky, University of Montana, University of Pennsylvania, Penn State University, Princeton University, Wittenberg University, The College of New Jersey, and Washington and Jefferson College

Miscellaneous

- * Owen Garriott, Skylab astronaut (Oklahoma Alpha, University of Oklahoma, 1949)
- * Robert Lowry, Churchman and famed 19th-Century hymn-writer (Pennsylvania Gamma, Bucknell University, 1856); his work includes “Shall We Gather at the River,” and “How Can I Keep From Singing?”
- * Elliott See, Gemini astronaut (Texas Alpha, University of Texas at Austin, 1945)

Popular culture

- * Oregon Alpha’s (University of Oregon) original chapter house can be seen in the 1978 movie Animal House. It was used for exterior shots of

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2. ^ Collingsworth, Shawn M. (Winter 2008). "The State of the Fraternity: 2006-2007". The Shield of Phi Kappa Psi 128 (4): 5. The total number of members is listed as of May 31, 2007.
3. ^ Courteney Stuart (January 12, 2006). "'I harmed you': 21 years, 12 steps later, rape apology backfires". The Hook, Issue 0502 (Cover).
<http://www.readthehook.com/stories/2006/01/12/coverIHarmedYou21Year>
– provides an overview of the University of Virginia incident up to the time Beebe was extradited from Nevada. Includes Collinsworth's statement that Beebe was not a member of Phi Kappa Psi.
4. ^ Kristen Gelineau (AP) (February 25, 2007). "A Haunting Letter Leads to Justice". washingtonpost.com. http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/02/25/AR2007022500223_5.html. Retrieved on December 10, 2008. – (which is separated into 5 pages on website) includes Beebe's denial that there were other men present, Beebe's sentencing, investigators' allegation of gang rape, and the Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney's statement that investigation continues.
5. ^ Courteney Stuart (September 13, 2007). "Sex Attacker Who Apologized Is Released". washingtonpost.com.
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/09/13/AR2007091301107.html>. Retrieved on December 26, 2008. – describes Beebe's prison sentence, time served, and release, and regarding alleged sexual assaults by others says, "In July, officials told The Associated Press they had exhausted all leads and the case had stalled."
6. ^ Associated Press (May 6, 2008). "Dozens of college students busted in drug sting". msnbc.com. <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/24487818>.
7. ^ ACME Animal House Filming Locations – College as it should have been

External links

* National homepage

* Phi Kappa Psi Foundation

* Phi Kappa Psi, Pennsylvania Epsilon Chapter Papers at Gettysburg College

v • d • e

North-American Interfraternity Conference

Acacia • Alpha Gamma Rho • Alpha Gamma Sigma • Alpha Delta Gamma • Alpha Delta Phi • Alpha Epsilon Pi • Alpha Kappa Lambda • Alpha Sigma Phi • Alpha Tau Omega • Alpha Phi Alpha • Alpha Phi Delta • Alpha Chi Rho • Beta Sigma Psi • Beta Theta Pi • Beta Chi Theta • Delta Kappa Epsilon • Delta Sigma Phi • Delta Tau Delta • Delta Upsilon • Delta Phi • Delta Chi • Delta Psi • FarmHouse • Zeta Beta Tau • Zeta Psi • Theta Delta Chi • Theta Xi • Theta Chi • Iota Nu Delta • Iota Phi Theta • Kappa Alpha Order • Kappa Alpha Psi • Kappa Alpha Society • Kappa Delta Rho • Kappa Delta Phi • Lambda Theta Phi • Lambda Sigma Upsilon • Lambda Phi Epsilon • Lambda Chi Alpha • Omega Delta Phi • Pi Kappa Alpha • Pi Kappa Phi • Pi Lambda Phi • Sigma Alpha Epsilon • Sigma Alpha Mu • Sigma Lambda Beta • Sigma Nu • Sigma Pi • Sigma Tau Gamma • Sigma Phi Delta • Sigma Phi Epsilon • Sigma Phi Society • Sigma Chi • Tau Delta Phi • Tau Epsilon Phi • Tau Kappa Epsilon • Triangle • Phi Gamma Delta • Phi Iota Alpha • Phi Kappa Theta • Phi Kappa Sigma • Phi Kappa Tau • Phi Kappa Psi • Phi Lambda Chi • Phi Mu Delta • Phi Sigma Kappa • Phi Sigma Phi • Chi Phi • Chi Psi • Psi Upsilon

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Categories: 1852 establishments | North-American Interfraternity Conference | United States student societies | Phi Kappa Psi

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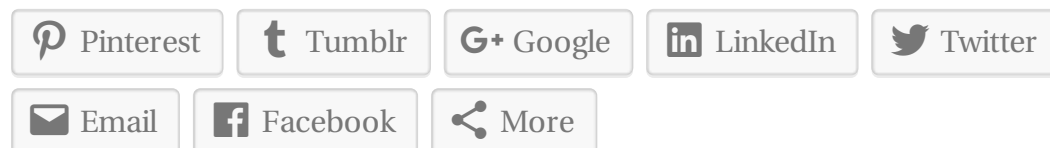
** My note –

Investing my time as a citizen to understand and convey these things is important to me but I don't know where it will lead or what I will find. It

is interesting, nonetheless, and I really believe that somewhere, somehow – it helps. It is harder than quantum physics, though and not near as much fun.

– cricketdiane, 03-12-09

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12
Thursday
Mar 2009

A couple thoughts about how our country got into the mess where we find ourselves now –

POSTED BY CRICKETDIANE IN CRICKET DIANE C SPARKY PHILLIPS

[LEAVE A COMMENT](#)

Simon Singh

The Code Book: The Evolution of Secrecy from Mary, Queen of Scots to Quantum Cryptography.

New York: Doubleday, 1999.

A history of codes and ciphers and the role they play in warfare and politics.

Robert W. Stephan

Stalin's Secret War: Soviet Counterintelligence Against the Nazis, 1941-

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Engineering, Freedom,
Freedom of Thought,
Genius At Work, How-
to, Information
Systems, Integrated
Thinking Processes,
Intelligence,
International
Concerns, Inventing
Solutions For America,
invention,
inventiveness,
Leadership Skills,
Liberty, Life In The USA
- Rotterdam Club,
LITERACY, Logic,
macro-economics,
Macro-economics
future forecasting,
Make It Work, Money,
Physics of Change,
Principles of
Economics, Real Time
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Analysis, Thinking
Skills, Thoughts,
Twenty-first Century,
United States of
America, US At Home -
Domestic Policy, US
Bill of Rights, US*

1945.

Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2004.

An examination of Soviet military counterintelligence and deception operations against the Nazis during WWII.

[Top of page]

CIA & OSS History

Christopher Andrew

For the President's Eyes Only-Secret Intelligence and the American Presidency from Washington to Bush.

New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1995.

Ray Cline

The CIA: Reality vs Myth-The Evolution of the Agency from Roosevelt to Reagan,

(Revised edition of The CIA under Reagan, Bush and Casey).

Washington, DC: Acropolis Books, 1982.

The author, a former top official of the Agency, discusses what clandestine work in an open society is like, why it is needed, and how it can be carried out effectively.

Arthur Darling

The Central Intelligence Agency An Instrument of Government to 1950.

State College: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1990.

A look at the bureaucratic struggles that led to the development of the CIA and the battles that ensued afterward.

Douglas F. Garthoff

Directors of Central Intelligence as Leaders of the U.S. Intelligence
Community — 1946-2005

Washington, DC: Center for The Study of Intelligence, Central
Intelligence Agency, 2005.

A comprehensive study of how politics, institutions, and personalities
influenced the DCI's ability to oversee the Intelligence Community.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/intelligence-literature/index.html>

<https://www.cia.gov/search?NS-search-page=results>

Query 2004

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<https://www.cia.gov/search?NS-search-page=results>

Query for 1972

I come before you speaking as a former member of this committee, and
also as a member of the 9/11 Commission, which unanimously
supported the creation of the DNI as part of our recommendations to
improve the national security of the United States. The creation of the
Office of the Director of National Intelligence back in 2004 was not
without controversy. Many of you were skeptical of the institution from
the beginning; others may have grown so over time. But I ask you to
keep in mind that the DNI remains a work in progress and that on
balance, I believe the organization has thus far been a net benefit for
the intelligence community and the country.

That is not to say that it doesn't still have many challenges to overcome.

However, I feel that most of those challenges can be associated with the growing pains of a new institution. I am honored to provide you with my thoughts today on how we can best address those challenges to ensure that the DNI in practice represents what it was envisioned to be in theory.

First, I'd like to give you some history about the inception of the DNI leading up to the 2004 legislation. Then I'd like to give a short analysis of where I think the DNI is succeeding today, and where it is falling short. Those two pieces together will provide an analytic framework for you to use going forward as you exercise your Constitutional responsibility of Congressional oversight.

Pre-9/11

The history of the Director of National Intelligence does not begin in 2004 with the 9/11 Commission's report, as is often assumed. In fact, the idea of a Director of National Intelligence dates back to the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the inherent institutional insufficiencies of the Director of Central Intelligence.

<http://www.cnponline.org/ht/display/ContentDetails/i/2418>

My Note –

Why does this matter when we are in the midst of an economic crisis? It matters because it shows how politically based appointments throughout many agencies of our government including this one, have changed the basics of understanding within those agencies – (among other things.)

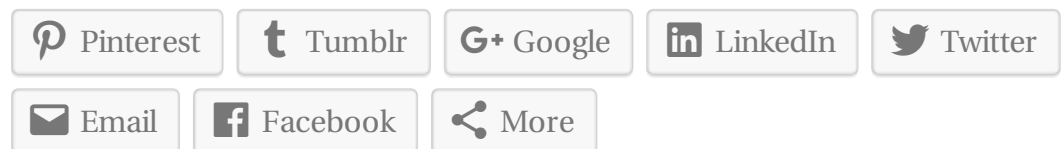
It is also true that budgets cannot always rule the day, profits and profitability cannot always be the decision-maker and structures of power have to be considered in light of accountability.

Not only does every agency of our government and business communities have far reaching impacts, but they also have wielded far-reaching power with extensive and massive ripples of unintended consequences from policies, policy applications and choices made for whatever reasons.

As I searched for the significant players, decision-makers and those whose choices were the basis for policy and policy applications, I found many times that the course of leads came back to the intelligence community, finance businesses, investment banks and their officers, government players in elected and appointed positions operating as if their choices and decisions affecting everyone thereafter were no one's business but their own. That, I would say, is the dominant and over-riding theme that moved like a thread among all of them. And, I asked myself, when did they start thinking about it in this way. And, now I'm asking why they started thinking about it this way and whose ideology it was.

– cricketdiane09, 03-11-09

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■ June 2016

■ May 2016

■ April 2016

■ March 2016

- June 2015
- May 2015
- April 2015
- March 2015
- February 2015
- January 2015
- December 2014
- November 2014
- October 2014
- September 2014
- August 2014
- July 2014
- June 2014
- May 2014
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