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International Business Machines Corporation

Office of the Chairman of the Board

Armonk, New York 10504-1783

July 15, 1991

*Schedule early 9/91
cc G. [unclear]*

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

Dear Mr. President:

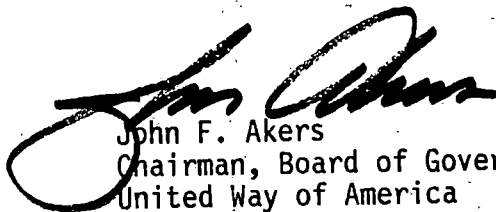
Last year, in your role as National Volunteer Spokesman for the United Way, your television message reached over 100 million viewers on behalf of more than 2,300 United Way campaigns across the country. It was instrumental in our success in raising \$3.1 billion for 40,000 health and human development agencies and programs last year.

On behalf of the Board of Governors of United Way of America, I am asking that you continue this tradition, followed by every President since Calvin Coolidge, by filming the Presidential Message for United Way in 1991.

The message will again air simultaneously on all major networks in prime time in early September. It will highlight the achievements of the United Way system, and in keeping with the Points of Light Initiative, will focus on how voluntary services can make a meaningful difference in people's lives. We would like to film at the White House in August. As in the past, United Way would work directly with your staff on the script and filming details.

On behalf of United Way volunteers throughout the nation, I thank you for considering our request and for your outstanding example and commitment to volunteerism.

Sincerely,


John F. Akers
Chairman, Board of Governors
United Way of America

JFA:saa

NARRATOR:

Ladies and gentlemen, from The White House, the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT BUSH:

Good evening, my fellow Americans. Tonight, continuing a tradition that dates back to 1927 and Calvin Coolidge, I have the pleasure of officially kicking off the more than 2,300 United Way fund-raising campaigns across the country. What a tremendous asset this organization is to this nation.

For more than a century, United Way has given all Americans a chance to be philanthropists and to come together to solve community problems. It has forged a coalition of the best hearts and minds in America -- from business, government, labor, education, religion, and other voluntary organizations -- to make certain health care and community services are there for people who need them most.

Local volunteer leaders identifying local problems and hammering out lasting local solutions.

Solutions that provide services for the elderly, day care, literacy training, family counseling, community centers, programs battling substance abuse, and much more. Services that we count on every day. Services that would not be available without this extraordinary caring organization.

United Way is at work in every community in our country. In small towns and large, in cities and suburbs, from Washington, D.C. to Washington State. And thanks to the legion of caring and committed local volunteers, United Way is one of the most efficient and effective nonprofit organizations our country has to offer.

For this reason, the federal government has asked United Way of America to manage distribution of funds earmarked for emergency food and shelter since 1983. To date, United Way, working with state and local governments, has distributed nearly \$900 million and helped provide the hungry and homeless with 725 million meals and 200 million nights of shelter.

United Way is constantly monitoring emerging social issues and attempting to devise strategies for combatting them before they become overwhelming. Like many of us, United Way has begun focusing even more services and attention on another valuable national asset -- America's children.

Getting a quality education is the American standard for advancement and success. Yet, for many children -- especially disadvantaged children in our inner cities and rural areas -- a complete education is hard to achieve.

As I've said, "No child can learn on an empty stomach. No child can learn if he or she is sick. No child can learn if missing the basic skills required to begin school." What's more, teachers must be free to teach, not be forced to spend valuable learning time providing social services. We must make social services available for all children and their families.

And United Way is striving to make sure they are. Through its network of agencies, it is working to ensure that the child support system already in place can be maintained and expanded. With day care, meals programs, dropout prevention, recreation, counseling, tutoring, and more.

One of the best examples of programs building better opportunities for our children is United Way's "Success By 6" initiative.

In place in Minneapolis, Nashville, Greeley, Colorado, and other cities, this shining point of light is bringing communities together to knock down the roadblocks to effective education -- lack of good food and clothing, psychological problems, poor health, and others. It works by focusing attention on the needs of both children and their parents.

United Way of America's volunteer board committed itself to a 20-year strategy that works in coalition with others to prevent problems facing young Americans. I salute these volunteer leaders for their courage in making this vital commitment.

This commitment reinforces United Way as a valued resource for achieving our national education goals. This is especially true for perhaps the most important goal -- Readiness for School -- which states, "By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn."

Our children are tomorrow's parents, workers, and community leaders. To secure America's future, we must provide situations that enable all of them to develop into healthy, educated, and productive adults. Our nation can't afford not to. Our children need us today. Our nation will need them tomorrow.

We must provide hope. Hope for a bright future. Hope for a chance to compete. Hope for a full and complete life.

For every American child, hope for a complete life should be a birth right. By giving through United Way, you give hope. No gift you give is more important.

So, please, for all Americans, for our children, for our nation, give generously of both your time and money. Get involved. Find an issue that you want to do something about and volunteer. Become a stakeholder in America's future. Make a difference through United Way. It brings out the best in all of us.

Thank you for joining me this evening and God bless you.

Dmitri Kabalevsky, Russian Who Composed 'Comedians'

By TIM PAGE

Dmitri Kabalevsky, a Soviet composer best known for his suite "The Comedians" and the Overture to his opera "Colas Breugnon," has died at the age of 82, Tass, the official Soviet press agency, said yesterday. Tass provided no details of Mr. Kabalevsky's death but said that leaders of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party had signed an obituary describing him as "innovative and brilliant."

Over the course of a career that spanned 60 years, Mr. Kabalevsky wrote five operas, four symphonies, concertos for piano, violin and cello, a large Requiem, various cantatas, chamber music, songs and many works for children. He was also a conductor, a pianist, a critic and an educator.

At its best, Mr. Kabalevsky's work is distinguished by a glittering elegance and grace that are rare in Soviet music. The musicologist Boris Schwarz, in his book "Music and Musical Life in Soviet Russia 1917-1981," called Mr. Kabalevsky's compositions "sparkling, transparent, full of Gallic gaiety, probably as French as a Russian can get."

"Essentially, Kabalevsky's musical language is conservative, and it has changed little over the years," Mr. Schwarz continued. "But it exudes such good humor and is built with so much skill that the listener is carried away, despite some critical reservations."

Figure in Musical Politics

It was generally agreed that Mr. Kabalevsky was at his best in his lighter pieces. His work lacked the fervent spiritual intensity that distinguished the best music of Shostakovich, and many critics found it frivolous; more serious compositions, such as the "Requiem to the Memories of Those Who Were Killed in the Struggle Against Fascism" (1963), were generally judged ponderous and overextended.

Other critics objected to the leading role Mr. Kabalevsky played in Soviet musical politics. As the principal editor of the music magazine *Sovetskaya Muzyka* during the 1940's, he acted as the main party spokesman on musical policy. When Andrei Zhdanov, Stalin's culture chief, denounced most of the best Soviet composers for "formalism" in 1948 — the list included Shostakovich, Prokofiev, Khachaturian and several others — Kabalevsky's name was conspicuous in its absence. His music remained comfortably within the limits of socialist realism, and he was a stern critic of experimentalism and the avant-garde.

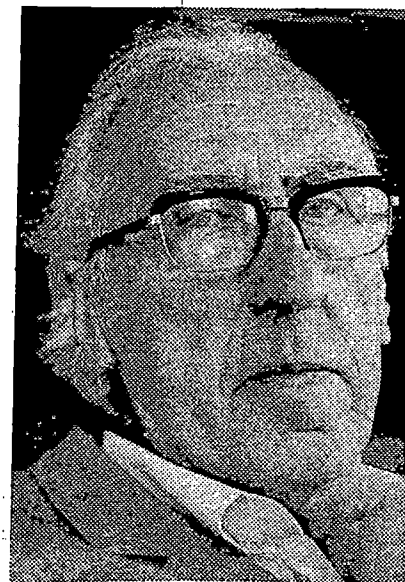
Dmitri Borisovich Kabalevsky was born in St. Petersburg on Dec. 30, 1904. He began his musical studies at an early age, and showed considerable promise as a pianist. In 1918, the family moved to Moscow, where the young man studied at the Scriabin Musical Institute. In 1925, he entered the Moscow Conservatory where he worked with Nikolai Miaskovsky.

In 1932, he helped establish the Moscow branch of the Union of Soviet Composers. The same year he joined the Moscow Conservatory as an assistant professor of composition; he was elevated to a full professor in 1939. Throughout the 1930's he worked as a senior editor at a music publishing house in Moscow.

These were also Mr. Kabalevsky's most productive years as a composer. Although it remains all but unknown in the West, Romain Rolland's novel "Colas Breugnon" had already reportedly gone through some 120 Russian editions by the time Mr. Kabalevsky set it to music in 1936. Although the opera was very successful when it was first performed in 1938, Mr. Kabalevsky was apparently displeased with its dramatic structure, for he revised it considerably in 1953 and again in 1969. The Overture has remained popular on symphonic programs throughout the world. In 1940, Mr. Kabalevsky's suite "The Comedians" was completed; it, too, became popular.

During World War II, Mr. Kabalevsky wrote three large works of nationalist inspiration — the cantata "The Mighty Homeland" (1941-42); the choral work "The People's Avengers" (1942), and the opera "Into the Fire" (1942). He later withdrew the latter work, although he used some of its music in his opera "The Taras Family" (1947). His later works include the opera "Nikita Vershinin" (1955), the operetta "The Sisters" (1967) and an oratorio entitled "Letter to the 30th Century" (1972).

February 18, 1987



Horst Tappe, 1976

Dmitri Kabalevsky

BRYCE HARLOW DIES; AIDE TO PRESIDENTS

First Nixon Appointee, as Link
to Congress — He Worked
for Eisenhower as Well

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP) — Bryce N. Harlow, a Presidential counselor and speechwriter who held key positions in the Eisenhower and Nixon Administrations, died today. He was 70 years old.

"He was quite a man, a political activist who spent a lifetime in service to his country," Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, said in a brief eulogy on the Senate floor today. "He never hesitated to offer his services when problems on Capitol Hill or the White House seemed too big to solve."

Officials at Arlington Hospital in nearby Virginia said Mr. Harlow died of chronic obstructive lung diseases.

An Oklahoman who came to Washington nearly 50 years ago, Mr. Harlow became a familiar figure in government circles, trying to push the White House program through an often unfriendly Congress. When not serving



Associated Press, 1968

Bryce N. Harlow

one or another President over more than two decades, Mr. Harlow worked as a lobbyist in Washington for Procter & Gamble. He retired from the household products company in 1978.

He was a gentle, courtly man known for a soft-sell approach to politics. At 5

feet 4 inches tall, he often used his height as a source of self-deprecating humor. "Don't wait for the rest of me," he once told a group of newspaper editors. "I'm standing up."

Mr. Harlow was the first person appointed to the White House staff after Richard M. Nixon was elected President in 1968, handling the delicate job of Mr. Nixon's relations with a Democrat-laden Congress. Mr. Harlow also served as a Presidential counselor with the assignment of devising long-term strategy on domestic problems.

He quit the Government after a year to return to his private lobbyist's job, but Mr. Nixon tapped him to return to the White House when the Watergate scandals forced resignations of key staff members.

Earlier, Mr. Harlow served in the Eisenhower Administration, starting as an administrative assistant and finally eight years later as deputy assistant for Congressional affairs.

As a member of Eisenhower's legislative team, Mr. Harlow was frequently credited with knowing more about the legislative process and what made it tick than anyone else in Washington.

He was also a speechwriter, known as Eisenhower's "meat and potatoes man" after satisfying the President's demand for a "meat-and-potatoes speech people can understand."

Awarded the Medal of Freedom

Although he was a Republican, Mr. Harlow was successful in communicating with the two Texas Democrats who ran Congress then: the Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, and the Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson.

President Reagan awarded Mr. Harlow the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, in 1981.

Bryce Nathaniel Harlow was born in Oklahoma City on Aug. 11, 1916, and graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1936, earning a Phi Beta Kappa key and a degree in political science.

He was a Democrat when he first came to Washington, arriving in 1938 for a job as an assistant librarian in the House of Representatives.

After serving five years in the World War II Army, rising from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, Mr. Harlow returned to a job as staff assistant and then chief clerk of the House Armed Services Committee.

His first wife and the mother of his three children, Betty Larimore Harlow, died in 1982. He married Sarah Jane Studebaker in 1983.

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February 18, 1987

J. Truman Bidwell, 83, Dies; Ex-Stock Exchange Official

By JOAN COOK

J. Truman Bidwell, former chairman of the New York Stock Exchange and an exchange member for 55 years, died Tuesday in the Naples (Fla.) Community Hospital after suffering a stroke two weeks earlier. He was 83 years old and lived in Naples.

Mr. Bidwell was elected chairman of the exchange in May 1961, the first independent broker to be so honored.

As chairman, he was in charge of trading on the floor of the exchange and called upon to arbitrate disputes. The position, while influential, did not involve any administrative responsibility and was unpaid, except for a fee for attending governors meetings.

Indicted and Cleared

Mr. Bidwell resigned as chairman in February 1962 after his indictment by a Federal grand jury on charges of evading almost \$60,000 in income taxes.

He was acquitted of the charge in January 1963 but was censured four months later by the stock exchange for

giving gifts valued at more than \$20,000 to personnel of brokerage concerns with which he did business without obtaining exchange permission. The exchange prohibits employees from giving gifts without special permission.

Mr. Bidwell remained an independent stockbroker until he retired last year.

He was born in Binghamton, N.Y., the son of a building contractor, who moved the family to Portland, Ore., in 1914. He graduated from Lehigh University in 1925.

A Seat on Exchange

In 1927 he joined P. W. Chapman & Company, a New York investment banking concern. From 1931 to 1941, he was engaged in the reorganization of public utility companies. In 1941 he bought a seat on the stock exchange for \$29,000, largely with borrowed money.

During World War II Mr. Bidwell was a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force.

At the stock exchange, Mr. Bidwell

became an independent floor broker specializing in institutional business in 1945. From 1953 to 1958, he was a member of the exchange arbitration committee, responsible for good conduct on the floor.

In 1958 he was elected to the board of governors for a three-year term. In 1959 he was elected vice chairman of the board and the following year was re-elected.

He was a member of a number of clubs including, the Metropolitan and the Union League.

Mr. Bidwell is survived by his wife, the former Mary Kane; a son, Truman Jr., of Manhattan; a daughter, Barbara Manuel of Orleans, Mass., and four grandchildren.

February 19, 1987

based on the allegedly unequal treatment received by the poor. Thus in April 1956 he dissented when the majority held that states must supply an indigent convicted person with a free trial transcript when the right of appeal was conditioned on having such a transcript. Harlan also insisted that the Constitution placed different limits on state and federal power to regulate obscenity. In a separate opinion in a June 1957 case, he maintained that the states had greater authority to regulate pornography than the federal government.

Following Frankfurter's retirement in 1962, Harlan became the Court's leading spokesman for a philosophy of judicial restraint. Once a liberal activist majority emerged on the Warren Court in the 1960s, the Justice was frequently cast as a dissenter to major judicial trends. He opposed the Court's decisions on reapportionment and many of the liberal majority's criminal rights rulings. He also voted to uphold state laws on obscenity. [See KENNEDY, JOHNSON, NIXON/FORD Volumes]

Throughout his years on the Court, Harlan took great care to write opinions that would fully elucidate the questions in the case and the reasons for his judgement. His scholarly opinions with their clear, orderly style were widely praised, and Harlan was considered a diligent and thorough worker on the Court. When he retired in September 1971 because of ill health, Harlan was highly regarded even by critics for his learning and craftsmanship, his penetrating analysis of the issues in cases and his unquestioned intellectual integrity. Harlan died in Washington on Dec. 29, 1971.

[CAB]

For further information:

Norman Dorsen, "John Marshall Harlan," in Leon Friedman and Fred L. Israel, eds., *The Justices of the United States Supreme Court, 1789-1969* (New York, 1969), Vol. 4.

David L. Shapiro, ed., *The Evolution of a Judicial Philosophy: Selected Opinions and Papers of Justice John Marshall Harlan* (Cambridge, Mass., 1969).

J. Harvie Wilkinson III, "Justice John M. Harlan and the Values of Federalism," *Virginia Law Review*, 57 (October, 1971), pp. 1185-1221.

HARLOW, BRYCE N(ATHANIEL)
b. Aug. 11, 1916; Oklahoma City, Okla.
Special Assistant to the President,
January 1953-September 1958; Deputy
Assistant to the President, September
1958-January 1961.

After graduating from the University of Oklahoma in 1936 and attending graduate school at the University of Texas, Harlow went to Washington in 1938 as assistant librarian of the House of Representatives. He returned to the University of Oklahoma in 1940 and earned a masters degree two years later. Following service in the Army during World War II, Harlow worked for the House Armed Services Committee, as a staff assistant and later as its chief clerk. In 1951 he became vice president of Harlow Publishing Corp.

In 1953 Harlow was appointed special assistant to President Eisenhower, serving as a speechwriter. Because of his previous legislative experience, Harlow was also chosen as an assistant to the chief of congressional liaison, Gen. Wilton B. Persons [q.v.]. As a member of the Administration's legislative team, Harlow lobbied for Eisenhower proposals on Capitol Hill. Both personally popular and politically knowledgeable, he drew praise as the man who knew more about the legislative apparatus and the behavior of members of Congress than any other individual in the Administration. He particularly excelled at communicating with the powerful Democratic leaders, Speaker of the House Sam. Rayburn (D, Tex.) [q.v.] and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D, Tex.) [q.v.]. Harlow also sat in on White House defense, science and foreign policy discussions, advising on probable congressional reactions.

Harlow was one of the liberal members of the White House staff. When Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R, Wisc.) [q.v.] attacked Eisenhower in 1953, Harlow sided with the small group of White House staffers urging the President to take the offensive against the Wisconsin Republican. As a consequence McCarthy pilloried Harlow and the others as the White House's "dangerous liberals."

Harlow's main focus was on the civil rights bill. His actions on the issue were motivated by a desire to be motivated by public opinion. For example, to improve the chances of garnering support, he urged other White House liaison officers to encourage Democrats into filing amendments to the 1956 civil rights bill. He supported a strong stance on integration crises of 1957. After a tour of the Southwest in the summer of 1958, he urged Eisenhower to establish a special commission to defuse the school desegregation controversy immediately.

In 1958 Eisenhower appointed Harlow as congressional liaison on the basis of his previous experience. When President Adams [q.v.] was elected in that September, Harlow was named to the post. As criticism of Eisenhower's policy on the issue had an increasing impact on dealing with Congress, Harlow was appointed to the ineffective position in which one party branch and the other

After leaving the White House in 1961, Harlow became a partner in Gamble Co. He won election as President of the company and was again appointed congressional liaison. However, he was not as effective as his predecessor. A congressman comment on Harlow's tenure: "He lost the touch he had in his earlier years." In 1969 Harlow was named counselor to the President. He left the position to become a vice president of Gamble. Harlow returned to the White House to serve as counselor to the President. [See NIXON/FORD Volumes]

HARRIMAN, WALTER
b. Nov. 15, 1891;
Governor, N.Y.,

A son of financier Edward Henry Harriman, his brother inherited a

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Harlow's main focus was on civil rights. His actions on the issue often appeared to be motivated by political considerations. For example, to improve Republican chances of garnering black votes in 1956, he urged other White House congressional liaison officers to maneuver Southern Democrats into filibustering a proposed 1956 civil rights bill. Yet in the school integration crises of 1957 and 1958, Harlow supported a stronger position on civil rights. After a tour of the South and Southwest in the summer of 1958, Harlow urged Eisenhower to exert strong leadership to defuse the school desegregation controversy immediately.

In 1958 Eisenhower assigned Harlow to congressional liaison work on a full-time basis. When Persons succeeded Sherman Adams [q.v.] as assistant to the President that September, Harlow took over Persons's post. As criticism of Eisenhower grew Harlow had an increasingly difficult time in dealing with Congress. He frequently pointed to the inefficiency of a government in which one party controlled the executive branch and the other the legislative.

After leaving the White House in January 1961, Harlow became a lobbyist for Procter and Gamble Co. When Richard M. Nixon won election as President in 1968, Harlow was again appointed White House congressional liaison. However, he did not prove to be as effective as in the 1950s; one congressman commented, "He seems to have lost the touch he had during the Eisenhower years." In 1969 Nixon appointed Harlow counselor to the President with cabinet rank. He left the White House in 1971 to become a vice president of Procter and Gamble. Harlow returned briefly in 1974 to serve as counselor to President Gerald Ford. [See NIXON/FORD Volume]

[RJB]

HARRIMAN, WILLIAM AVERELL
b. Nov. 15, 1891: New York, N.Y.
Governor, N.Y., 1955-59.

A son of financier and railroad magnate Edward Henry Harriman, Averell and his brother inherited a fortune estimated at be-

tween 70 and 100 million dollars when their father died in 1909. After attending Groton Harriman entered Yale and received a B.A. in 1913. Within two years of his graduation, he became a vice president of the Union Pacific Railroad, founded by his father. Shortly afterwards he started a shipping company. In 1920 he established W.A. Harriman and Co., a private bank.

Harriman was initially a Republican but became a Democrat in 1928 as a result of personal contact with New York Gov. Al Smith. He entered government service in 1934, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him administrator of Division II of the National Recovery Administration (NRA). The following year he became the NRA administrative officer. From 1937 to 1940 Harriman was chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce. In 1941 he became chief of the raw materials branch of the Office of Production Management and worked to accelerate arms production. Subsequently Harriman facilitated the disbursement of Lend-Lease aid to Britain and the Soviet Union. From 1943 to 1946 he was ambassador to the USSR. He was ambassador to Britain from March to September 1946 and then served as Secretary of Commerce from 1946 to 1948. Harriman was director of economic aid to Europe under the Marshall Plan from 1948 to 1950, special assistant to the President from 1950 to 1951 and director of the Mutual Security Agency from 1951 to 1953. [See TRUMAN Volume]

In April 1952, shortly after Illinois Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson [q.v.] professed to be uninterested in the Democratic presidential nomination, Harriman entered the primary race. He declared himself a supporter of the New and Fair Deals and stated that no one else in the country had his qualifications for the presidency in both domestic and foreign affairs. He had strong support from many liberals, but after finishing fourth on the first two ballots at the Democratic Convention, Harriman withdrew from the contest.

Two years later Harriman entered the race for the New York Democratic gubernatorial nomination. With the crucial assis-

because he thought that the Constitution gave control of foreign affairs to the executive branch and that the scope of judicial review of foreign policy matters was severely limited.

Justice Harlan retired from the Court on Sept. 23, 1971 and died three months later of cancer. His retirement came when he was at the height of his intellectual powers, and his departure from the Court was mourned by commentators of every political persuasion. A diligent and disciplined worker, Harlan had been nearly blind during his last seven years on the Court. Yet he continued to turn out meticulously crafted opinions which won universal praise. Often called a "judge's judge," Harlan wrote clear and learned opinions which analyzed the issues and opposing arguments in a case and fully explained the reasons for his decision. Both critics and admirers of the Warren Court recognized that Harlan had performed a valuable service by acting as a "conservative conscience" and a restraining influence on his activist brethren. Near the end of his career, when the Court seemed to be taking a conservative turn, many observers expected Harlan, with his unquestioned integrity and his commitment to consistency in the law, to apply the same critical standards to a new majority and to serve as a brake on any conservative activism as well. Harlan's 16 year career on the bench, wrote fellow jurist Henry J. Friendly, offered an outstanding example "of moral rectitude, of penetrating analysis, of unstinting labor" and "of utter devotion to the Constitution and respect for acts of Congress as he read them."

[CAB]

For further information:

Norman Dorsen, "John Marshall Harlan," in Leon Friedman and Fred L. Israel, eds., *The Justices of the United States Supreme Court, 1789-1969* (New York, 1969), Vol 4.

David L. Shapiro, ed., *The Evolution of a Judicial Philosophy: Selected Opinions and Papers of Justice John Marshall Harlan* (Cambridge, Mass., 1969).

J. Harvie Wilkinson III, "Justice John M. Har-

lan and the Values of Federalism," *Virginia Law Review*, 57 (October, 1971), pp. 1185-1221.

HARLOW, BRYCE N(ATHANIEL)
b. Aug. 11, 1916; Oklahoma City, Okla.

Assistant to the President, January–November 1969; Counselor to the President, November 1969–December 1970, June 1973–April 1974.

Bryce Harlow received his B.A. from the University of Oklahoma in 1936 and his M.A. from the same institution in 1942. In the interim he had worked as an assistant librarian for the House of Representatives. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army during World War II. He worked on the staff of the Armed Services Committee from 1947 to 1951. President Eisenhower appointed Harlow to the White House staff in 1953. He served throughout both terms as an assistant to the President. From 1961 to 1968 Harlow was the director of governmental relations for the Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Corp. in Washington. [See EISENHOWER Volume]

When President-elect Nixon began to name key Administration aides in November 1968, his first appointee was Harlow, designated to be an assistant to the President for legislative and congressional affairs. A year later the White House announced that Harlow had been raised to counsellor with cabinet rank responsible for national affairs and relieved of operational duties. Harlow reported directly to the President. The change was coordinated with the expected departure of domestic adviser Dr. Arthur Burns [*q.v.*] whom Nixon had nominated to the Federal Reserve Board.

Harlow worked to generate support for the administration's domestic legislative program—federal revenue sharing, welfare reform, alterations in manpower training programs—which was bottled up in Congress. In an action typical of his re-

sponsibilities as a republican congressman seeking support for a federal budget revisional debate of a president had three of what he considers over his full such lobbying, through such measures parliamentary Congress.

That same month Harlow would work a task force established Southern school of court-order. After the U.S. Cambodia in the ed to modify the resolutions introduced to limit U.S. country. In June level delegation best to inspect the east Asia.

In December, the Administration career with Procter of 1973, during the sis he informally a House aides John man [*q.v.*] and John have to leave "if the tions which will remain." For Harlow stake to hang on the subsequent resignations, Har absence from Pro at Nixon's request

Harlow, again a dent, immediately involved in such issues as the audits the release of the the courts. Along long-time Nixon rally the President missal of special Archibald Cox suggestions of R Congress to Nixon special prosecutor

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sponsibilities as counselor, he wrote Re-
publican congressmen in January 1970
seeking support for Nixon's position of
federal budget restraint during congres-
sional debate of an appropriations bill the
president had threatened to veto because
of what he considered inflationary in-
creases over his funding requests. Despite
such lobbying, the bill and many other
such measures passed the heavily Demo-
cratic Congress.

That same month it was announced that
Harlow would work with a cabinet-level
task force established by Nixon to counsel
Southern school districts on implementa-
tion of court-ordered desegregation plans.
After the U.S. military incursion into
Cambodia in the spring, Harlow attempt-
ed to modify the language of many of the
resolutions introduced in Congress seek-
ing to limit U.S. involvement in that
country. In June he accompanied a high-
level delegation sent at the President's be-
hest to inspect the war theater in South-
east Asia.

In December, Harlow resigned from
the Administration and resumed his car-
eer with Procter & Gamble. In the spring
of 1973, during the growing Watergate cri-
sis he informally advised Nixon that White
House aides John Dean [q.v.], H.R. Halde-
man [q.v.] and John D. Ehrlichman would
have to leave "if they have undertaken ac-
tions which will not float in the public do-
main." For Harlow there was "too much at
stake to hang on for personal reasons." In
the subsequent reorganization after their
resignations, Harlow took a leave of
absence from Procter & Gamble to return
at Nixon's request to the White House.

Harlow, again as counselor to the Presi-
dent, immediately found himself in-
volved in such controversial Watergate is-
sues as the audits of Nixon's finances and
the release of the White House tapes to
the courts. Along with other close and
long-time Nixon aides, he attempted to
rally the President's cause. After the dis-
missal of special Watergate Prosecutor
Archibald Cox [q.v.], he relayed the
suggestions of Republican members of
Congress to Nixon that he appoint a new
special prosecutor. When the House Judi-

ciary Committee began its proceedings
early in 1974, Harlow urged that the pan-
el adopt tighter rules to govern its hear-
ings. At issue were Committee leaks and
the fact that the procedure's format did
little to distinguish accusation from evi-
dence.

Harlow again resigned from the White
House in April. He returned to Procter &
Gamble as a vice-president. The follow-
ing year he helped plan President Ford's
1976 campaign.

[SF]

HARRINGTON, MICHAEL J(OSEPH)

b. Sept. 2, 1936; Salem, Mass.
Democratic Representative; Mass.,
1969-79.

Harrington was exposed to politics at
an early age when his father was elected
mayor of Salem, Mass. Educated at Har-
vard, Harrington received a law degree in
1961 and subsequently did graduate work
in public administration. His interest in
Latin America, dating back to his years at
Harvard, became the focus of his con-
cerns in the House of Representatives.
Harrington had already begun his politi-
cal career by the time he graduated from
law school. He served on the Salem City
Council from 1960 to 1963, and as state
representative from 1964 to 1969. In 1969
Harrington entered the House of Repre-
sentatives after winning a special election
held to fill the vacancy created by the
death of William H. Bates. During the
campaign Harrington opposed U.S. in-
volvement in Vietnam and heavy military
spending, especially on the anti-ballistic
missile system (ABM). His victory was
thus regarded as a vote of no confidence
for the Nixon Administration's foreign
and defense policies.

Harrington maintained a vigorous anti-
Administration stance during the Nixon
and Ford years, receiving a rating of 100
from the liberal Americans for Democrat-
ic Action (ADA) in 1973. He was appoint-

Grant
Draft one / A:Harlow
September 9, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL VIDEO: BRYCE HARLOW DINNER

Good evening. My best wishes to all of you gathered to honor an old and dear friend. Special greetings to Phil Peter, president of the Harlow Foundation; Dennis Thomas, your dinner chairman; Bob Michel, this evening's keynote speaker; and especially to this year's honoree, Howard Baker. I wish I could be with you in person, but I'm certainly with you in spirit.

It's a real pleasure to be included in this 10th Anniversary Bryce Harlow Award Dinner. I have very warm memories of the first Harlow Dinner, when I had the honor of being the speaker and the pleasure of sharing the evening with Bryce.

I want to say to the members of the Harlow family here tonight that Bryce is sorely missed and fondly remembered. He set a standard of integrity and competence that all who knew him still seek to reach. Our challenge now is to not only maintain those high standards in our own lives, but to pass them on to those who did not know him.

Over the years, the Harlow Foundation has lived up to that challenge. The Harlow honorees are chosen because they have made a significant contribution to good government -- by advancing understanding, trust, respect and cooperation between business and government.

I can think of no one who better epitomizes the best in our political process than our good friend, Howard Baker. His

decency, integrity, hard work and good humor have served him well during his many years of public service. Howard, my heartfelt congratulations on this latest honor.

My congratulations as well to the current recipients of the Harlow Foundation's educational scholarship program. You have earned the prestige of being Harlow Scholars because of your hard work and interest in government and public service. But know that with this honor comes the responsibility to learn about Bryce Harlow, to advance the good that he stood for, and simply, to give something back to your country.

For those of us in the business of government, our mission has grown -- not only to ensure that business and government working together produce the best possible for all Americans, but to serve as a beacon for freedom-loving people everywhere who seek political and economic liberty. ~~We must show the best that democracy has to offer.~~ *Put simply, that's the goal.* *3/8/77*

Tonight, we honor Howard Baker as one of those people who has made a difference. Everyone in this room can make a difference. This is the Bryce Harlow challenge.

Again, my congratulations.

Good evening and God bless you all.

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President Bush's Video for Bryce Harlow

First, let me extend my greetings to all of you as you gather to honor the memory of an old friend. Special greetings to Phil Peter, the President of the Harlow Foundation; Dennis Thomas, your dinner chairman; Bob Michel, this evening's keynote speaker; and to your honoree, Howard Baker. I wish I could be with you in person, but I'm certainly with you in spirit.

It is a real pleasure to be included in the program for the 10th Anniversary Bryce Harlow Award Dinner. I have very warm memories of the first such affair when I had the honor of being the speaker and the pleasure of sharing the evening with Bryce.

Before I go further, I want to say to the members of the Harlow family - Bryce is sorely missed, but fondly remembered. There are few people who have done more to advance the important relationship between government and business than did Bryce. He set a standard of integrity and competence that all who knew him strive to emulate.

Our challenge now is to not only maintain those high standards in our own lives, but to pass them on to those who did not know Bryce Harlow. It's hard to believe ten years have passed since the first annual Harlow Dinner was held.

Over those years, the Harlow Foundation has done an outstanding job of advancing the profession of Washington corporate representation. This has been done in many ways, but none more notable than the selection of the Harlow honorees. The criterion for selection is simply stated, but difficult to execute - and that is making a significant contribution to good government by advancing understanding, trust, respect, and cooperation between business and government, thereby benefitting the entire nation.

I am especially pleased to see that tradition has been continued with this year's selection of Senator Howard Baker as the honoree. It would be difficult to think of a more appropriate choice than Howard Baker. At a time when public service and government, as a whole, has been under attack for abuse and excesses, and the public has expressed growing disenchantment with public officials and the political process, I can think of no one who better epitomizes that which is good in our political process, than our good friend, Howard Baker. Decency, integrity, hard work, good humor, and a lifetime commitment to serving the public in countless facets, are all traits that we have come to associate with the former Senator from Tennessee. Howard Baker, please accept my personal heartfelt congratulations on this latest honor. And, my congratulations to the Foundation for its outstanding selection.

I understand the current recipients of the Harlow Foundation's educational scholarship program are here with you tonight. I offer my congratulations to each of you. As Harlow scholars, your selection is a real tribute to your hard work and interest in government and public service. But, know that with this honor comes the responsibility to learn about Bryce Harlow, to advance the good things he stood for, and simply put, to "put something back."

Let me direct my concluding remarks to all of my friends here tonight, but especially to you, the young Harlow scholars. You have witnessed the most significant change in the political makeup of the world, absent war, in history. What has occurred in Eastern Europe these past two years, and in the Soviet Union these past two months, has changed the world you will know for the balance of your lifetime. These changes have reconfirmed the truths we have long held to be self-evident - that there is no more powerful human force than the will to be free, and no more effective manifestation of that will than a democratic form of government. Evidence of this was visible on our home television screens these past few weeks with the courageous struggle of individuals to secure their freedom and to defend the seeds of democracy which were threatened to be plowed under by another repressive regime.

The task for those of us engaged in the business of government has taken on new dimensions - not only to ensure that business and government working together produce the best results possible for all Americans, but to serve as a beacon for those making the transition to a democratic form of government and market-based economy - to show the best that democracy has to offer and to make it work for people all over the world.

Tonight, Howard Baker is honored as one of those people who has made a difference. Everyone in this room can make a difference. This is the Bryce Harlow challenge.

So, thank you for allowing me to be part of your evening - if only by screen. Again, Howard, congratulations. Bob Michel - put 'em on their feet, as you do so well, both in prose and in song. And, Thomas, don't break "the rule" - get everyone out by 10:00 pm.

Good evening and God bless you all.