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Press Corps [1]

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Jonathan P. Wolman
Chief of Bureau
Washington

**Ms. Dee Dee Myers
Press Secretary
The White House**

March 29, 1993

Re: Family Pools

Dear Dee Dee,

Terry Hunt reports that you are establishing a slimmed down "family pool" in rare circumstances for non-official events such as a Chelsea softball game or other personal/private occasions.

I wanted to emphasize our view that in such circumstances, it's crucial always to include an AP writer and AP photographer.

AP is a cooperative of U.S. newspapers and broadcasters. We provide news material to practically every newsroom across the United States (and many thousands more across the world, of course).

No other news agency comes close. AP provides news coverage to 1,551 U.S. newspapers, Reuter to 60 and UPI to 18. So far as we know, all the Reuter subscribers and 13 UPI subscribers also are members of the AP.

Moreover, AP is the only agency with a bureau in each state, providing the infrastructure and support that might be needed, particularly in terms of photo distribution. Outside of Washington, other agencies are forced to rely on stringers.

AP's unique niche is recognized throughout the news industry and throughout government. When a one-person pool is necessary at the Pentagon, it is designated to AP. Recently, the Senate Press Photographers Gallery decided AP would be the representative whenever the pool is restricted to one camera.

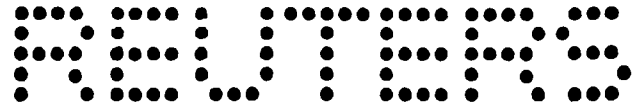
These pool assignments reflect the reality that AP exists as the representative of U.S. newspaper and broadcast news. The U.S. news industry relies upon AP to be with the president at all times. A rotation of wire services would destroy a reliability of coverage that has been AP's responsibility for decades.

Please call if you have any questions.

Best Regards,

DEE DEE

HERE'S A HARD COPY
OF THE FAX
WOLMAN SENT
YOU MONDAY.
THE NUMBERS ARE
PRETTY AMAZING,
AYE? TERRY



March 30, 1993

Ms. Dee Dee Myers
White House Press Secretary
White House
Washington, DC 20500

Reuters Information Services Inc. 1333 H Street NW Suite 410 Washington DC 20005 Telephone 202 898 8300

Dear Ms. Myers:

I am writing to underline Reuters' concern about our reporter and photographer being excluded from the White House pool cover in Little Rock on the days beginning Sunday, March 28.

We are extremely sympathetic to the sensitivity of the circumstances surrounding this decision, but would note this is the first time Reuters has not been a member of the travel pool either in Washington or out of town in the history of several presidencies.

The arrangement made to cover the President over the last two days have not worked at all well in practice, and we suggest it was bad in theory. A single source removes the balance and accuracy-check the U.S. and world media demand from their wires, which traditionally provide independent views of developments for newspaper, magazine and broadcast subscribers.

During part of the two days, probably because of misunderstandings on the part of Associated Press, the speedy dispatch of developments did not reach Reuter readers and broadcast listeners with the speed at which they should.

You will recall that in Little Rock on Monday the President said it was his responsibility to persuade the American people they had an immediate interest in the outcome of events in Russia and additional aid to Moscow was necessary. Reuters first learned of this statement well after the event when the White House issued a transcript of his remarks. Had our reporters and photographers been on the scene we feel the president's comments would have reached millions of radio and broadcast listeners and computer screen readers in a much more timely fashion and pictures would have reached our photodesk without the delays which were experienced.

REUTERS

I was therefore heartened to hear that at a meeting with the board of the White House Correspondents' Association you stated this was an extraordinary situation that would not be repeated, and that Reuters would not again be excluded.

I, and all my staff, would like to express our appreciation for the degree of your cooperation with us generally and would like to take this opportunity to express our desire to find a solution to any sensitive circumstances which might be emerging within the current tight pool arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Keith Stafford", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Keith Stafford
Newseditor

file: Press Corps

Memorandum

To: Al Hunt, Jeff Birnbaum
Fr: George Stephanopoulos
April 15, 1993

As I told you this morning, I believe that this morning's article was unnecessarily and unfairly misleading. The headline states that the President "spurns" the media; the central piece of evidence (backed up by a highly misleading graphic) is that he has had only one "formal" news conference; and the concluding paragraph asserts that President Clinton hasn't even "tried" to have an open Administration when, in fact, the evidence shows that President Clinton has provided more access to the press than any of his recent predecessors.

The article makes a passing attempt at balance by pointing out that we "assert" that the President has answered more questions from Washington reporters than his predecessors. But it undercuts that contention by failing to provide the specific facts we presented, by asserting that most of those questions were answered at "controlled" photo opportunities, by saying that the President has simply tried to circumvent the press through the use of town meetings, and by using a graph which simply doesn't tell the whole story about the President's encounters with the media.

Here are the facts:

1.) President Clinton has answered 358 questions from the Washington press corps on 77 occasions. That is more questions on more occasions than Reagan, Bush or Carter.

2.) He has also answered more questions on more occasions from reporters outside of Washington. To date, he has had a 60-minute interview with Dan Rather, and he has been interviewed by at least 17 local television anchors and 3 radio anchors. He has also met with the editorial board of the Portland Oregonian and been interviewed by print reporters in Lafayette and New Orleans Louisiana. In addition, he has held 3 unrestricted press conferences with roundtables of reporters from California, South Florida and Connecticut.

3.) The contention that most questions are directed to the President at "tightly controlled" photo opportunities is simply not supported by the evidence. In addition to his March 23 press conference, the President has held 5 press conferences in the East Room, a press conference in the briefing room, the OEOB, the Roosevelt Room, the Rose Garden and 2 in Vancouver, not to

Hunt-Birnbaum
Page two

mention taking questions from the National Association of Newspaper Editors in Annapolis. A review of the transcripts from these events demonstrates no constraint on the questions asked by entire roomfuls of reporters.

This issue is very important to me. You are free to report on attitude and mood. But the contention of restricted access is a bum rap that doesn't stand up to scrutiny. Please give me a call after you review this memo.

April 15, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: George S.
FROM: Jeff Eller
SUBJECT: Local Interviews

The following interviews were with television stations from:

MANCHESTER, NH
CHICAGO, IL
MILWAUKEE, WI
OMAHA, NE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
SAN DIEGO, CA
SACRAMENTO, CA
PORTLAND, OR
SEATTLE, WA
ATLANTA, GA
MIAMI, FL
DETROIT, MI
PITTSBURGH, PA
PHILADELPHIA, PA
DES MOINES, IA
BIRMINGHAM, AL
NEW ORLEANS, LA

The following interviews were with radio stations in the following states:

NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA

The following interviews were with print reporters in:

NEW ORLEANS, LA
LAFAYETTE, LA

Editorial Board Portland Oregonian
Local reporters -- Portland Oregon

Press availabilities were held with reporters from:

CALIFORNIA
SOUTH FLORIDA
CONNECTICUT PRESS

TOTAL

The President has answered 358 questions on 77 occasions

OPEN PRESS CONFERENCES WITH WHITE HOUSE PRESS CORPS

Press Conference on Gays in the Military, Briefing Room - 1/29
Press Conference with Brian Mulroney, South Lawn - 2/5
Press Conference announcing Janet Reno, Rose Garden 2/11
Press Conference with John Major, in East Room -- 2/24
Press Conference with Mayors, OEOB -- 3/5
Press Conference with Francois Mitterand -- 3/9
Press Conference with Yitzhak Rabin, East Room -- 3/15
Press Conference, East Room -- 3/23
Press Conference with Helmut Kohl, East Room -- 3/26
Q&A with Nat'l Assn. of Newspaper Editors, Annapolis -- 4/1
Press Conference with Brian Mulroney, Vancouver -- 4/3
Press Conference with Boris Yelsten, Vancouver -- 4/4
Press Conference with Hosni Mubarek, East Room -- 4/6
Bill Signing, Airline Industry Commission, Roosevelt Room -- 4/7

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION
1067 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045

cc: Arthur
Lorraine
All Press Staff
Anne E.
fr: Dee Dee
FYI.

MEMO TO: Dee Dee Myers
FROM: George Condon
RE: Vancouver trip

-----April 6, 1993

You were so gracious and responsive to my memo after the first domestic trip of the Clinton presidency, I thought I'd try again with a memo following the first foreign trip.

First, the good. As someone who has covered 14 meetings between U.S. presidents and Soviet/Russian leaders, I must say that the access we enjoyed on Saturday was perhaps the best ever. For that, we are grateful to you and to Anne Edwards who, I believe, was to a large degree responsible for adding the expanded pools at MacKenzie House.

We were also grateful to David and Jeremy for their help on various matters during the summit. And Gene Gibbons tells me that the photographers were thrilled with the camera shots available to them at Vancouver.

There were, however, problems largely dealing with pools and even more specifically the newspaper pooler. In fact, the main area that doesn't seem to have improved since Detroit is the availability of staff to work with the newspaper pooler.

I was bombarded by complaints from more than half of the poolers at Vancouver, all of whom asked me to pass their concerns on to you. I can tell you that the impression is setting in with reporters that this White House cares only about the television and photo poolers. Here are some of the reasons why that feeling is there:

1. Unavailability of staff. Repeatedly, poolers were frustrated that no one was at the White House press office to take pool reports. Regardless of the time of day, I got reports that poolers were forced to wait several hours before anyone would answer the phone or be in the office. This delay is devastating if you are on deadline, whether you're the pooler or a reporter waiting for the report.

It was particularly a problem on Saturday night. To begin with, the toasts were not piped back into the filing center

-- something that had been standard practice at all previous presidential trips. Then the L.A. Times pooler discovered, after three hours of calling, that every member of the press staff had been given the night off to go on a boat cruise.

No one in the press corps begrudges staff time off for dinner or touring, but it really is essential that somebody be left staffing the office. Again, as I noted in Detroit, this does not have to be a high-level person. A secretary is fine, as long as the person can take dictation, type or distribute a pool report.

2. Pool reports are being given too low a priority by staff.

It is impossible to overstate how critical pool reports are on foreign trips. Because of the logistics, pool reports are often the only window that the vast majority of the press has on the meetings. No detail is too small. Whether it is what shirt the president is wearing on a jog, the menu of the dinner, or an off-hand remark about the weather -- it fits into somebody's story.

3. Production of pool reports needs to be better organized.

Some of this is going to seem picky and minute to you, but trust me: it is important on a foreign trip.

a. For example, something as simple as the numbering of the pool report is important. While I agree that just because something was done a certain way before does not make it the only way to do it today, there were reasons why all past White House press offices have numbered pool reports. One of the first things they would do in setting up a foreign press office was post a sheet of paper with a sequence of numbers on it. They then would cross off a number as each pool report was distributed. On a long trip, you could get more than 30 pool reports.

Numbering this way benefited both the press and the staff. Reporters knew quickly if they had all the pool reports; and the press staff was able to keep track of what they had put out, particularly when reporters came in asking for a copy of an earlier report.

It is not workable to simply, as was tried in Vancouver, number the pool report with the number of the pool. A single pool might call in two or three or more reports.

b. Along these same lines, there needs to be more involvement by the press staff in putting out the pool report. I think most reporters would agree that you have improved one aspect of this by letting reporters keyboard in the pool report rather than dictating it as was done in the past. But the press staff has to watch

over the format and standardize it for easy use. This includes numbering it at the top. For example:

**Pool Report #5
Air Force One to Vancouver
April 3, 1993**

4. Problems in distributing pool reports. These are easily fixed but they are very troubling at the moment. At one point, five pool reports had piled up in the staff office because no one on your staff was willing to put them out. Deadlines were missed and problems caused.

Even when they were put out, staff was just dumping them on a table at the side of the filing center. Reporters working on stories never knew they were out, and because they weren't numbered sequentially, they did not know if they had missed anything.

What happened is the same thing that happens on every foreign trip -- anything left on the table is quickly scooped up by the foreign contingent, many of whose members feel a compunction to scarf up multiple copies of anything put out by the White House.

White House pool reports should be distributed to reporters at their seats just like all other White House releases.

5. Problems in pool formations and pool shifts. I got more complaints about this from other reporters than about anything else. I did not have first-hand experience with this, but will pass on what I was told.

a. Print reporters got conflicting accounts on where they were supposed to assemble. Traditionally, pools have assembled at the filing center. Again, the situation in Vancouver was complicated by the fact that the press office was unstaffed so much of the time. Maureen Dowd said she tried for two hours to find somebody Sunday morning so she could do the church pool. She made the pool only through the intercession of the Transportation Office folks, who were their usual effective selves.

b. There was insufficient provision for reporters when they were shifting in and out of pools. For example, the Air Force One pool reporter arriving in Vancouver was replaced, but had to go to MacKenzie House. Unfortunately, there was no pool pass for him so authorities chased him outside the secured area. He was eventually rescued by Anne Edwards.

c. Muriel Dobbin complained that her pool required up to four hours to cover 15 minutes. I have not looked

into the specifics of her situation, but obviously we would prefer to avoid such an occurrence.

Here are some other non-pool observations from Vancouver:

1. First, a recommendation unrelated to pools. I would urge you to reinstitute the "Larry Speakes Rule." Larry's legacy is not a good one, but one thing he did do was impose some sanity on an often-unruly international press corps.

As your assistants painfully discovered on Sunday, the international press can behave like a mob when long-awaited documents such as the Aid Package or the Vancouver Declaration are being distributed. Speakes had an assistant take the mike and warn the press not to mob his assistants and to wait at their seats for such documents. Reporters who tried to grab and take were told in no uncertain terms to sit down and wait their turn.

What happened on Sunday is an example of why that is needed. The instant your assistants walked into the filing center, many -- almost exclusively reporters who do not normally cover the White House or did not travel with the White House -- ran to the front, surrounded the staffers, and generally behaved like asses. I know some of your staff feared for their own limbs in the melee. Ironically, almost all the White House regulars remained in their seats and waited for the documents to be distributed. But the documents were gone before many could get them because the foreign press took so many.

(I should add that this rule has also been imposed domestically by past White Houses on such occasions as State of the Union and budget submission. This was started after a Reagan press aide was almost injured by unruly reporters in 1985.)

2. For the first time since Detroit, the White House press office was in a secured area and was not accessible to reporters without escort. There were two guards blocking reporters and only a staff pass could get you past them. Particularly for print reporters trying to do pool reports, this was an unnecessary burden. It made it difficult for reporters coming back from their pool duty to get to the office just to pick up documents released while they were out.

3. Another thing that cropped up for the first time since Detroit was a fuss over departure time. The instant I saw the draft schedule I knew there would be difficulty in that not enough filing time was built in. It would have been tight even if the press conference had begun on time and the

President not gone with Yeltsin in to meet with the Russian press. But once it started late and the other event was added, we were in trouble.

Remember that on foreign trips, particularly at superpower and economic summits, many organizations send several reporters. Those bigger organizations are usually okay. But the others of us who only have one reporter there, get pressed. I, for example, wrote three stories after the aid package was released; Cragg Hines wrote four; Frank Murray at least three. I would ask you to be a little more generous in filing time in Tokyo and on future foreign trips.

I apologize for the length of this memo. I know you have other things to do rather than worry about the numbering of pool reports. As always, we at WHCA stand ready to work with you and your staff in solving any of these problems.

Thanks for taking the time to address this.

###

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George".

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY
CHIEF OF STAFF

MARK GEARAN
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: BERNARD NUSSBAUM
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

CHERYL MILLS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Press Dinners

Pursuant to Mark Gearan's request, we are providing this decision memorandum to outline the issue regarding organized press dinners as well as options to address the matter.

Each year, the press has several large dinners to honor their members and to socialize with executive branch employees and other prominent officials. These dinners typically are hosted by a news association (e.g., Gridiron Club, White House Correspondent's Association, Radio/Television Association) but are funded by individual employees of the various news organizations who offer invitations to executive branch officials and pay for the cost of their attendance at the event (which ensures these officials' presence at their table). As an example, Dan Rather might invite Dee Dee Myers to be his guest at the White House Correspondent's Dinner and CBS would pay the \$100 attendance fee for both Dee Dee and himself.

Under the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Executive Branch Employees, which became effective February 3, 1993, this type of dinner arrangement is prohibited for executive branch employees. See 5 C.F.R. § 2635.204(g). Under the guidelines, an executive branch employee may accept a gift of free attendance only when it is provided by the sponsor of the event, not by a guest attending the event. Id. at Example 1. Because the news organizations did not take this factor into account this year when planning their dinners, the dinners currently are funded in the same (now prohibited) fashion as they have been in prior years.

On two occasions the sponsors of press dinners have reconfigured the funding arrangements of their dinners to comply with the rules so that executive branch employees could attend consistent with the Standards of Conduct (e.g., Gridiron Dinner -- the association now is paying for the tickets of executive branch

employees). However, the White House Correspondents' Association has stated that it is simply impossible for them to reconfigure the funding for their dinner to bring it into compliance with the Standards of Conduct for the purposes of executive branch employees. Accordingly, they have asked the White House to make an exception to the Standards of Conduct for their dinner, or alternatively, for press dinners generally.

The following options are available to address this matter:

1. Adhere to the Standards of Conduct (since next year the dinners can be designed with the rules in mind) and should executive branch employees wish to attend such an event they must pay for the cost of their ticket (which can range from \$100 to \$250 for these types of dinners);
2. Provided funds are available, the White House Office could pay for its employees to attend the dinner, or subsidize the cost for those who cannot afford the entire cost of attendance;¹
3. The President could direct the Director of the Office of Government Ethics ("OGE") to reinterpret the regulations so as to exclude the press from the definition of a prohibited source;²
4. The President could announce a policy for this year only that for all organized press dinners, he will not enforce the Standards of Conduct for violations of the rules;³ or
5. The President could modify or repeal the Executive Order implementing the Standards of Conduct.

¹ This option, of course, does not resolve the situation for executive branch employees who work in the agencies (e.g., Cabinet members) who also cannot attend the dinners consistent with the Standards of Conduct.

² This action would reverse a 1987 opinion by OGE specifically holding that the press is a prohibited source. In addition, in some instances it might eliminate another prohibition with regard to the press -- the current prohibition on accepting meals paid for by the press valued in excess of \$20 per occasion (for an aggregate amount of no more than \$50 per calendar year).

³ From a public relations standpoint, this option, and the one immediately above, raise the specter of favoritism toward the White House Correspondent's Association since in other instances Counsel's Office has refused to ignore (or modify) the rules. In two such instances, the organizations reconfigured the funding for their dinners so as to invite executive branch employees as guests of the sponsor.

Please advise the Counsel's Office as to the manner in which you would like proceed. Since the first dinner is March 18, 1993, we need to resolve our policy as quickly as possible. If you have any questions please contact us.

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045

MEMO TO: Dee Dee Myers
FROM: George Condon
RE: Detroit trip

-----February 11, 1993

At our last meeting, you asked us to give you feedback and suggestions for possible improvements after the President's first trip to Detroit. We appreciate that request and offer the following comments in a further constructive effort to help both the White House staff and reporters work together.

In offering these observations on behalf of the board, we hope that some of the hyperbolic comments heard from both sides in Southfield can be set aside in a serious effort to together work out problems.

Here, then, are the observations noted by the WHCA board members on that trip -- Condon, Maer, Hunt and Gibbons -- and related to them by other reporters who came to us. This group includes Mitchell, Hume, Lewis, McDonald, Devroy and others who have been making White House trips for more than a decade.

1. The biggest problem was, I'm sure, quite obvious to you. That was the absolute chaos in the filing center in Southfield. Here is a breakdown of that chaos as we saw it:

a. The traveling White House press was not placed in a separate Filing Center from the local press. We understand that cannot always be done, but Southfield demonstrated why it is preferable. Because of the way the Filing Center was handled, conflict was inevitable between local and travelling press.

b. There were more people with saxophone pins on their lapels and stars in their eyes than were reporters in what was supposed to be a press room. The travelling press pays the costs of the Filing Center. Their work there should not be impeded by political hangers-on who chat through events and get in the way of reporters doing their jobs.

c. Local reporters told us that many of them had called the White House in advance inquiring about phones and offering to order some. But they said they were told not to worry, that there would be plenty of phones. That, of course, was not so. The only phones there were those ordered and paid for by the travelling White House press.

c. There were not enough phones for the travelling press. I shared one phone with six other reporters. That is not acceptable, particularly when an event is right on deadline. The AT&T officials told us they had installed more phones but had been ordered by the White House to remove many of the lines and instruments.

d. The conflict in the filing center could have been headed off if the White House advance staff had taken charge of the situation. The White House phones were not marked and the White House seats were not marked off. No one told the locals they could not use the phones or the seats.

2. The White House press staff office, for the first time in anyone's memory, was placed in a secured area and was off-limits to the travelling press. That has very real implications. It means that reporters cannot go and dictate pool reports, make logistical changes with the Transportation Office, or pick up hand-outs that may no longer be available in the Filing Center. It also means no access even to assistant press secretaries, much less deputy press secretaries. Understand we are not talking about your office. You could never just walk into Fitzwater's office; that was still curtained off. But you could get to the press office itself.

3. When Ann Devroy, the pooler, finally and with great difficulty broke through the security and got to the press office, she found that no arrangements had been made for anyone to take the pool report. There needs to be someone -- usually an assistant or a secretary -- there to handle pool reports.

4. There was no early bus or buses to take reporters directly from Selfridge to WXYZ. Very few reporters wanted to stay at Selfridge and there was no real news reason to stay there. Much

more work could have been done had we been bused to WXYZ and just had the remarks piped in as is the norm. Selfridge was little more than one sentence -- if that -- in stories about a president spending one hour on television.

The absence of an early bus also prevented the transcribers from getting to WXYZ and setting up their equipment. There would have been an earlier transcript if they could have worked at the studio instead of just sitting around the hangar for an hour.

When the need for an early bus was suggested to Steve Rabinowitz, he said that could not have been done because it was rush hour and the press buses, unescorted, would not have arrived in time. But that is a silly reason. If that is true, then simply have the press charter leave 30 minutes or 60 minutes earlier. The press pays for that plane and the schedule can be altered if that's what it takes to get the press in place to cover the news.

5. Given the fact that we were stuck at Selfridge, there were many problems with the set-up:

a. On the most basic level, we were there for more than an hour and the press had no access to any bathroom facilities.

b. There was a mult at the Selfridge event site. But, more importantly, there was no mult for radio use where the telephones were. Radio reporters depend on such a mult for live feeds back to Washington. It is in your interest to have such mults.

c. Music was piped into the press area so loud that radio and television reporters could record no work and all reporters had difficulty hearing telephone conversations. And no one seemed to be in charge to do anything about it. Finally, Britt Hume was forced to rip the wire out of the speaker so work could be done.

6. For the record, let me note that there was no press staffer on the plane able to handle substantive questions. We understand your explanation that this was a one-time only situation since Arthur has not yet started. But it's important for us to note the need for somebody above the level of assistant press secretary to be on the plane.

7. As long as anyone can remember, the wires and the networks have been permitted to double-manifest on Air Force One. For what appeared to be arbitrary reasons, this was not permitted on this trip. Since the Air Force crew told us they have no problem with double-manifesting and since it is a system that has worked fine for decades, we would like to return to it on all future trips. Double-manifesting is necessary because AP or Reuters or the other agencies that send multiple reporters cannot easily make assignments until they see the schedule and you have to manifest before the schedule comes out.

Along these lines, even with the ban on double-manifesting, the White House press office failed to manifest three reporters for the pool.

8. Among the points that were amicably resolved during the day were some issues you should be aware of:

a. It took a protest from the three network reporters to permit an expanded pool under the wing. That is critical for contact with the poolers.

b. There initially seemed to be a feeling on the part of the press staff that press buses must be included in the motorcade and that the press departure is closely tied to the President's departure. For the record, while it is nice to have the press buses in the motorcade at times, there is no imperative for that and there is no reason why buses can't go either earlier or later than the motorcade depending upon the situation.

c. There was initial reluctance to extend the filing time at the end of the night. Again, the press pays the full cost of that charter and if there is a press consensus that more filing time is needed and there is no scheduling reason to the contrary, that consensus should be honored. It was in this case, giving us an additional 30 minutes, and for that we thank you.

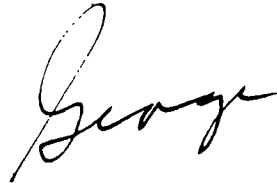
d. We also are grateful that the fuss over the Air Force One pool was worked out prior to the trip. But there was one troubling note to that fight even beyond the fact that it was so unnecessary. Twice, we were reassured

by you and George that no changes were contemplated in this area. But when we passed your words on to lower-level people in your office, we were told there was no such assurance.

You should be aware that Air Force One pool seating was worked out inside the press corps after a rather nasty intramural battle a few years ago. Agreement was finally reached even to the point of who would kneel where so that all microphones could reach the President when he comes back to the press section of the plane. We would respectfully suggest this is not a battle that needs to be reopened.

We do not give you this list with anything in mind other than to continue working with you in what we believe is a constructive relationship. We are, as we told you, grateful for some of the changes you instituted after our recent talks. We believe that these trip problems also can be resolved.

###

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George".

file —

with ~~rep.~~

correspond.

AMERICAN
SOCIETY OF
NEWSPAPER
EDITORS

The Bulletin

JAN./FEB.
1993



White House press edgy over
President Clinton — P. 4

**Newspapers are wooing
younger readers — P. 14**



'Old media' uneasy about 'new media' approach of the Clinton presidency



By **CHARLES J. LEWIS**

Chuck Lewis is Washington bureau chief for Hearst Newspapers.

White House reporters wonder about their traditional role in the information spotlight

The White House press corps is relishing the best Washington story in years — the arrival of the Clinton administration.

New excitement and energy invigorate the hardy group of newspeople who endure all-weather stakeouts, claustrophobic working conditions and manipulation by the champs of spin.

"Some news organizations are assigning new and additional reporters to cover the White House — that's how good this story is.

There are hints of generational change among the reporters, photographers and TV crews, and many newcomers are women. New, larger Rolodexes are at the ready as old, reliable sources join the ranks of Washington has-beens and the press corps figures out the names and duties of the new insiders.

By all accounts, the new world order in the White House is the best thing that's happened to the Washington news business since, well, the arrival of Ronald Reagan 12 years ago. The Bush administration, or Reagan Part II, hasn't been such a hot story the last year or so. In fact, White House news folks — most of whom actually like Bush because he's a genuinely nice person — had become bored with the Bush presidency. It was the same old story, with the same 12-year-old themes worked by the same people. That formula was guaranteed to turn off editors — and readers and viewers.

That's why Stephen Hess, the Brookings Insti-

tution's distinguished scholar of the Washington media, says, "It was in the interest of the press to have a new administration, not necessarily Democratic or Republican, just as long as it was new." All of this was subliminal, Hess hastens to add.

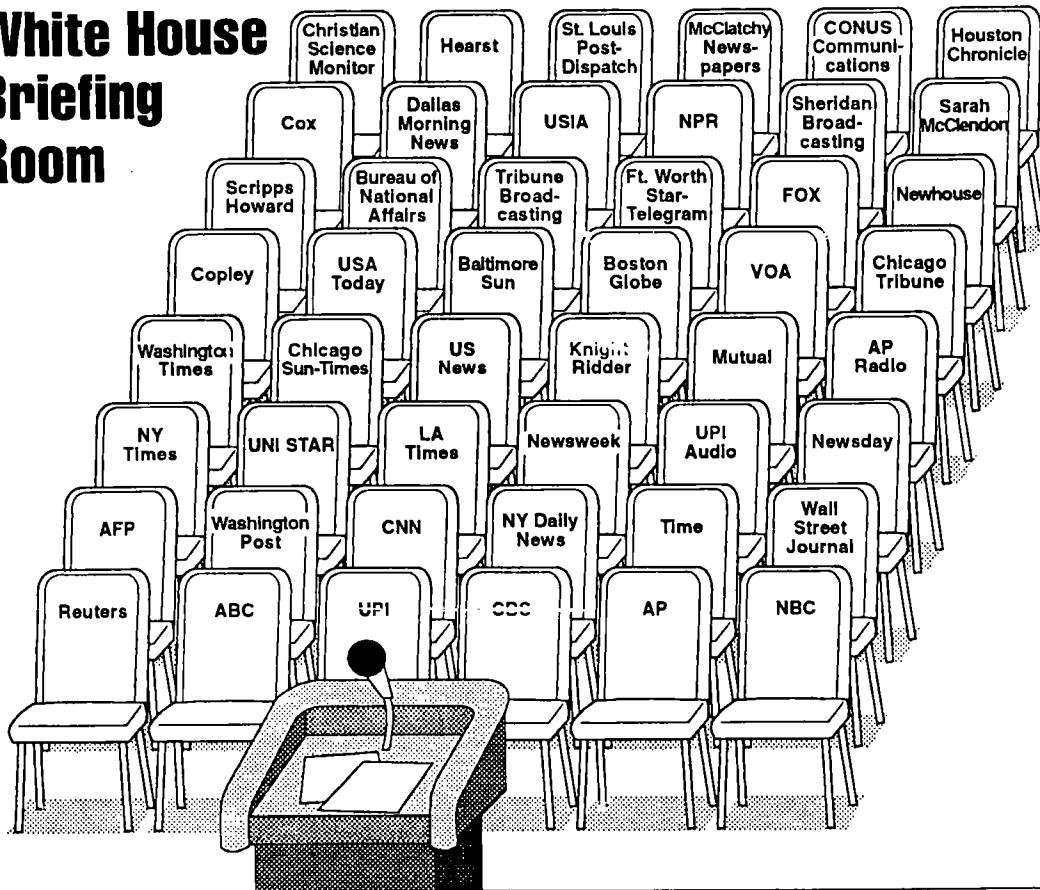
But a touch of angst also wafts through the White House press room these days, fueled by uncertainties about how the press relationship will evolve with Clinton and his team.

Love 'em or hate 'em, the line of Republican press secretaries running from Jim Brady to Larry Speakes to Marlin Fitzwater left a well-oiled set of certainties that the White House press corps has come to rely on — and which most White House reporters would like the Clinton newcomers to adopt.

Unease among the press corps is fueled by the realization that no one in Clinton's entourage has had any experience with White House press operations, plus the fact that the victor campaigned against "doing things the same old way in Washington," whatever that means.

TV network representatives have tried to explain how things work in Washington to George Stephanopoulos, who asked them to lunch at the Hay Adams Hotel soon after the election. The White House Correspondents Association, led by its president, Karen Hosler of the Baltimore Sun,

White House Briefing Room



Bob Monahan/The Patriot Ledger

The 48 seats in the White House briefing room are considered prized possessions. Each has the name of the holder engraved into an attached bronze plate.

has taken Dee Dee Myers through the complex terrain that she is expected to inherit as Clinton's White House spokeswoman.

Access to the president has many incarnations, ranging from one-on-one interviews to Oval Office photo opportunities to press conferences. If his campaign is any indication, Clinton will use all of the traditional methods that presidents employ to communicate from inside the White House bubble — and he also will use an unprecedented variety of new media techniques, including TV talk shows and town meetings.

In a post-election interview with TV Guide magazine, Clinton laid bare his suspicions of the press, declaring: "Anyone who lets himself be interpreted to the American people through intermediaries alone is nuts."

Indeed, the role of the news media as the intermediaries — or the filters — for presidents has been in steep decline ever since John F. Kennedy invented the live televised presidential news conference.

The news conference is one presidential institu-

tion that the White House press corps is understandably concerned about. Stephanopoulos renewed the debate over press conference frequency when he said Clinton will have fewer news conferences than Bush — but more than Reagan.

As of late December, Bush had held 279 news conferences over his four years — an average of 70 a year. By comparison, Reagan held 44 over his eight years in office, according to the Reagan Presidential Library, an average of 5.5 news conferences a year. So that wide range makes Stephanopoulos' forecast pretty meaningless.

Reagan's rare meetings with the press came during prime-time television hours and were set in the regal East Room of the White House. They are remembered by White House reporters for their elaborate staging, scant news, Reagan's careful scripting and the showmanship that reporters believed the circumstances required of them.

"Reporters would show up in their finery and have as their goal getting on TV," recalled Hosler,

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"It wasn't designed to elicit information."

George Condon of Copley shakes his head as he recalls the rows of reporters sitting in the East Room right before the start of a Reagan news conference:

"You'd look around the room and everyone would be reading their index cards, practicing their scripted question, getting ready to perform," he says.

Terry Hunt, the AP White House correspondent, says presidential news conferences are valuable on two levels. On the governmental level, they "tend to drive policy" by pressuring presidents to make decisions on pending issues because they know they're going to be asked about them at news conferences. And on the news level, "It's often our only opportunity to raise questions and get information."

Ideally, Hunt says, presidents should have at least one news conference a week.

Jody Powell, former press secretary to Jimmy Carter, says Carter had too many press conferences — one each month. Powell cited the amount of time the White House staff needed to get ready for a press conference and the amount of Carter's time that was required to get the president up to speed.

"We didn't get enough out of it that we wouldn't have gotten anyway, and, thus, it wasn't worth the investment," Powell says. If he had it to do all over again, he says, he would urge Carter to cut back on news conferences and use that time to meet with small groups of reporters.

Most White House reporters give Bush high marks for the frequency of his news conferences and their timing and format: short-notice midday sessions in the briefing room.

At one time, it was clear that Clinton liked reporters and enjoyed matching wits with them. But the Flowers flap made him much more wary of reporters, and he's been less accessible ever since, says Condon. White House reporters, aware that Clinton and his advisers have carefully adopted the same kind of communications strategy that did so well for Reagan for so long, are looking through their notebooks from the era of the "Great Communicator" for portents of life with Clinton.

Michael B. Grossman, political science professor at Towson State University and author of "Portraying the President: The White House and the Media," says the reincarnation of the Reagan era will mean Clinton's likely adoption of the "message of the day" approach. That means tight discipline over White House communications so that only selected themes — health care, budget deficit — get attached to presidential utterances in any given day.

Larry Speakes, Reagan's press secretary for most of his two terms, describes this mission in stark terms.

The high price of covering the president on the road

The White House Travel Office arranges press travel with the president. Reporters usually travel domestically on Boeing 727 airliners chartered from the Airline of the Americas of Smyrna, Tenn.; Miami Air, of Miami, Fla.; or ATA of New York City. International trips often involve jumbo jets.

The cost of the charter is shared on a pro rata basis among the passengers. When the television networks announced in 1991 that they were going to pool technical crews to cut costs, individual travel expenses rose dramatically because there were fewer passengers to share the bill.

But many Washington bureau chiefs say the most irritating travel cost is attributed to telephone fees charged to the White House by phone companies that provide phones at each stop along the way. Like the chartered planes, these costs are shared even if you don't use a phone, though toll charges are billed directly to the news organizations.

When President Bush made a one-day hop last July 21 from Washington to North Philadelphia to Teterboro, N.J., and back to Washington, 48 newsmen flew on the chartered 727. Their individual bills from the White House looked like this:

Air travel costs	\$516.00
Ground expenses (bus)	65.56
Filing center/telephones	701.84
Total	\$1,283.40

"We successfully mastered the role of television — TV needed pictures, and then they needed some news, probably in that order," Speakes says. "We figured out ways to illustrate the news with the president." Other Speakes' rules:

- Have two briefings a day, one early and one midday.

Speakes said his early briefing at 9:15 a.m. enabled the White House to get into European news media close to their deadlines, to put the White House imprint on news stories appearing in the morning newspapers or on the wires, and to set the administration line early in the day so that the State Department, the Pentagon and the Hill knew the White House views on topical issues.

The early briefing also helped producers of the network evening news shows frame their plans. "If you got your story on the network schedules early, it helped you get into the network planning process," Speakes explained.

"TV has basically one story a day per beat — and you're either in it or out of it, either on your terms or someone else's terms."

- Take advantage of the fact newspaper front pages set the daily news agenda.

"TV news spins off the morning's newspapers," Speakes said. Therefore, Speakes would try to insert President Reagan into hot stories — when desirable.

- Remember that if the president travels, his chances of getting on TV news increase dramatically.

"We found that we could make a statement in the White House — and it may or may not be news," Speakes said. "But if we traveled, it was almost always news. If TV invested to send a correspondent and a camera crew, they wanted to get something out of it," Speakes said.

- Select your message, focus the president's public activities around it, simplify the message and repeat it and repeat it. "We decided during our transition (from Carter) that we were elected to cut down on government spending and cut taxes. We decided that was going to be our sole message during the first year, and this led us to decide all trips and speeches on whether they would help us sell that message," Speakes says.

"Clinton has gone to school on our textbook — the Clinton forces were very disciplined during the campaign in terms of focusing on the issue."

Presidential privacy

Clinton has already objected — in one case he used colorful language to make his point — to the limitations on his privacy that the media have imposed on the president-elect.

One day he's governor of a small rural state, living in a capitol city of cozy dimensions where he

and his daughter can walk down the street to get a frozen yogurt. The next day, he is in the White House fish bowl, where the world's media is interested in everything he does, says and eats. It must be quite an adjustment.

Some White House veterans recall the penchant for privacy of another former southern governor, Jimmy Carter. With Carter getting frustrated about his lack of privacy, Jody Powell invited Larry O'Rourke, then White House correspondent for the Philadelphia Bulletin and president of the White House Correspondents Association, to hear directly from Carter in 1977.

"Suppose Rosalynn and I want to walk hand in hand through the woods, searching for arrowheads," Carter told O'Rourke. "Does the press have any right to interfere with us?"

O'Rourke replied the job of the news media was to report and photograph everything they could of interest to the public.

"I think there should be private moments for the president," Carter replied.

O'Rourke responded that it was up to the president to make those private moments.

Looking back on that exchange, O'Rourke says, "In the end, we agreed to disagree. He said he would work to protect his privacy, and I said we would work to keep up our coverage."

O'Rourke, now with McClatchy Newspapers' Washington bureau, speculates that Carter's obsession with privacy may have affected his presidency because he didn't reach out as much as he might have. "He didn't keep in touch with ordinary people," says O'Rourke, who sees Clinton as another Carter when it comes to privacy.

"Clinton likes to go out to dinner at the homes of old friends from Georgetown, say the kinds of crazy things we all say off the top of our heads, without a lot of pretense and formality. He feels it

Clinton has already objected — in one case he used colorful language to make his point — to the limitations on his privacy. ...

(CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE)

Live — from the colonnade swimming pool

Will Clinton evict the news media from its quarters above the former indoor swimming pool in the long colonnade connecting the White House to the West Wing, site of the Oval Office and other nerve centers of presidential power?

The press room was moved out of the West Wing to the colonnade in 1969 when President Nixon switched national security adviser Henry Kissinger from the basement into a first-floor office. Nixon ordered the pool covered over.

Frank Cormier, now-retired AP White House correspondent, recalls talking incoming President-elect Carter out of evicting the press from

the swimming pool site soon after Carter won election.

"It was December 1976, and we were flying back to Washington after Mayor Daley's funeral, and Carter came back to the press seats on the plane," Cormier recalled. "Carter said, 'Amy wants a place to swim, and so I'm thinking of ripping up the floor of the press room and having it revert back to a swimming pool.'"

Carter — who had campaigned on the need to end White House frills — quickly changed his mind when Cormier pointed out that Nixon had just spent \$450,000 to cover up the swimming pool.

The first baby-boom president is likely to take his communications tactics to new frontiers. ...

A guide to White House press-speak

LID: The end of the official news flow as announced by the White House press office. When the lid is on, there will be no more official news that day from the White House, you won't be seeing the president after this, and there will be no more written statements. Usually a signal for reporters to start writing.

BIBLE: A schedule of a presidential trip, giving each day's itinerary down to the minute.

RON: A bible abbreviation meaning "rests over night." RON is usually found at the end of each day's schedule.

IN-TOWN POOL: The 14 members of the White House press corps who accompany the president on trips around Washington. They consist of reporters from AP, UPI and Reuters;

photographers from those three, plus Agence France Presse; one "print" — newspaper — reporter; one magazine photographer; one TV reporter; one TV camera operator; one TV sound technician; one TV lighting technician; and one radio reporter.

AIR FORCE ONE POOL: The 13 members of the White House press corps who ride on Air Force One when the president flies. Same as the In-Town Travel Pool, minus photographers for Reuters and AFP, with a magazine writer added.

TONG: A group of reporters that meets occasionally with White House policymakers. It is designed to let news organizations combine their clout to get interviews.

(CONTINUED FROM THE PRECEDING PAGE)

will limit him if he has to notify the pool and then zoom through the streets of Washington with the pool and the full entourage of police escorts, with reporters asking the neighbors what happened at dinner. His sense is that this would limit him, and it would change what he is."

O'Rourke sums up: "There's a built-in tension. It's going to be tough to get worked out."

Clinton and many in the White House corps share a concern for the privacy of his daughter, Chelsea. The boundaries of legitimate news interest in Chelsea are very narrow compared with interest in her parents.

"Any time you're performing journalism on seven- or eight- or 10- or 12-year-old kids, you're in a sensitive area," said Terry Hunt of the AP.

Barbara Cochran, bureau chief for CBS-TV, defines the line this way:

"Covering Chelsea's first day of school would be legit — but we won't be there on the second day, because it's just not a story."

Despite such good intentions, however, the entire news media may take a PR shelling if a freelancer for a London tabloid steps over the line and intrudes on Chelsea's privacy.

Role of the "new media"

Clinton's election campaign showed his mastery of the new media landscape, enabling him to reach out to Americans who don't read newspapers and don't watch television news. They are turned off by what Rolling Stone media critic Jon Katz calls the "old media," but they form impressions based on their devotion to the "new media."

The latter range from TV talk shows to MTV to movies and TV sitcoms that deal with relationships and personal problems, such as gender conflict in "Thelma & Louise," money problems and working class stress in "Roseanne" and Bart Simpson.

It wasn't just for fun that Clinton went on MTV or played the sax for the Arsenio Hall audience.

The first baby-boom president is likely to take his communications tactics to new frontiers, especially when that president is hooked on schmoozing, brainstorming, policy wonking and shooting the bull during his every conscious minute.

Andy Glass, bureau chief for Cox Newspapers, says the day is just around the corner when "a lavaliered Clinton orders at the counter at McDonalds" as part of his image-making approach.

That's OK with White House reporters as long as Clinton doesn't shut them out from press conferences and interviews where they can ask questions.

"There's enough to go around," says George Condon, bureau chief for Copley News Service.

With the exception of some TV correspondents, the press corps would also like to keep television cameras out of the daily White House briefing. This stems from concern that cameras would convert an informal give-and-take meeting between reporters and the president's spokesperson into a made-for-TV performance, such as the stilted daily State Department briefing where seasoned U.S. diplomats respond to questions by methodically reading carefully drafted "guidance."

That session, officially billed as the department's "noon news briefing," is widely derided for never starting at noon, producing scant news and not being brief. ■

To: Dee Dee

Fr: GS

What's the
problem w/
the AFI pool?
Are we really w/ part
trader? GS

FILE: White

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045

House
Corresp.

MEMO TO: Dee Dee Myers
FROM: George Condon
RE: Detroit trip

-----February 11, 1993

At our last meeting, you asked us to give you feedback and suggestions for possible improvements after the President's first trip to Detroit. We appreciate that request and offer the following comments in a further constructive effort to help both the White House staff and reporters work together.

In offering these observations on behalf of the board, we hope that some of the hyperbolic comments heard from both sides in Southfield can be set aside in a serious effort to together work out problems.

Here, then, are the observations noted by the WHCA board members on that trip -- Condon, Maer, Hunt and Gibbons -- and related to them by other reporters who came to us. This group includes Mitchell, Hume, Lewis, McDonald, Devroy and others who have been making White House trips for more than a decade.

1. The biggest problem was, I'm sure, quite obvious to you. That was the absolute chaos in the filing center in Southfield. Here is a breakdown of that chaos as we saw it:

a. The traveling White House press was not placed in a separate Filing Center from the local press. We understand that cannot always be done, but Southfield demonstrated why it is preferable. Because of the way the Filing Center was handled, conflict was inevitable between local and travelling press.

b. There were more people with saxophone pins on their lapels and stars in their eyes than were reporters in what was supposed to be a press room. The travelling press pays the costs of the Filing Center. Their work there should not be impeded by political hangers-on who chat through events and get in the way of reporters doing their jobs.

c. Local reporters told us that many of them had called the White House in advance inquiring about phones and offering to order some. But they said they were told not to worry, that there would be plenty of phones. That, of course, was not so. The only phones there were those ordered and paid for by the travelling White House press.

c. There were not enough phones for the travelling press. I shared one phone with six other reporters. That is not acceptable, particularly when an event is right on deadline. The AT&T officials told us they had installed more phones but had been ordered by the White House to remove many of the lines and instruments.

d. The conflict in the filing center could have been headed off if the White House advance staff had taken charge of the situation. The White House phones were not marked and the White House seats were not marked off. No one told the locals they could not use the phones or the seats.

2. The White House press staff office, for the first time in anyone's memory, was placed in a secured area and was off-limits to the travelling press. That has very real implications. It means that reporters cannot go and dictate pool reports, make logistical changes with the Transportation Office, or pick up hand-outs that may no longer be available in the Filing Center. It also means no access even to assistant press secretaries, much less deputy press secretaries. Understand we are not talking about your office. You could never just walk into Fitzwater's office; that was still curtained off. But you could get to the press office itself.

3. When Ann Devroy, the pooler, finally and with great difficulty broke through the security and got to the press office, she found that no arrangements had been made for anyone to take the pool report. There needs to be someone -- usually an assistant or a secretary -- there to handle pool reports.

4. There was no early bus or buses to take reporters directly from Selfridge to WXYZ. Very few reporters wanted to stay at Selfridge and there was no real news reason to stay there. Much

more work could have been done had we been bused to WXYZ and just had the remarks piped in as is the norm. Selfridge was little more than one sentence -- if that -- in stories about a president spending one hour on television.

The absence of an early bus also prevented the transcribers from getting to WXYZ and setting up their equipment. There would have been an earlier transcript if they could have worked at the studio instead of just sitting around the hangar for an hour.

When the need for an early bus was suggested to Steve Rabinowitz, he said that could not have been done because it was rush hour and the press buses, unescorted, would not have arrived in time. But that is a silly reason. If that is true, then simply have the press charter leave 30 minutes or 60 minutes earlier. The press pays for that plane and the schedule can be altered if that's what it takes to get the press in place to cover the news.

5. Given the fact that we were stuck at Selfridge, there were many problems with the set-up:

a. On the most basic level, we were there for more than an hour and the press had no access to any bathroom facilities.

b. There was a mult at the Selfridge event site. But, more importantly, there was no mult for radio use where the telephones were. Radio reporters depend on such a mult for live feeds back to Washington. It is in your interest to have such mults.

c. Music was piped into the press area so loud that radio and television reporters could record no work and all reporters had difficulty hearing telephone conversations. And no one seemed to be in charge to do anything about it. Finally, Britt Hume was forced to rip the wire out of the speaker so work could be done.

6. For the record, let me note that there was no press staffer on the plane able to handle substantive questions. We understand your explanation that this was a one-time only situation since Arthur has not yet started. But it's important for us to note the need for somebody above the level of assistant press secretary to be on the plane.

7. As long as anyone can remember, the wires and the networks have been permitted to double-manifest on Air Force One. For what appeared to be arbitrary reasons, this was not permitted on this trip. Since the Air Force crew told us they have no problem with double-manifesting and since it is a system that has worked fine for decades, we would like to return to it on all future trips. Double-manifesting is necessary because AP or Reuters or the other agencies that send multiple reporters cannot easily make assignments until they see the schedule and you have to manifest before the schedule comes out.

Along these lines, even with the ban on double-manifesting, the White House press office failed to manifest three reporters for the pool.

8. Among the points that were amicably resolved during the day were some issues you should be aware of:

a. It took a protest from the three network reporters to permit an expanded pool under the wing. That is critical for contact with the poolers.

b. There initially seemed to be a feeling on the part of the press staff that press buses must be included in the motorcade and that the press departure is closely tied to the President's departure. For the record, while it is nice to have the press buses in the motorcade at times, there is no imperative for that and there is no reason why buses can't go either earlier or later than the motorcade depending upon the situation.

c. There was initial reluctance to extend the filing time at the end of the night. Again, the press pays the full cost of that charter and if there is a press consensus that more filing time is needed and there is no scheduling reason to the contrary, that consensus should be honored. It was in this case, giving us an additional 30 minutes, and for that we thank you.

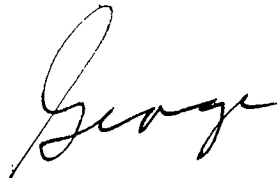
d. We also are grateful that the fuss over the Air Force One pool was worked out prior to the trip. But there was one troubling note to that fight even beyond the fact that it was so unnecessary. Twice, we were reassured

by you and George that no changes were contemplated in this area. But when we passed your words on to lower-level people in your office, we were told there was no such assurance.

You should be aware that Air Force One pool seating was worked out inside the press corps after a rather nasty intramural battle a few years ago. Agreement was finally reached even to the point of who would kneel where so that all microphones could reach the President when he comes back to the press section of the plane. We would respectfully suggest this is not a battle that needs to be reopened.

We do not give you this list with anything in mind other than to continue working with you in what we believe is a constructive relationship. We are, as we told you, grateful for some of the changes you instituted after our recent talks. We believe that these trip problems also can be resolved.

###

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George".

file : alt
press
corps

TEAM ONE

 MARSHALL INGVERSON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR	 MATT QUINN HEARST	 LARRY O'ROURKE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH	 LEO RENNERT McCLATCHY	 MIKE MCKEE CONUS	 CRAGG HIVES HOUSTON CHRONICLE
 IA MALONE COX	 CARL LEUBSDORF DALLAS MORNING NEWS	 AL SULLIVAN USA	 RICHARD GONZALES NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO	 BOB ELLISON SHERIDAN BROADCASTING	 SARAH McCLENDON McCLENDON
 McFEATTERS SCRIPPS-HOWARD	 TOBY MCINTOSH BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS	 JOHN AUBUCHON TRIBUNE BROADCASTING	 CHERYL ARVIDSON DALLAS TIMES HERALD	 PAT McGRATH FOX TV	 TOM BADEN NEWHOUSE
 BEN SHORE COPLEY NEWS SERVICE	 JESSICA LEE USA TODAY	 KAREN HOSLER BALTIMORE SUN	 JOHN MASHEK BOSTON GLOBE	 PAULA WOLFSON VOICE OF AMERICA	 TIM McNULTY CHICAGO TRIBUNE
 MURRAY WASHINGTON TIMES	 JERRY WATSON CHICAGO SUN TIMES	 KEN WALSH US NEWS & WORLD REPORT	 ELLEN WARREN KNIGHT-RIDDER	 PETER MAER MUTUAL RADIO/NBC	 WENDELL GOLER AP RADIO
 Y ROSENTHAL NEW YORK TIMES	 STEVE TAYLOR UNSTAR	 JIM GERSTENZANG LOS ANGELES TIMES	 TOM DeFRANK NEWSWEEK	 BILL SMALL UPI RADIO	 SUSAN PAGE NEWSDAY
 AL TAILLANDIER AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE	 DAN BALZ WASHINGTON POST	 CHARLES BIERBAUER CNN	 MAUREEN SANTINI NEW YORK DAILY NEWS	 MICHAEL DUFFY TIME	 JERRY SEIB WALL STREET JOURNAL
 GENE GIBBONS REUTERS	 BRIT HUME ABC NEWS	 HELEN THOMAS UPI	 LESLIE STAHL CBS NEWS	 TERRY HUNT AP	 JOHN COCHRAN NBC NEWS

FEBRUARY 1991

PRESIDENT

TEAM TWO

					
ALAN SCIENCE MONITOR	HEARST	ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH	MURIEL DOBBIN McCLATCHY	CONUS	GREG MCDUFF HOUSTON CHRONICLE
					
ANDY GLASS COX	KATHY LEWIS DALLAS MORNING NEWS	DIAN McDONALD USIA	PHYLLIS CROCKETT NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO	SHERIDAN BROADCASTING	McCLELLON
					
SCRIPPS-HOWARD	BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS	TRIBUNE BROADCASTING	DALLAS TIMES HERALD	FOX TV	NEWHOUSE
					
GEORGE CONDON COPLEY NEWS SERVICE	RICHARD BENEDETTO USA TODAY	BALTIMORE SUN	STEVE KIRKJIAN BOSTON GLOBE	ALEXANDER BELIDA, JR. VOICE OF AMERICA	JANET CAWLEY CHICAGO TRIBUNE
					
PAUL BEDARD WASHINGTON TIMES	CHICAGO SUN TIMES	U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT	CHARLIE GREEN KNIGHT-RIDDER	STEVE PORTER MUTUAL RADIO/NBC	AP RADIO
					
EEV DOWD NEW YORK TIMES	UNSTAR	DAVE LAUTER LOS ANGELES TIMES	ANN MCDANIEL NEWSWEEK	UPI RADIO	GAYLORD S. NEWSDAY
					
P. AL SABAS AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE	ANN DEVROY WASHINGTON POST	FRANK SESNO CNN	NEW YORK DAILY NEWS	DAN GOODGAME TIME	MICHEL McQUEEN WALL STREET JOURNAL
					
Y. McQUILLAN REUTERS	ANN COMPTON HUGHES ABC NEWS	NORM SANDLER UPI	WYATT ANDREWS CBS NEWS	RITA BEAMISH AP	JIM MIKLASZEWSKI NBC NEWS

PRESIDENT

MISCELLANEOUS

WIRES

AP



TOM RAUM
AP



CHRIS CONNELL
AP

UPI



LORI SANTOS
UPI



TOM FERRARO
UPI

REUTERS



STEVE HOLLAND
REUTERS



SUSAN CORNWELL
REUTERS



IRWIN ARIEFF
REUTERS

NETWORKS

ABC



KYLE GIBSON
ABC

CBS



RANDALL PINKSTON
CBS

CNN



PAM OLSON
CNN



MARY TILLOTSON
CNN

UNASSIGNED



CONNIE LAWN
AUDIO-VIDEO NEWS



SHERRIE WINSTON
BLOOMBERG BUSINESS NEWS



ANDREW NAGA
BOSTON HERALD



DOUG HARBRECHT
BUSINESS WEEK



NICK BENTON
CENTURY NEWS SERVICE



TOM BRAZAITIS
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER



DONALD VANDERMARK
CNBC



PAULA CRUCKSHANK
FORTUNE



CARL JOHNSTON
DOW JONES NEWS SERVICE



ANNETTE LOPEZ-MUNOZ
ECO SPANISH TV



JIM OSTOFF
FAIRCHILD



FRANKLIN BARBER
FINANCIAL TIMES



ANN DOWD
FORTUNE



DAVE MONTGOMERY
FORT WORTH STAR



KATHLEEN TANZY
FUTURES WORLD NEWS



DAVE LIGHTMAN
HARTFORD COURANT



JOHN GRAVES
HOUSTON POST



JEAN CHRISTENSEN
KNIGHT-RIDDER FINANCIAL



TAKASUMI SANKAWA
KYODO NEWS SERVICE



IAN BRODY
LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH



JACK NELSON
LOS ANGELES TIMES



KENAN BLOCK
MACNEIL-LEHRER



JOHN CARTER
MARKET NEWS SERVICE



GIL KLEIN
MEDIA GENERAL NEWS



DEBORAH ORIN
NEW YORK POST



JACK STRICA
NEWSDAY



MORT VON DUYKE
NFE



HUGH SIDEY
TIME



PAT GRIFFITH
1 BLADE