

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	Tara Holley to Charles Ruff (5 pages)	08/29/1997	P6/b(6)
002. resume	re: Douglas Holley [partial] (2 pages)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Bobbie Greene
OA/Box Number: 15630

FOLDER TITLE:

Holley

2012-0872-S

rc1033

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Ex-S.D. journalist says old bias suit scuttled White House job

By Dana Wilkie
COPLEY NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON — A former editorial page editor for the *San Diego Tribune* says he lost a chance to be Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech writer after White House officials discovered he was once a defendant in a sexual harassment and discrimination lawsuit.

Joseph Holley, now a writer in Austin, Texas, said he was not given a chance to present his side of the story to the White House, which extended an offer for the \$90,000-a-year job on Aug. 16, then rescinded it five days later.

"I was expecting to have to go into it (the lawsuit) in some detail once the background process went into effect," said Holley.

He already had attended goodbye parties in Texas and had put a rental deposit on a Maryland home in anticipation of his new job.

The lawsuit in question was filed in 1990 by a former *Tribune* editorial writer, Lynne Carrier, who claimed that she endured a "locker room" work atmosphere where Holley and other male co-workers made carnal comments and gestures and sexually demeaning references to women. When she complained, she said, her superiors, including Holley, started an in-house campaign to discredit her.

Holley and the company have said the charges are not true, and that Carrier misconstrued remarks her colleagues made.

The White House is perceived to be sensitive about allegations of sexual harassment now that President Clinton faces a lawsuit by Paula Corbin Jones, who claims Clinton made sexual advances toward her

in a Little Rock hotel when he was governor.

Holley was the editorial page editor of the *Tribune*, one of two San Diego papers owned by the Copley Press Inc. that have since merged. Named as defendants in the lawsuit were the company, Holley and former *Tribune* Editor Neil Morgan. The suit was settled in late 1991 when the company paid Carrier \$201,000 in exchange for her departure.

Morgan now writes a column for *The San Diego Union-Tribune*. Carrier lives in Coronado, freelances for various publications and writes a newsletter for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Holley, who voluntarily left the paper before Carrier filed her suit, writes magazine articles and political speeches in Austin.

"I'm not sure how my lawsuit came to the attention of the White House," Carrier said in an interview yesterday. "However, I believe Joe Holley should have been more forthright (with the White House) about the seriousness of the lawsuit."

Holley said he did mention the lawsuit — to the woman who now writes Hillary Clinton's speeches — and was told it would be discussed with the first lady's chief of staff.

"I think both of us figured that we would deal with it in more detail as

part of the background check," said Holley, referring to a routine check conducted before the job offer was to become final. He said the subject never again was broached.

A spokeswoman for the first lady did not return phone calls seeking comment.

Harold W. Fuson Jr. vice president and legal counsel for Copley Press Inc., said "a decision by a company to settle . . . in a case like this is no more a concession of guilt than is a decision by a plaintiff a concession of falsity."

Fuson noted that the company investigated Carrier's complaints internally and concluded that "neither Mr. Holley nor anyone else had engaged in behavior that merited disciplinary action."

Carrier complained that her four colleagues in the editorial department, all men, made lewd jokes, discussed their own sexual fantasies and inquired about Carrier's sexual activities.

Holley could face trouble from another female journalist. Maggie Balough, former editor for the *Austin American-Statesman*, hired a lawyer after Holley wrote this year in the *Columbia Journalism Review* that the paper faltered under her leadership. She is considering suing Holley.

Under Balough, Holley wrote, "comprehensive, thoroughly reported hard news" was sacrificed for features "about a cute kid or a huggable creature," while "the prevailing notion seemed to be that she (Balough) wasn't forceful enough to set a tone and direction for the paper."

"I felt that it erroneously characterized my tenure, and . . . it had an underlying tone that was demeaning to women," said Balough, who left the paper in 1995 and is now the editor of *Quill*, the magazine of the Society of Professional Journalists.



Joseph Holley

Attach #1

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
COUNSEL'S OFFICE

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DATE: Aug. 29, 1997TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING COVER PAGE): 6TO: Robbie Greene

ATTN: _____

FACSIMILE NUMBER: 6-6244

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

FROM: Chuck Luff at (202) 456-2632

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LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 6 STORIES

Copyright 1997 The Austin American-Statesman
Austin American-Statesman

August 23, 1997

SECTION: Metro/State; Pg. B3

LENGTH: 323 words

HEADLINE: Writer's offer for job in White House rescinded

BYLINE: ANNE MORRIS

BODY:

Austin writer Joe Holley will not be going to Washington as a \$90,000-a-year speech writer for Hillary Rodham Clinton after all. The White House rescinded the offer Thursday after a background check showed that Holley had been named in a job discrimination and sexual harassment lawsuit in 1989.

The suit, filed against the San Diego Tribune while Holley was editorial page editor, was settled out of court in 1991, and there were no admissions of guilt, Holley said. It still lurks, though I was not at fault," Holley said. There have never been any other charges against me."

According to Holley, an editorial writer said she was paid less than the men in the department and alleged sexual harassment, naming Holley among others.

White House Counsel Charles Ruff telephoned Holley on Thursday afternoon to tell him the job was off. He said the White House didn't want to deal with any kind of controversy that might arise," Holley said.

I'm disappointed," Holley said. I was looking forward to the opportunity. We've come to terms with it now and feel like we want to be part of this community. We will put things back together."

Holley had quit his part-time job as a speechwriter for Texas Land Commissioner Garry Mauro and his part-time job teaching journalism at St. Edward's University in anticipation of taking the job in Washington. He also has been a free-lance writer for Texas Monthly and is a contributing editor to the Columbia Journalism Review.

The movers were scheduled to come Friday, and Holley's wife, Tara, had just found a house she liked in Washington when the bad news arrived.

We've been impressed with how good the people of Austin have been to us since this happened," Holley said. They've brought food and sent flowers and there've been hundreds of offers of help. I'm exploring a variety of things."

GRAPHIC: Joe Holley: Job discrimination and sexual harassment suit was settled out of court.

LOAD-DATE: August 24, 1997



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2ND STORY of Focus printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1997 Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia
University
Columbia Journalism Review

January, 1997 / / February, 1997

SECTION: Pg. 29

LENGTH: 3723 words

HEADLINE: OLD VALUES, NEW LIFE;
The revival of the Austin American-Statesman

BYLINE: by Joe Holley; Joe Holley is a CJR contributing editor.

BODY:

"In this town you could be putting out The New York Times and people would bitch," says Mike Levy, publisher of Texas Monthly and outspoken assayer of all things Austin.

Levy is no doubt right, but he also would agree that Austinites long have had reason to grumble. They live in a city where news should be bubbling as energetically as the limestone springs that feed their beloved Barton Creek. Under the pink-domed capitol at the heart of Austin, a colorful bunch of lawmakers and lobbyists convene every other year to divvy up an \$ 80-billion biannual budget, while they massage and manipulate the future of the nation's second-most-populous state. A couple of blocks to the north of the capitol, scientists, artists, and scholars at one of the largest state universities in the nation explore issues and ideas with nearly 50,000 students. And on Austin's northern fringes, a concentration of high-tech enterprises rivaling Silicon Valley is spreading amoeba-like into the next county.

One of the fastest-growing cities in the nation, Austin is -- or should be -- a great news town, but for years, more often than not, the city's news potential seemed to elude the hometown newspaper. While Austin metamorphosed into a thriving city of a half-million people, a city proud of its thriving music and cultural scene and its hip-cowboy style, the Austin American-Statesman remained a vestige of the city's recent small-town past.

Now, under the leadership of the veteran newsmen Rich Oppel, who eschews fads and gimmicks and tries to rely on old-fashioned journalism basics, the paper has begun to wake up.

The American-Statesman -- second in size to The Atlanta Journal and Constitution in the Cox chain of sixteen dailies and fourteen weeklies -- has long been saddled with a reputation for mediocrity, but by the mid-90s, the label "mediocre" would have been complimentary. Readers could expect to find a big front-page photo and a feature about a cute kid or a huggable creature, but finding comprehensive, thoroughly reported hard news was a dicier proposition. For news from city hall -- at a time when the city found itself caught up in one contentious issue after another, most having to do with the effects of rapid growth -- many residents had come to rely on the homegrown alternative weekly,



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The Austin Chronicle. News about state government, which should have been the American-Statesman's franchise, was spotty at best. Blue newspaper wraps in front yards every morning were tangible evidence that The New York Times had found a news-hungry market in Austin.

Local cynics joked that the Statesman was too quick a read for the bathroom.

"You had a sense that we were dumbing down the paper," a long-time political reporter and columnist, Dave McNeely, recalls. "I remember sitting in on a meeting where the discussion was how to reach the twenty-eight-year-old unmarried mother of two living in Williamson County" -- home of Austin's fastest-growing suburbs -- "who makes less than \$ 25,000 a year. There was some kind of market research that showed the declining readership of women, and Atlanta" -- Cox headquarters -- "was probably putting on some pressure, but we were leaving behind the people who were reading us in the first place."

Newsroom morale was as sluggish as a dog-day afternoon in August; it was so bad that the paper was planning to bring in a mediator to try to resolve the tension between Maggie Balough, the longtime editor, and her reporters. Balough had her supporters in the newsroom, but the prevailing notion seemed to be that she wasn't forceful enough to set a tone and direction for the paper. Publisher Roger Kintzel, who came from the news side of the business, knew he wasn't happy with the product, but he couldn't seem to articulate what he wanted -- at least in terms that Balough could take and implement. "Maggie was flopping around like a fish in the bottom of a boat," columnist McNeely recalls. "She couldn't figure out what Kintzel wanted."

Their differences erupted on Valentine's Day, 1995 -- known thereafter, of course, as the Valentine's Day massacre -- when Kintzel fired his editor. (Balough is now the editor of Quill, the magazine of the Society of Professional Journalists.)

"My sense of the paper," says Kintzel, now the publisher of The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, "is that it wasn't bad, but it wasn't growing. It wasn't growing intellectually; it wasn't growing with the community. Our circulation penetration was beginning to slip."

Kintzel had no lack of applicants for editor, but Oppel wasn't one of them -- not initially. Oppel, bureau chief of Knight-Ridder's Washington bureau since 1993, longtime editor of The Charlotte Observer before that, was in Dallas in April for the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. With his wife, Carol, he flew down to Austin to visit their son, Richard Jr., a reporter in the Austin bureau of The Dallas Morning News. The city appealed to him, particularly after a Sunday-morning run on Austin's Town Lake hike-and-bike trail. After two years in Washington, he missed being part of a community and running his own newsroom. He recalls sitting down with a cup of coffee that morning and taking an editor's long look at the American-Statesman.

He called Kintzel, who arranged to meet him at the Austin airport just before the Oppels flew home the next morning. "What Rich didn't know," Kintzel recalls, "was that three or four other editors had made the trip down from Dallas just the day before." In Oppel, however, Kintzel found an editor with both the experience and the reputation to restore respect and credibility to his struggling newspaper. The Oppel era began on July 1.

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At 53, Oppel is a short, compact man with a fringe of white hair and the suggestion of pugnacity. After a Florida boyhood and a stint in the Marines, he got his newspaper start on the police beat for the Tampa Tribune in 1962. He was an Associated Press reporter in Florida and Michigan, an associate editor of the Detroit Free Press, and executive editor of the Tallahassee Democrat before spending fifteen years as editor of The Charlotte Observer. The Observer won three Pulitzers during Oppel's tenure, including the Pulitzer Prize for public service in 1988 for almost ten years of coverage of television evangelist Jim Bakker.

Oppel says he didn't arrive at the American-Statesman with a detailed blueprint and timetable for what he wanted to do. "The blueprint occurs in your genes after fifteen or twenty years of editing a newspaper," he says. "Basically I'm a fundamentalist. I believe in accuracy, fairness, and balance. I believe in reporters, great reporters who can write narratives, create characters, reporters who are skeptical and inquisitive. I believe you have and show affection for your community, although not in a pandering way. It's not something you chart out."

Charted or not, changes were quick and noticeable. The cute stories fled the front page, and stories in general became longer, with greater depth. Reading the paper took longer, in the bathroom or elsewhere.

One of Oppel's first hires was a former Houston Post columnist named Juan R. Palomo, who would cover religion, a beat that Oppel had emphasized during his years in Charlotte. (Oppel's wife is a student at the Episcopal Seminary of the Southwest in Austin.) Palomo had been fired by the Post in 1991 for attempting to announce in his column that he was gay. When an anti-gay activist tried to mount a crusade against the American-Statesman for employing a gay religion writer, Oppel stood up for his reporter. "Oppel basically said 'Fuck you' to the guy," says Evan Smith, Texas Monthly's deputy editor, "and he said it over his signature. That was impressive."

Oppel had been in Austin only a couple of months when the city council authorized a secret settlement with the South Texas Nuclear Project, a multibillion-dollar nuclear-power plant originally financed by Austin, Houston, and other Texas cities. Alleging that equipment in the long-delayed, hugely expensive plant was defective, the city had sought more than \$1 billion in damages. Oppel warned that the paper would go to court to have the settlement made public. "This is the taxpayers' and the rate payers' money, and they deserve to know whether the city is coming out of this with a fair deal," he was quoted as saying in an American-Statesman story about the settlement. "We believe there is no reason for secrecy here." The American-Statesman got the information.

Investigative reporting began to appear with some regularity. Veteran statehouse reporter Mike Ward found that the huge Texas prison system had spent \$33 million to buy a bad-tasting, soy-based meat substitute called VitaPro, to be fed to inmates and marketed to other states. Ward also reported that the prison director who arranged for the deal, reached without competitive bids, subsequently quit to become a thousand-dollar-a-day consultant to the company that produced VitaPro. In another story, the paper found extremely loose accounting, sloppy contract procedures, and poor management at Capital Metro.



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Columbia Journalism Review, January, 1997

Page 6
FOCUS

the city's public transportation agency, and did a thorough job of investigating the inner workings of the rapidly expanding Austin Community College District.

American-Statesman reporter Diana Dworin found waste, inefficiency, and mismanagement in the Austin Housing Authority, an agency with an annual budget of \$ 20.8 million. Dworin also found that deserving families were sometimes on a waiting list for a year while good apartments sat vacant. Business writer Kirk Ladendorf went to South Korea and came back with an interesting and thorough three-day series on Samsung Electronics, the Korean company that's building a \$ 1.3 billion memory chip plant in Austin, its first in the United States.

As one veteran reporter put it, "We've always had good people here, but we needed a leader, someone who could point us in the right direction. Oppel has the experience and the confidence to do that."

Kathy Warbelow, who worked for Oppel in Detroit in the late 1970s, left the Detroit Free Press last March to become the American-Statesman's managing editor. Shortly before she arrived in Austin, the American-Statesman broke a story that questioned the lucrative contract the city had awarded to build Austin's new international airport. Primarily in response to the American-Statesman investigation, the city revoked the first contract and accepted a second one that turned out to be \$ 13 million lower.

"I was in the D-FW Airport," Warbelow recalls, "and there was this guy from Dripping Springs" -- a small town west of Austin -- "and when I told him I was moving to Austin to work for the American-Statesman, he just went on and on about what the paper had done on the airport story. He kept saying, 'That was really a coup!' He was feeling that the newspaper had really done something for him, had really done something for taxpayers."

Oppel also assumed a higher profile in the community than his predecessor had. From the beginning, he has written a Sunday column, and he hasn't been reluctant to provoke. "This is a weird city," he wrote early on. "I haven't seen such a lust for conflict since I covered the Miami Beach City Council 25 years ago. An Austin moderate is someone who is low on ammo."

In another column, he dared tweak the vocal Austin environmental community. "I have earnestly tried to generate appropriate Austin angst for the Barton Springs salamander," he wrote. "But I am more interested in understanding why this city seems to have no vision that energizes long-term planning."

At the same time, Oppel was willing to take on Jim Bob Moffett, the environmental community's bete noire. Moffett, chairman of a Louisiana-based multinational mining company called Freeport-McMoRan, took the City of Austin to court for opposing some of his efforts to construct a 4,000-acre residential and commercial development in the environmentally sensitive Barton Springs watershed.

In December 1995, Moffett threatened to sue three University of Texas professors, two environmental activists, and two reporters from The Austin Chronicle for criticizing the company's environmental record in Louisiana and Indonesia and for calling attention to a report that seemed to implicate Freeport-McMoRan in human-rights abuses in Indonesia. Moffett's tactics prompted the American-Statesman's new editor to blast the company in a December 15



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column. (See "A Fire-Breather Gets Scorched," CJR, March/April 1996.) "As long as the discussion follows sane guidelines, we stand with The Austin Chronicle, the environmentalists and the professors who received the threatening letters," he wrote. "Let the debate go on. Let the threats be withdrawn."

Austinites noticed, partly because during Roger Kintzel's tenure as American-Statesman publisher, the paper had usually sided with Freeport-McMoran and the company's real-estate arm, FM Properties, in its frequent bitter disputes with the Austin City Council.

By the end of 1996, the consensus inside the newsroom and out was that the American-Statesman still has a way to go but is a much improved product. "Oppel has dramatically improved the front part of the paper," says Louis Black, editor of the Austin Chronicle, "he's put together an arts and culture staff that's incredibly strong, and their coverage of the city council has improved dramatically. It used to be that the council wasn't a story for them."

"It's left behind its reputation for flakiness," says Paul Burka, Texas Monthly's executive editor. "It's a solid newspaper."

The paper's circulation is solid, as well. According to figures released in November 1996 by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, only the American-Statesman and the Houston Chronicle showed growth among the biggest papers in Texas in the past year. The American-Statesman's average daily circulation was up 2 percent, to 181,272, while Sunday circulation increased slightly, to 239,898. American-Statesman publisher Mike Laosa was quoted as saying that he hoped the circulation figures reflected the quality of the product, but he also credited the strong Central Texas economy for some of the paper's growth. He noted that the paper's market penetration was keeping up with the growth in the number of households.

Trying to keep up with Austin-area growth helps explain why Oppel found himself on a Tuesday night sitting at a makeshift rostrum in the food court of the recently opened Lakeline Mall. It is here on the Travis County-Williamson County border that the Austin-area population is exploding. Oppel, competing with dining noises from the nearby Philly Grill and Jalopenos Cocina, is attempting to explain to perhaps a hundred listeners that the American-Statesman now views itself as more than an Austin paper. The bureau covering the area, he explains, has increased from one or two people to ten, and instead of creating a special section, the paper is seeking to incorporate Williamson County news into the regular news flow.

Sitting at booths and tables in the food court, Oppel's listeners are eager to engage the editor. One man angrily gestures toward Oppel and in a strident voice accuses the paper of lying, of deliberately slanting its coverage leftward. A young woman who identifies herself as a twenty-four-year-old school teacher also attacks the paper's "lies." Oppel responds courteously but firmly.

Other questioners -- a number of them complimentary -- want to know why Mexican stocks can't be reported in dollars, why the paper doesn't offer more hunting and fishing coverage, and why the American-Statesman tolerates the liberal leanings of Ben Sargent, its Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist. "Most cartoonists," Oppel says, "operate from the left. They're revolutionaries, bomb-throwers. They operate from a different ethos. They aim at

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the viscera."

But someone from another political perspective blasts the paper for endorsing U.S. Senator Phil Gramm in his race for re-election against Victor Morales, the Democrat. Morales, the high-school government teacher whose quixotic campaign against a well-funded incumbent attracted nationwide attention, no doubt expected the American-Statesman's endorsement, since the paper almost always reflects the tendencies of Travis County, the most reliably Democratic county in an increasingly Republican state. The American-Statesman surprised, arguing that Morales had never developed a compelling rationale for his candidacy and recommending a vote for the candidate who was better able to look out for Texas's interests in Washington.

Some readers -- including some American-Statesman staff members -- saw the Gramm endorsement as Oppel pandering to a presumably more conservative Williamson County readership. Others speculated that publisher Laosa exerted his prerogative. Some members of the editorial board had argued that the paper would look silly endorsing arch-foe Gramm and that it should make no endorsement. But Oppel took the position that since the voter had to make a decision, the paper should, too. He won't say who decided what about Gramm, but "I knew Phil Gramm from Washington," he says, "and I also know he's not what he's stereotyped to be. And as far as Williamson County affecting editorial policy, it's important only in the broad sense that we don't see ourselves as only an 'Austin City Limits' newspaper. It's important to see ourselves as what we're becoming, a Central Texas newspaper." Oppel says he wants strong editorial writers -- "I want them to be specialists, experts, and I expect them to be visible in the community and respected. I don't want wimps" -- but he also says he will sometimes overrule them.

The Phil Gramm flap came and went with the election, but this being Austin, criticism and second-guessing come with the territory.

"The paper's more lively, and Oppel's made some good hires, but I think he's hit a wall," Texas Monthly's Evan Smith observes. Smith argues that the paper has yet to figure out how to effectively cover Austin's indigenous high-tech culture; that it overuses wire copy, particularly on the front page; that its tongue-lolling pursuit of the rapidly growing suburban market threatens to thin out its coverage of downtown issues; that he should have hired columnist Molly Ivins and other distinctive voices; and that XEnt, its weekly entertainment magazine, is a pallid imitation of The Austin Chronicle.

Oppel isn't shy about responding to this and other criticisms:

* On wire copy: "I like The New York Times a great deal," he says. "I tell our editors to be on the lookout for [Times] stories that move around seven p.m. for our front page and section fronts. At the same time, we're using a lot of local and regional material, and we've developed a closer alliance with our Washington bureau."

* On XEnt: "The Chronicle is an alternative weekly that has picked up an idiosyncratic personality that most alternatives don't have," he says, "with a focus on politics that's a reflection of the failure of the American-Statesman over the years. We'll beat their asses on political coverage. We have a better fleet of critics than they can ever hope to have."



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* On covering high tech: Oppel says he is taking a look at the four-person team the San Jose Mercury News has assigned to cover everyday life in Silicon Valley. "The transformation of the work ethic and the work place because of computers is a great missed story," he says. He believes that something similar to the Mercury News approach might be a way to get at the story as it evolves in Austin.

* On diversity, or lack of it, at the paper: "Look at my commitment to minority employment and advancement in Charlotte and in the Washington bureau," he says. "In Charlotte, we had 50 percent men, 50 percent women and 25 percent minorities. In Washington, we had a blue-chip staff, put together by me. Look at our hiring here, and you'll see that I value diversity."

Oppel says he has always been opposed to assigning reporters to the black community or the Hispanic community or some other specified area. "I insist on mainlining minorities into the ongoing coverage of the paper," he says.

One hot rumor has it that Oppel is not long for the American-Statesman, that he's moving soon to Cox's crown jewel, the Journal and Constitution, to become managing editor and editor-in-waiting. Oppel says no, "I'm very happy and fully engaged here." Indeed, he does seem delighted with his current job.

On a recent Saturday morning, Oppel was scurrying about the capitol rotunda overseeing the Sunday paper's large front-page photo of nearly a hundred Texas writers who had gathered in Austin for a literary festival spearheaded by Laura Bush, the wife of the governor. The capitol -- built for giants and inhabited by pygmies, political writer Robert Sherrill once observed -- soon will be the scene for Oppel's next big test: coverage of the always quirky, occasionally corrupt Texas legislature, which convenes in January for its often-stormy six-month biennial session. Oppel says he intends to track welfare as it becomes more of a state responsibility, tax reform issues, state spending on prisons and other big institutions, and the big-money influence of Austin's bread-and-butter businesses -- lawyers, lobbyists, and trade associations.

"That big pink building is our tire and rubber factory," political reporter McNeely says of the capitol, "and we ought to be the paper that lawmakers read to help them set their priorities. If we can do that, it reverberates not just statewide, but nationwide."

"A good newspaper," Oppel wrote after his first week in Austin, "shows hustle, energy and wit. A newspaper ought to jump all over the big story and bristle with urgency. It should reflect the humor of the human condition." As lawmakers descend on the city in a few weeks, Oppel's newspaper has a chance to do all that.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Editor Rich Oppel. BY AVE BONAR

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 10, 1997



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August 15, 1997

SECTION: Metro/State; Pg. B3

LENGTH: 359 words

HEADLINE: Austinite now Clinton speech writer

BYLINE: ANNE MORRIS

BODY:

Austin writer Joe Holley will start work in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 2 as speech writer for first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Holley recently resigned as a part-time speech writer for Texas Land Commissioner Garry Mauro, a longtime friend of the Clintons. He wrote speeches for former Gov. Ann Richards and free-lance articles for Texas Monthly, the Columbia Journalism Review and other publications.

As part of a team of three writers for the first lady, Holley also will oversee a junior speech writer who ghostwrites her newspaper column.

Holley, who grew up in Waco, has been teaching journalism classes at St. Edward's University. He was editor of the Texas Observer for a brief stint and was an editorial page editor at a San Diego newspaper.

The 50-year-old Holley said he spent about an hour talking to Clinton and was excited to hear her talk about the kinds of things she wants to focus on -- children's health, education, juvenile violence, arts funding. He said she also wants to begin to address the millenium, to go past the Nostradamus-type predictions and use it as an opportunity for the country to begin to discuss what lies ahead.

The writer recently co-authored 'My Mother's Keeper' with his wife, Tara Holley, an administrator at Texas Folklife Resources. The book, which began as a magazine article in Texas Monthly, is a memoir that tells the poignant story of Tara Holley's mother's mental illness that took her from a budding career as a singer to life as a homeless person in and out of institutions.

David Shipley, the senior speech writer for the first lady (and husband of feminist author Naomi Wolff) approached Holley about the job. The connection came by way of Evan Smith, deputy editor at Texas Monthly.

Holley, who will be paid \$90,000 a year, wrote his first Clinton speech, on education, about five weeks ago as tryout.

The Holleys and their two children -- Peter, 14 and Kate, 8 -- expect to move to Washington soon.

Holley follows in the footsteps of James Fallows, who also worked at Texas Monthly and as a Washington speech writer.

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 6 STORIES

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Austin American-Statesman, August 15, 1997

Holley follows in the footsteps of James Fallows, who also worked at Texas Monthly and as a Washington speech writer.

GRAPHIC: **Joe Holley:** Has worked for ex-Gov. Ann Richard and Texas Land Commissioner Garry Mauro.

LOAD-DATE: August 16, 1997



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pendant for publicity / clearly won't be comfortable w this disclosure.

PAGE 2

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Business Dateline;
San Diego Business Journal

December 10, 1990

SECTION: Vol 11; No 50; Sec 1; pg 8

LENGTH: 666 words

HEADLINE: Writer Files Sex Harassment Suit Against U-T

BYLINE: Rick Dower

DATELINE: San Diego; CA; US

BODY:

A veteran journalist at the San Diego Tribune has filed a sex harassment and discrimination suit against the Union-Tribune Publishing Co., Tribune Editor Neil Morgan and her former boss.

Editorial writer Lynn T. Carrier claims she was subjected to repeated sexual taunts, jokes and pressure over a three-year period starting in 1987, was paid less than her male counterparts and was demoted from her position as deputy editorial page editor and reprimanded after she complained about the problem to supervisors.

Carrier, who is 45 and still works at the paper, filed her suit last month in Superior Court. Along with alleged pay discrimination because she is a woman, she charges that the Tribune's editorial page department under editorial page Editor Joe Holley was "that of a male locker room" and that she had been continually subjected to a pattern of "sexually manipulative" actions and comments.

Before filing her lawsuit, Carrier said she lodged formal complaints with the state Fair Employment Practices Commission and with the U/T personnel department. She said that after Morgan learned in late 1989 that she had been complaining about the alleged harassment, he berated her, threatened to fire her and placed a disciplinary letter in her personnel file, according to the suit.

Carrier, who has worked at the paper since 1977 and as an editorial writer since mid-1986, said Morgan accused her of "plain meanness" and urged her to see the company personnel counselor. The male counselor allegedly told her that "in a company owned by a woman, the men in middle management feel threatened" and that it sometimes affects female subordinates working around them.

Holley, who left the paper last summer to take a job as a speechwriter for Texas Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower, in a telephone interview disputed Carrier's "locker room" charge, calling it "absurd."

"I'm confident I did nothing wrong and confident that the truth will prevail. This has just been a real pain," he said. "This has dragged out for two years now and it's getting tiresome." He described Carrier's title as deputy editor as a "technicality --an informal arrangement."

For his part, Editor Morgan declined to comment on the suit, saying "It's a personnel matter and it's in the lawyers' hands."

Carrier's suit, which asks for general and punitive damages, lost wages and court costs, alleges:

- * Holley exhibited unwanted sexual behavior around Carrier, such as trapping her in her desk area, standing too close and "leering" across a conference table in a suggestive manner and asking her to look up embarrassing sexual terms in a dictionary;

- * Holley forced Carrier to listen to vulgar jokes and comments, accounts of how he picked women up in bars, and explicit details of his problems with his former wife and in an extramarital affair;

- * Holley asked Carrier "how much she would expect to be paid for taking off her clothes and posing nude," said he wanted to find a way for the two of them to travel together and discussed his sexual fantasies during office hours.

In an interview, Carrier characterized her decision to file the lawsuit -- details of which apparently were not reported in either the Tribune or the U-T's other local paper, The San Diego Union, although the Los Angeles Times carried a small story -- as "very painful."

She said the basic conditions that had fostered the alleged harassment were never dealt with even though Holley is no longer at the paper, and said she had no alternative. Carrier noted that because editorial writers are considered management positions she was not a member of the Newspaper Guild, and had no job protection or grievance procedure open to her.

She said she didn't consider resigning from the paper. "I know the tendency is to just walk off the job when it gets too unbearable, but I have two small children to support and strong ties to this community," she explained. "There aren't that many jobs like this available for women."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

UMI-ACC-NO: 9104145

LOAD-DATE: December 20, 1995

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P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

P6/(b)(6)

DOUGLAS JOSEPH HOLLEY

P6/(b)(6) [002]

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Writer

Co-author, with Tara Elgin Holley, of *My Mother's Keeper: A Family Memoir*, published by William Morrow & Co. and Avon Books (Spring 1997). *My Mother's Keeper* is a Literary Guild selection.

Illegal Procedure (1995) and *Moment of Truth* (1996), Hardy Boys adventure novels for Mega-Books, a division of Simon and Schuster

Journalist

I write articles, essays and reviews for *Texas Monthly*, *Columbia Journalism Review* (contributing editor), *Doubletake*, *Mexico Business*, *The Dallas Morning News* and other publications; I am also a stringer for *The New York Times*.

Editorial page editor and syndicated columnist for *The San Diego Tribune*, San Diego, Calif. (1986-1990). As editorial page editor, I supervised a staff of seven, wrote daily editorials, edited both the editorial page and the opinion page and wrote a weekly syndicated column.

Deputy editorial page editor and columnist for *The San Antonio Light* (1984-1986). As deputy editorial page editor, I wrote daily editorials, edited the Sunday Viewpoint section and wrote a weekly column.

Editor, *The Texas Observer* (1981-1984). *The Texas Observer*, based in Austin, is a biweekly journal of politics and opinion. I continue to serve as a member of the board of directors.

Editor, *The Texas Humanist* (1978-1981). *The Texas Humanist*, now called *The Texas Journal*, is a publication of the Texas Council for the Humanities, the state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities. I was the founding editor.

Recent related activities:

Guest, KEYE-TV's "Eye Opener" morning show to discuss mental illness. KEYE is Austin's CBS affiliate.

Guest, Wisconsin Public Radio to discuss my work in *Columbia Journalism Review*,

Coordinator, "Texas Voices," a day-long offering of Texas writers reading their work for Texas Folklife Resources, Austin, Texas.

Speech delivered to conference on "Violence and the Media," sponsored by the World Health Organization, Cartagena, Colombia.

Speech writer/press secretary

Speech-writing clients include Texas Land Commissioner Garry Mauro, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations Jose Angel Gurria; Horace Wilkins, president of Southwestern Bell Telephone-Missouri; Barbara Johnson, president of Entergy Texas; the honorable Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, president of Mexico, and others.

I produce newsletters, annual reports, speeches and other materials for various clients, including Public Strategies, Inc., MEM-Hubble & Associates, Gold Communications, the Texas General Land Office, the Institute for the Humanities at Salado, the Tomas Rivera Center, the Center for Mexican American Studies (CMAS) and the Sustainable Energy Development Council (SEDC).

Deputy Press Secretary to Texas Gov. Ann Richards (1991-93). My primary duties included writing speeches, statements, testimony, opinion pieces and position papers, including *Blueprint for the New Texas*, Gov. Richards' statement of goals and objectives for her administration, and her two State of the State addresses. I also dealt with the press, wrote speeches for staff members and edited publications emanating from the Governor's Office. (I also have written speeches and opinion pieces for numerous state officials in the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Insurance and at the University of Texas System, as well as campaign speeches for several political candidates. For six months during 1992, I was the public information director for the University of Texas System, before returning to the Governor's Office.)

Teaching

Adjunct instructor of writing and journalism at St. Edward's University. I teach one or two courses a semester and serve as faculty advisor to *Hilltop Views*, the student newspaper.

Instructor (part time), Department of English, University of Texas at Austin (Spring, 1983). While serving as editor of *The Texas Observer*, I taught two courses -- one a basic writing course, the other an experimental writing-across-the-curriculum course.

Instructor (part time), Department of Journalism, Southern Methodist University; Dallas, Texas (Spring, 1979). While serving as editor of *The Texas Humanist*, I taught two Introduction to Mass Communication courses.

Instructor, Communications Division, Richland College; Dallas, Texas (1974 -- 1978). I taught courses in American literature, basic composition, journalism and mass communications at this Dallas County Community College campus.

Instructor, Communications Division, Mountain View College; Dallas, Texas (1970 -- 1973). I taught courses in composition and literature.

EDUCATION

Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism; New York, New York (1973-74). Master of Science Degree in Journalism. My area of emphasis was magazine journalism, with additional courses in fiction writing in the English Department of Columbia University.

University of Texas at Austin (1968-70). Master of Arts Degree in English with a minor in American History.

Abilene Christian University; Abilene, Texas (1964-68). Bachelor of Arts Degree in English with a minor in Religion.

I have taken courses in philosophy, theology and education at the University of North Texas, at Southern Methodist University, at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and have studied at SMU's Fort Bergwin Writer's Conference in Taos, New Mexico.

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

1997 -- Nominee, Teaching Excellence Award, St. Edward's University.

1992 -- PEN West Literary Award for Magazine Journalism for "Voices in the Dark," *Texas Monthly* (June 1991).

-- Anson Jones Award for "excellence in communicating health information to the public," for "Voices in the Dark."

1988.-- The *San Diego Tribune* editorial page received three first-place awards from the California Newspaper Publishers Association: best editorial page in California, best individual editorial, best editorial cartoon.

1987 -- The *San Diego Tribune* editorial page received the Pulitzer Prize for a series of editorials on immigration reform written by Jonathan Freedman of my staff and edited by me.

1986 -- SDX award for excellence in editorial writing (*San Antonio Light*).

1985 -- SDX award for excellence in editorial writing (*San Antonio Light*).

-- SDX award for excellence in column writing.

-- Associated Press award for excellence in editorial writing.

1977 -- National Endowment for the Humanities summer stipend to study American literature and sociology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. My summer's work, an essay on Walker Percy, was published in *Southwest Review*.

1976 -- Dallas Press Club 'Katie' for *D Magazine* article on hunger in Dallas.

-- Texas State Teachers Association 'School Bell' award for *D Magazine* article on education in Dallas.

PERSONAL

P6(b)(6)

JOE HOLLEY
A SAMPLING OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"Agee's 'doubletake,'" *Doubletake Magazine* (Fall 1997). The writer James Agee was aware that the medium is the message a decade before Marshall McLuhan coined the phrase.

"The Doctor is In," *Texas Monthly* (June, 1997). For El Paso physician Abraham Verghese, writing about life and death in the age of AIDS is a prescription for literary success.

"Cisneros Goes to Broadcast," *Columbia Journalism Review* (May-June, 1997). Former secretary of Housing and Urban Development may now know broadcasting, but he knows politics and negotiating, two areas of expertise that may come in handy in his new position as president of Univision.

"Paul Taylor's Free Air Crusade," *Columbia Journalism Review* (May-June, 1997). Former *Washington Post* reporter Paul Taylor believes that free air time for political candidates is one way to clean up the campaign-finance cesspool.

"Heirhart," *Texas Monthly* (March 1997). Paying tribute to her hero, a San Antonio pilot named Linda Finch intends to recreate Amelia Earhart's fabled flight.

"Privatization vs. the Public's Right to Know," *Texas Monthly* (February 1997). Privatizing functions that public agencies have traditionally performed makes it more difficult for the press -- and thus the public -- to get information.

"Old Values, New Life at the *American-Statesman*," *Columbia Journalism Review* (January-February 1997). In his year and a half as editor of *The Austin American-Statesman*, Rich Oppel has breathed new life into a moribund newspaper.

"Sleepy Teepees: Who Will Save the Tired Remains of Texas' Last Kitschy Motel?" *Texas Monthly* (December, 1996). In Wharton the last of the teepee tourist courts is historically significant, but it molds away nonetheless.

"Texas Talk Show Host Off the Air," *The New York Times* (Nov. 3, 1996). Radio talk show hosts weren't quite as brash and belligerent this election cycle -- with one exception. And she lost her job for threatening the life of the president.

"Remember Oscar Arias?" *Dallas Morning News* (Nov. 3, 1996). Though the Nobel laureate and former president of Costa Rica is no longer in the spotlight, he's still preaching peace and reconciliation.

"Where There's Smoke," *Columbia Journalism Review* (September-October, 1996) -- Stories about black church burnings began to appear in early 1996 and had pretty much disappeared by August. This story assesses the various stages of coverage.

"A Whitman Sampler," *Texas Monthly* (September 1996) -- It's been 30 years since Charles Whitman climbed the University of Texas Tower and started shooting, but the event remains firmly lodged in the public memory.

"Citizen Perot," *Dallas Morning News* (Aug. 18, 1996) -- a review of Gerald Posner's new biography of Ross Perot.

"What's Hot on the Web? A Guide to Texas Media Sites," *Texas Monthly* (August 1996) -- part of a comprehensive guide to Web sites in Texas

"Should the Coverage Fit the Crime?" *Columbia Journalism Review* (May-June, 1996) -- This cover story explored an Austin TV station's effort to change the way it covers crime.

"Hector Perez Garcia, 82, Dies" *The New York Times* (July 29, 1996) -- an obituary reviewing the life of the founder of the American G. I. Forum