

# BULKY DOCUMENT

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| Proceeding No. | 91212666 |
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| Filing Date | 10/10/2014 |
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| Part | 1 | of | 21 |
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| <b>91212666</b> |
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**TTAB**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,<br/><br/>Opposer,<br/><br/>v.<br/><br/>HELLENIC AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,<br/>INC.,<br/><br/>Applicant.</p> | <p>Opposition No.: 91212666<br/><br/>Application No.: 85650811<br/>Mark: HELLENIC AMERICAN<br/>UNIVERSITY and Design<br/>Filing Date: June 13, 2012</p> |
|--|---|

**DECLARATION OF LINDSAY B. COLEMAN**

I, Lindsay B. Coleman, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney Kelly IP, LLP and am counsel of record for American University ( "American") in this proceeding. The facts set forth in this Declaration are based on my personal knowledge, unless otherwise noted.

2. Attached as Exhibits 1 to 55 are true and correct copies of articles that appeared between 1982 and 2014 in U.S. printed publications of general circulation or NEXIS, including but not limited to newspapers and magazines such as *The Washington Post*, *CNN*, *Associated Press*, *Chicago Tribune*, and *Washington Business Journal*. Below is a summary chart with the Exhibit number, publication date, author (where applicable), article title, and publication name of the printed publications attached as Exhibits 1 to 55.

| Ex. | Date     | Source/Title/Author |
|-----|----------|---------------------|
| 1   | 2/1/1982 | The Washington Post |



| Ex. | Date      | Source/Title/Author   |
|-----|-----------|---|
|     |           | SOLIDARITY MUSIC AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY<br>by Joseph McLellan   |
| 2   | 4/2/1982  | The Washington Post<br>TELLING TALL ONES AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY<br>by Jamie Gold  |
| 3   | 5/20/1985 | The Washington Post<br>WEBSTER URGES GRADUATES TO BE INVOLVED;<br>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CONFERS DEGREES<br>by Lee Hockstader                                  |
| 4   | 9/9/1997  | CNN Today<br>CLINTON SPEAKS AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY;<br>REITERATES AGENDA FOR SECOND TERM<br>by Natalie Allen, Eileen O'Connor                               |
| 5   | 8/28/2000 | The Washington Post<br>IN EVERY DORM ROOM, AN EDUCATION MONEY<br>CAN'T BUY; FRESHMAN LEARN TO SHARE A CLOSET,<br>AND THEIR LIVES<br>by Jacqueline L. Salmon |
| 6   | 8/4/2001  | The Washington Times<br>AU GRAD BECOMES A LATE-NIGHT TALKER<br>by Derek Simonsen  |
| 7   | 8/9/2001  | The Washington Post<br>9 DECADES OF MAKING AND TEACHING MUSIC;<br>BETHESDA ORGANIST, 95, PLAYS ON<br>by Karlyn Barker                                       |
| 8   | 8/29/2001 | The Associated Press<br>CHINESE SCHOLAR RETURNS TO AMERICAN<br>UNIVERSITY, PLEDGES TO HELP OTHER DETAINED<br>SCHOLARS<br>by Danny Freedman                  |
| 9   | 5/6/2002  | Chicago Tribune<br>TELEPHONE LINES COMING DOWN: AMERICAN<br>UNIVERSITY WILL GO WIRELESS<br>by Reuters   |
| 10  | 5/18/2002 | The Washington Times  |

| Ex. | Date       | Source/Title/Author   |
|-----|------------|---|
|     |            | BARBARA ROSE BLOSSOMS IN THE WORLD OF ART<br>by Joanna Shaw-Eagle   |
| 11  | 6/27/2002  | PR Newswire<br>RCN CORPORATION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH TUFTS UNIVERSITY; TUFTS JOINS OTHER PROMINENT UNIVERSITIES, INCLUDING AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, BOSTON UNIVERSITY AND THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN USING RCN NETWORK CAPACITY |
| 12  | 6/30/2002  | The Washington Post<br>OPENING THE DOOR TO HAPPINESS; D.C. FAMILY HAS A NEW HOME AFTER AU STUDENTS RAISE THE FUNDS -- AND THE ROOF<br>by Sylvia Moreno  |
| 13  | 8/7/2002   | The Washington Post<br>LOOK MA, NO WIRES; AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAUNCHES \$2 MILLION PROJECT<br>by Yuki Noguchi   |
| 14  | 11/17/2002 | The Washington Times<br>STUDENTS ARGUING FOR A GOOD REASON; AMERICAN UNIVERSITY'S MOOT COURT DRAWS STUDENTS FROM SEVEN LOCAL SCHOOLS<br>by Denise Barnes  |
| 15  | 6/22/2003  | The Washington Post<br>CRASHCOURSE; ON AMERICAN UNIVERSITY'S DIVERSE CAMPUS, THE IRAQ WAR WAS A REAL-LIFE LESSON ON THE COURAGE OF BELIEF AND THE ART OF CONFLICT<br>by Peter Perl  |
| 16  | 1/13/2004  | The Washington Post<br>ROOM FOR ONE MORE RULEMAKING THINK TANK?<br>by Cindy Skrzyski  |
| 17  | 4/16/2004  | Business Wire<br>ON CAMPUS WITH T-MOBILE HOTSPOT; TEACHERS, STUDENTS, STAFF AND ALUMNI GET MORE/R/: AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BECOMES FIRST T-MOBILE HOTSPOT CAMPUS   |



| <b>Ex.</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Source/Title/Author</b>   |
|------------|-------------|--|
| 18         | 4/28/2004   | Native American Times<br>AKIN GUMP STRAUSS HAUER & FELD LLP TO<br>SPONSOR AN INTERN FROM AMERICAN<br>UNIVERSITY'S WASHINGTON SEMESTER AMERICAN<br>INDIAN PROGRAM<br>by R. Steven |
| 19         | 9/15/2004   | The Washington Times<br>AT HOME IN DORM<br>by Ann Geracimos  |
| 20         | 3/3/2008    | The Washington Post<br>OBAMA TOP CHOICE IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY<br>SURVEY<br>by Sakina Rangwala and Liz Anderson  |
| 21         | 7/7/2008    | The Washington Post<br>LAW STUDENTS RUSH TO MEET NEEDS IN BOOMING<br>FIELD OF IMMIGRATION<br>by Karin Brulliard  |
| 22         | 8/13/2008   | The Cincinnati Enquirer<br>NICK CLOONEY JOINS AMERICAN UNIVERSITY<br>by Patrick Crowley  |
| 23         | 9/12/2008   | The Washington Post<br>DARRELL RANDALL; PROFESSOR. APARTHEID FOE<br>by Patricia Sullivan   |
| 24         | 10/17/2008  | The Washington Post<br>GOING OUT GUIDE: AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  |
| 25         | 2/24/2009   | PR Newswire<br>THE NEWSEUM AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITY<br>ANNOUNCE SPRING 2009 REEL JOURNALISM SERIES  |
| 26         | 3/13/2009   | The Washington Times<br>THIS SEASON, AMERICAN CARRIES THE FLAG<br>by Tom Knott   |
| 27         | 3/20/2009   | The Washington Post<br>AMERICAN DREAM DIES IN SECOND HALF; EAGLES<br>LOSE THEIR 14-POINT LEAD, FIRST-ROUND GAME TO<br>VILLANOVA: VILLANOVA 80, AMERICAN 67                       |

| Ex. | Date       | Source/Title/Author   |
|-----|------------|---|
|     |            | by Steven Goff  |
| 28  | 6/22/2009  | Washington Business Journal<br>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OFFERS TUITION ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS<br>by Marc Leh   |
| 29  | 10/11/2009 | The Washington Times<br>DALAI LAMA ENDS D.C. VISIT; AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SPEECH CAPS MEETINGS-PACKED TRIP<br>by Julia Duin   |
| 30  | 12/5/2009  | The Washington Post<br>COLLEGES SEE SURGE IN EARLY ACCEPTANCE APPLICATIONS; SHAKY ECONOMY, PEACE OF MIND AND MORE FAVORABLE ADMISSIONS RATES CITED<br>by Daniel de Vise   |
| 31  | 3/4/2010   | The Washington Post<br>AU BENDS, BUT REFUSES TO BREAK<br>by Steven Goff   |
| 32  | 3/23/2010  | The Washington Post<br>BRIDGING A CLASS DIVIDE; AU STUDENTS TEACH ENGLISH TO SPANISH-SPEAKING WORKERS ON CAMPUS<br>by Daniel de Vise  |
| 33  | 5/2/2010   | The Washington Post<br>A DREAMER'S RUN HIS MARATHON TIME WAS DISAPPOINTING. BUT WHAT IF THIS MIDDLE-AGE TRUDGER GOT TOP-NOTCH TRAINING?<br>by Lenny Bernstein   |
| 34  | 7/1/2010   | CNN Newsroom<br>POLICE REOPEN GORE CASE; OBAMA TALKS IMMIGRATION REFORM AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY; OIL SPILL AFFECTING FOURTH OF JULY VACATIONS<br>by Tony Harris, Dana Bash, Casey Wian, Ted Rowlands, Bonnie Schneider |
| 35  | 7/1/2010   | State News Service<br>BACKGROUND ON THE PRESIDENT'S EVENT TODAY AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY by State News Service  |

| Ex. | Date      | Source/Title/Author  |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 36  | 8/19/2010 | The Washington Post<br>HIGH-ACHIEVING SISTERS HANG TOGETHER AT AU;<br>AREA'S FRESHMEN LOADED WITH SMARTS. NOW<br>THEY HAVE TO UNLOAD THEIR STUFF<br>by Daniel de Vise      |
| 37  | 2/19/2011 | The Washington Post<br>DIGITAL DIVIDE GROWS IN WASHINGTON AREA<br>by Cecilia King  |
| 38  | 2/24/2011 | The Washington Post<br>AMERICAN GETS ITS PAYBACK ON NAVY<br>by Steven Goff   |
| 39  | 5/7/2011  | State News Service<br>SPEECH OF SENATOR LUGAR LUGAR TELLS<br>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES U.S. HAS<br>COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE WORLD<br>by State News Service         |
| 40  | 8/6/2011  | The Washington Post<br>FOR FRESHMEN, FACEBOOK'S THE ULTIMATE<br>MATCHMAKER<br>by Jenna Johnson   |
| 41  | 3/20/2012 | ClimateWire<br>ENERGY EFFICIENCY: HOW GREEN IS YOUR<br>COLLEGE? AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SCORES IN NEW<br>RATING SYSTEM<br>by Environment and Energy Publishing                 |
| 42  | 2/5/2013  | The Washington Post<br>3 AREA COLLEGES ARE AMONG THOSE WITH MANY<br>ALUMNI IN THE PEACE CORPS<br>by Jenna Johnson  |
| 43  | 2/6/2013  | The Washington Post<br>AREA COLLEGES SCORE WELL IN PEACE CORPS<br>RANKINGS; AMERICAN UNIVERSITY RANKED<br>SECOND AMONG MID-SIZE SCHOOLS, THE AGENCY<br>SAID<br>by Al Kamen |

| Ex. | Date      | Source/Title/Author  |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 44  | 3/25/2013 | PR Newswire<br>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY NAMED WINNER OF SELF MAGAZINE'S INAUGURAL "WORKOUT ON THE QUAD" CHALLENGE; SELF WILL PRESENT AN EXCLUSIVE WORKOUT IN THE PARK EVENT ON D.C. CAMPUS ON APRIL 27            |
| 45  | 6/7/2013  | State News Service<br>JFK'S AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SPEECH AND TODAY'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS CHALLENGES<br>by State News Service   |
| 46  | 6/9/2013  | The New York Times<br>WHEN PRESIDENTIAL WORDS LED TO SWIFT ACTION<br>by Adam Clymer  |
| 47  | 7/9/2013  | State News Service<br>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR TO RECEIVE PAUL G. HEARNE AWARD FOR DISABILITY RIGHTS<br>by State News Service   |
| 48  | 7/19/2013 | Washington Business Journal<br>CFO OF THE YEAR 2013: LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD WINNER; WINNER: DON MYERS, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY<br>by Jing Cao  |
| 49  | 8/13/2013 | Washington Business Journal<br>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AWARDS EAST CAMPUS CONTRACT<br>by Daniel J. Sernovitz   |
| 50  | 11/3/2013 | The Washington Post<br>A MAN STUDIES CHINESE SO HE CAN GET TO KNOW THE PARENTS HE GREW UP WITH<br>by Patrick Marion Bradley  |
| 51  | 12/5/2013 | Federal News Service<br>REMARKS BY PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA AT AN MSNBC "HARDBALL" COLLEGE TOUR EVENT<br>MODERATOR: CHRIS MATTHEWS, HOST OF MSNBC'S "HARDBALL" LOCATION: AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C. |

| <b>Ex.</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Source/Title/Author</b>   |
|------------|-------------|--|
| 52         | 2/14/2014   | The Washington Post<br>YOUNG VOTERS IN FOCUS AT AU FORUM<br>by Mike DeBonis  |
| 53         | 3/17/2014   | The Washington Post<br>THE EAGLES LANDED, CLOSE TO BADGERS' HOME<br>by Steven Goff   |
| 54         | 4/29/2014   | PR Newswire<br>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF<br>COMMUNICATION BUILDS FOR THE FUTURE WITH<br>SONY ELECTRONICS;<br>NEW MEDIA INNOVATION LAB AND THEATER GIVES<br>STUDENTS HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE WITH SONY HD<br>AND 4K PROFESSIONAL TECHNOLOGIES |
| 55         | 6/24/2014   | The Washington Post<br>AMERICAN, GEORGE WASHINGTON, GWU HOSPITAL<br>FORM PACT TO BUY SOLAR POWER FOR NEXT 20<br>YEARS; AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, GEORGE<br>WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY AND GW HOSPITAL SIGN<br>20-YEAR CONTRACT<br>by Steven Overly       |

3. Worldcat is a search engine that maintains a database of the publications maintained at libraries around the world, in order to facilitate inter-library loans of books and other materials between libraries. The summary chart below identifies representative books, journals, and other publications by American, listing the year, author, and title of each publication, which were identified through my search of Worldcat, with "American University" as the author of the publication. Worldcat shows the publication information for each book, and also identifies the libraries where each publication is maintained, as shown in the screenshot example below.

**American University journal of gender, social policy & the law**

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 Publisher: [\[S1\] American University. Washington College of Law](#)  
 Publication form: [Journal magazine](#) [Document](#) [Periodical](#) [Computer File](#) [English](#) [United States](#)  
 Database: [WorldCat](#)  
 Rating:  
 Subject: [Women](#) [Periodicals](#) [Legal studies](#) [Law](#)  
[Sex discrimination against women](#) [Periodicals](#) [Law and legislation](#)  
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| Year      | Author   | Title   |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1934-1936 | American University  | American University studies in international law and relations        |
| 1952-1956 | American University<br>Washington College of Law   | American University intramural law review                             |
| 1955      | American University. Bureau of Social Science Research   | The Japanese Art Exhibit: a study of its impact on three cities       |
| 1960      | American University. Political Studies and Public Administration Department (Beirut)   | The Lebanese constitution: a reference edition in English translation |
| 1961      | American University, National Conference on Youth Service Abroad; National Student Association (U.S.)                          | Final report: National Conference on Youth Service Abroad             |
| 1961      | American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division  | Special warfare area handbook for Nigeria                             |
| 1961      | American University. Special operations research office. Foreign areas studies division; United States, Department of the army | Area for Nigeria: April 1961  |
| 1962      | American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division  | Special warfare area handbook for Ghana                               |
| 1962      | American University. Foreign area studies division: United   | Area handbook for the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)            |

| Year | Author  | Title   |
|------|---|---|
|      | States: Department of the army  |   |
| 1963 | American University, School of Government and Public Administration, Center for Technology and Administration, Institute on Information Storage and Retrieval | Machine indexing: progress and problems...  |
| 1963 | American University. Foreign area studies division  | Area handbook for Senegal   |
| 1964 | American University: Foreign Areas Studies Division; Unites States Army; United States Department of the Army   | Area Handbook for Indonesia   |
| 1964 | American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division; United States Army   | Area Handbook for Venezuela   |
| 1964 | American University, Foreign area studies division (Washington); Stats-Unis, Army   | Area handbook for Cyprus: Prepared for the Department of the army by Foreign areas studies division, Special operations research office, the American University... |
| 1964 | American University, Special Operations Research Office   | Peak organized strength of guerrilla and government forces in Algeria, Nagaland, Ireland, Indochina, South Vietnam, Malaya, Philippines and Greece                  |
| 1964 | American University, Special operations research office   | Case study in insurgency and revolutionary warfare: Guatemala 1944-1954   |
| 1964 | American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division   | U.S. Army area handbook for Cyprus, 5 June 1964   |
| 1964 | American University. Foreign area studies   | Area handbook for the Democratic Republic of Sudan  |
| 1964 | American University. Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Japan   |
| 1964 | American University. Foreign areas studies division   | U.S. Army area handbook for Indonesia   |
| 1965 | American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division; United States Department of the Army   | Area Handbook for Pakistan  |
| 1965 | American University, Foreign area studies division  | Area handbook for Syria: Prepared for the Department of the army by Foreign areas   |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Author</b>   | <b>Title</b>  |
|-------------|---|---|
|             | (Washington); Etats-Unis, Army  | studies division, Special operations research office, the American University...                |
| 1965        | American University   | American University technology of management series   |
| 1965        | American University, Foreign Area Studies   | Area handbook for Syria   |
| 1965        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Morocco   |
| 1966        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Iraq  |
| 1966        | American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division   | Area handbook for Thailand  |
| 1966        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Saudi Arabia  |
| 1966        | American University, Special Operations Research Office; United States, Department of the Army          | U.S. Army handbook of counterinsurgency guidelines for area commanders; an analysis of criteria |
| 1966        | American University, Foreign Area Studies   | Area handbook for the Dominican Republic  |
| 1967        | American University, Foreign areas studies division (Wash); Etats-Unis, Army                            | Area handbook for Kenya   |
| 1967        | American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division; Armed Services Technical Information Agency (U.S.) | Special warfare area handbook for Cuba  |
| 1967        | American University. Foreign area studies   | Area handbook for South Vietnam   |
| 1967        | American University. Foreign area studies division  | Area handbook for Ecuador: August 1966  |
| 1967        | American University. Foreign area studies   | Area handbook for the Dominican Republic: December 1966   |
| 1968        | American University, Foreign Area Studies   | Area handbook for Tanzania  |
| 1969        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Afghanistan   |
| 1969        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Lebanon   |
| 1969        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Argentina   |
| 1969        | American University, Foreign  | Area handbook for Republic of China   |



| <b>Year</b> | <b>Author</b>   | <b>Title</b>   |
|-------------|---|--|
|             | areas studies division; et al   |  |
| 1969        | American University, Foreign Area Studies   | Area handbook for North Korea                                    |
| 1969        | American University, Foreign Area Studies   | Area handbook for Mozambique                                     |
| 1969        | American University, Foreign Area Studies   | Area handbook for Libya  |
| 1969        | American University, Foreign Area Studies   | Area handbook for Zambia   |
| 1969        | American University. Foreign area studies division  | Area handbook for Burundi  |
| 1970        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Mongolia                                       |
| 1970        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Rwanda   |
| 1970        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Israel   |
| 1970        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Mexico...                                      |
| 1970        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Republic of Tunisia                            |
| 1970        | American University. Foreign area studies   | Area handbook for the peripheral states of the Arabian peninsula |
| 1970        | American University. Foreign area studies   | Area handbook for Nicaragua                                      |
| 1970        | American University. Foreign area studies division  | Area handbook for United Arab Republic                           |
| 1970        | American University. American University. Foreign areas studies division; Etats-Unis, Department of the army, et al | Sri Lanka: a country study                                       |
| 1971        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Burma  |
| 1971        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Brazil   |
| 1971        | American University, Foreign area studies   | Area handbook for Iran   |
| 1971        | American University, Foreign areas studies division   | Area handbook for Democratic of Congo                            |
| 1971        | American University. Foreign area studies division  | Area handbook for Uruguay  |
| 1971        | American University. Foreign  | Area handbook for Oceania  |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Author</b>  | <b>Title</b>   |
|-------------|--|--|
|             | area studies division  |  |
| 1971        | American University. Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for Soviet Union   |
| 1972        | American University, Foreign Area Studies Division                           | Area handbook for Liberia  |
| 1972        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for Algeria  |
| 1972        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for Mauritania   |
| 1972        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for the People's Republic of China   |
| 1972        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for East Germany   |
| 1972        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for Czechoslovakia   |
| 1972        | American University. United States. Urban Mass Transportation Administration | Transportation and human needs in the 70's: report of a conference, held at Washington, D.C., June 19-21, 1972 |
| 1972        | American University. Foreign area studies division                           | Area handbook for Romania  |
| 1972        | American University. Foreign area studies division                           | Area handbook for Poland   |
| 1972        | American University. Foreign area studies division                           | Area handbook for Chad   |
| 1972        | American University. Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for Laos   |
| 1973        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for the Malagasy republic  |
| 1973        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for Ecuador  |
| 1973        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for the Dominican Republic   |
| 1973        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for Yugoslavia   |
| 1973        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                          | Area handbook for Haiti  |
| 1973        | American University. Foreign area studies division                           | Area handbook for the Republic of Turkey   |
| 1973        | American University. Foreign area studies division                           | Area handbook for Yugoslavia   |
| 1973        | American University. Foreign area studies division                           | Area handbook for Hungary  |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Author</b>   | <b>Title</b>   |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1974        | American University, Foreign area studies                           | Area handbook for Japan  |
| 1974        | American University, Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project   | Report on technical assistance in planning a state-wide court personnel study for the State of Florida |
| 1974        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for Lebanon  |
| 1974        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for Malawi   |
| 1974        | American University, Foreign area studies division                  | Area handbook for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  |
| 1974        | American University, Foreign area studies division                  | Area handbook for Belgium  |
| 1976        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for Kenya  |
| 1976        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for Sierra Leone   |
| 1976        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for Austria  |
| 1976        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for Jamaica  |
| 1977        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area Handbook for Colombia   |
| 1977        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for Somalia  |
| 1977        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for the Persian Gulf States  |
| 1977        | American University, Foreign areas studies division                 | Area handbook for Mozambique   |
| 1978        | American University, Department of Anthropology                     | Anthropology of American: essays in honor of Katherine Spencer Halpern                                 |
| 1978        | American University, Foreign area studies division                  | Iran, a country study  |
| 1980        | American University, School of communication                        | Broadcast news doctors: the patient is buying the cure   |
| 1981        | American University, Fine Arts Department; Archives of American Art | American University Fine Arts Department, Washington, D.C.   |
| 1982        | American University, Foreign Area Studies                           | Area handbook for East Germany   |
| 1982        | American University, Foreign areas studies division; Etats-         | Egypt: a country study   |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Author</b>  | <b>Title</b>   |
|-------------|--|--|
|             | Unis, Department of the Army   |  |
| 1982        | American University. United States Capitol history society   | Congress & the presidency  |
| 1982        | American University. American University. Foreign areas studies division; Etats-Unis, Department of the army | Egypt: a country study   |
| 1982        | American University. American University. Foreign areas studies division; Etats-Unis, Department of the army | Indian Ocean, five islands countries   |
| 1983        | American University, Foreign Area Studies  | Costa Rica, a country study  |
| 1983        | American University. American University. Foreign areas studies division; Etats-Unis, Department of the army | Guatemala: a country study   |
| 1983        | American University. American University. Foreign areas studies division; Etats-Unis, Department of the army | Pakistan: a country study  |
| 1983        | American University. American University. Foreign areas studies division; Etats-Unis, Department of the army | Poland: a country study  |
| 1985        | American University. American University. Foreign areas studies division; Etats-Unis, Department of the army | Mexico: a country study  |
| 1986        | American University, School of International Service, World Human Needs Institute                            | Conference on ethical factors for education on international relations and world human needs: foundations for peace and survival |
| 1986        | American University, School of International Service, World Human Needs Institute                            | Middle East symposium: ethical issues for education on international relations, human needs and human rights                     |
| 1986        | American University, School of International Service, World Human Needs Institute                            | Central America symposium: ethical issues for education on international relations, human needs and human rights                 |
| 1986        | American University, School of International Service   | Southern Africa symposium: ethical issues for education on international relations, human needs and human rights                 |
| 1986        | American University, School of   | World food needs, ethical concerns and   |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Author</b>  | <b>Title</b>   |
|-------------|--|--|
|             | International Service, World Human Needs Institute   | education for the future   |
| 1987        | American University, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Anthropology; Applied Archeology Center (U.S.)                                  | Applied archaeology in four national parks   |
| 1988        | American University  | American University studies, Series 24, American literature  |
| 1993        | American University  | The economics and politics of structural adjustment in Egypt: third annual symposium                       |
| 1993        | American University. Washington College of Law   | Discovering our connection: race and gender in theory and practice of the law; Symposium: Papers           |
| 1994        | American University, Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; American University, Washington College of Law                                | The human rights brief   |
| 1997        | American University  | American University international law review   |
| 1997        | American University. Washington College of Law: International Legal Studies Program; Human Rights Watch/Asia; Lawyers Committee for Human Rights | Hong Kong: preserving human rights and the rule of law   |
| 1999        | American University; University of Maryland  | Introductory management science: customized edition for the University of Maryland and American University |
| 2000        | American University. Center for the Study of Transitional Organized Crime & Corruption   | Organized crime and corruption watch   |
| 2000        | American University, Washington College of Law   | American University journal of gender, social policy & the law   |
| 2002        | American University, Washington College of Law   | Sustainable development law and policy   |
| 2003        | American University, Center for Congressional and Presidential Studies, Campaign Management Institute  | Making your choice the winning one: a candidate's guide to choosing a campaign team                        |

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Author</b>  | <b>Title</b>  |
|-------------|--|---|
| 2005        | American University, College of Law  | Modern American   |
| 2005        | American University, Katzen Arts Center  | The grand opening of the Cyrus & Myrtle Katzen Arts Center: at the twenty-fourth annual President's Circle Dinner: October 20, 2005       |
| 2006        | American University, Washington College of Law   | Criminal law brief  |
| 2007        | American University, Washington College of Law   | Health law & policy brief   |
| 2008        | American University, Washington College of Law   | Legislation & policy brief  |
| 2010        | American University, Washington College of Law   | Intellectual property brief   |
| 2011        | American University, Center for Global Peace; South-North Centre for Peacebuilding and Development | Journal of peacebuilding & development: critical thinking and constructive action at the intersections of conflict, development and peace |
| 2011        | American University, Washington College of Law   | International commercial arbitration brief  |

4. Attached as Exhibit 56 are true and correct copies of representative website printouts from American.edu from 2004-2014.

5. Attached as Exhibits 57 to 100 are true and correct copies of the complete file histories downloaded from TSDR of trademarks for third-party higher education institutions registered under Section 2(f), which include the evidence those third-parties submitted to the USPTO to support their claims of acquired distinctiveness under Trademark Act Section 2(f). The summary chart below identifies the exhibit number, mark, registration number, disclaimer, and a brief description of the type of evidence submitted in support of the 2(f) claim of acquired distinctiveness.

| <b>Ex. No.</b> | <b>Mark</b>                           | <b>Reg. No.</b> | <b>Disclaimer</b>         | <b>Evidence Submitted in Support of 2(f) Claim of Acquired Distinctiveness</b> |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| 57             | Auburn University                     | 2047365         |                           | Declaration of Vice President, Business and Finance                            |
| 58             | Binghamton University Bearcats        | 4427671         | "University"              | Declaration of Vice President for Administration                               |
| 59             | Boston College                        | 1517522         |                           | Declaration of Financial Vice President and Treasurer                          |
| 60             | Boston University                     | 1776230         | "University"              | Declaration of Vice President for Business Affairs                             |
| 61             | California Institute of Technology    | 3907072         | "Institute of Technology" | Declaration of Associate General Counsel                                       |
| 62             | Florida State University              | 1267391         |                           | Declaration of President   |
| 63             | Indiana University                    | 1699530         | "University"              | Declaration of Treasurer   |
| 64             | Kansas State University               | 1932874         | "State University"        | Declaration of University Representative                                       |
| 65             | Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 1516743         | "Institute of Technology" | Declaration of Vice President and Secretary                                    |
| 66             | New York University                   | 3798562         | "University"              | Declaration of Vice President for Auxiliary Services                           |
| 67             | North Carolina State University       | 2996425         |                           | Prior registration Nos. 1255588, 1255656, 2731260, and 2758031                 |
| 68             | Ohio State University                 | 1294115         |                           | Declaration of Vice President for Business Administration                      |
| 69             | Princeton University                  | 1498976         | "University"              | Declaration of Associate Provost   |

| <b>Ex. No.</b> | <b>Mark</b>                             | <b>Reg. No.</b> | <b>Disclaimer</b>       | <b>Evidence Submitted in Support of 2(f) Claim of Acquired Distinctiveness</b> |
|----------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| 70             | Stanford                                | 1221613         |                         | Declaration of Associate Vice President  |
| 71             | Syracuse University                     | 1201515         |                         | Declaration of the Vice Chancellor for Administrative Operations               |
| 72             | The Pennsylvania State University       | 1315693         | "State University"      | Declaration of Senior Vice President for Finance and Operations/Treasurer      |
| 73             | The University of Georgia               | 3025570         | "University"            | Declaration of President   |
| 74             | The University of Oklahoma              | 3035525         | "University"            | Prior registration No. 1343430   |
| 75             | The University of Texas at Austin       | 1233977         |                         | Declaration of the Chairman of the Board of Regents                            |
| 76             | The University of Tulsa                 | 2075741         | "Tulsa"                 | Declaration of Treasurer   |
| 77             | University of Alabama                   | 1483351         | "University of"         | Declaration of Vice President for Financial Affairs                            |
| 78             | University of California, Los Angeles   | 1890999         | "University"            | Declaration of Secretary   |
| 79             | University of California, Davis         | 3896089         | "University"            | Declaration of Executive Director of Technology Transfer Services              |
| 80             | University of California, Santa Barbara | 3876956         | "University"            | Examiner's Amendment   |
| 81             | University of Chicago                   | 1876527         |                         | Declaration of General Counsel and Vice President for Administration           |
| 82             | University of Colorado 1876             | 1728230         | "1876" and "University" | Declaration of the Secretary   |



| <b>Ex. No.</b> | <b>Mark</b>                 | <b>Reg. No.</b> | <b>Disclaimer</b> | <b>Evidence Submitted in Support of 2(f) Claim of Acquired Distinctiveness</b> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 83             | University of Delaware      | 2105491         | "University"      | Declaration of University Vice President and Secretary                         |
| 84             | University of Denver        | 2384807         | "University"      | Declaration of Assistant Secretary   |
| 85             | University of Florida       | 2210246         | "University"      | Declaration of Vice President and General Counsel                              |
| 86             | University of Miami         | 3649917         | "University"      | Statement in Application   |
| 87             | University of Missouri      | 3081290         | "University"      | Declaration of Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services                     |
| 88             | University of Nebraska      | 2614766         | "University"      | Declaration from Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance                      |
| 89             | University of New Hampshire | 3255450         |                   | Declaration of Associate Athletic Director                                     |
| 90             | University of Northern Iowa | 1461395         | "University"      | Declaration of Coordinator of Administration Services                          |
| 91             | University of Pennsylvania  | 1779263         | "University"      | Declaration of Director of the Center for Technology Transfer                  |
| 92             | University of Pittsburgh    | 1240632         |                   | Prior registration Nos. 1190031 and 1193157                                    |
| 93             | University of Rhode Island  | 1568236         | "University of"   | Declaration of Vice President for Business and Finance                         |
| 94             | University of Rochester     | 3376880         | "University"      | Declaration of Associate Counsel   |

| <b>Ex. No.</b> | <b>Mark</b>                        | <b>Reg. No.</b> | <b>Disclaimer</b> | <b>Evidence Submitted in Support of 2(f) Claim of Acquired Distinctiveness</b> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 95             | University of San Diego            | 1756753         | "University"      | Declaration of Vice President  |
| 96             | University of Southern California  | 3183570         | "University"      | Declaration of Attorney for Applicant  |
| 97             | University of Vermont              | 1380806         | "University"      | Declaration of Interim Vice President for Administration                       |
| 98             | University of Washington           | 1633980         |                   | Declaration of Assistant Vice President for University Relations               |
| 99             | University of Wisconsin            | 1661148         |                   | Declaration of Chancellor  |
| 100            | Washington University in St. Louis | 2906228         | "University"      | Vice Chancellor for Public Affairs   |

6. Attached as Exhibits 101 to 128 are true and correct copies of printouts of the dockets from TTABVue for opposition and cancellation proceedings at the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board involving American and/or its AMERICAN UNIVERSITY Marks.

| <b>EXH. NO.</b> | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>  |
|-----------------|---|
| 101             | <i>American University v. AUS Recruit</i> , Opposition No. 91216531 (TTAB)                          |
| 102             | <i>American University v. American Sentinel University, Inc.</i> , Opposition No. 91213961 (TTAB)   |
| 103             | <i>American University v. First American Financial Corporation</i> , Opposition No. 91211585 (TTAB) |
| 104             | <i>Career Education Corporation v. American University</i> , Cancellation No. 92052923 (TTAB)       |
| 105             | <i>American University v. Anglo-americká vysoká škola o.p.s.</i> , Opposition No. 91200705 (TTAB)   |

| <b>EXH. NO.</b> | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>   |
|-----------------|--|
| 106             | <i>American University v. The American University for Science and Technology</i> , Cancellation No. 92053315 (TTAB)                    |
| 107             | <i>American University v. American Financial &amp; Automotive Services, Inc.</i> , Opposition No. 91194247 (TTAB)                      |
| 108             | <i>American University v. Career Education Corporation</i> , Opposition No. 91189362 (TTAB)  |
| 109             | <i>American University v. American University of Kuwait</i> , Cancellation No. 92049706 (TTAB)   |
| 110             | <i>Arizona Board of Regents, for and on behalf of Arizona State University v. American University</i> , Opposition No. 91177645 (TTAB) |
| 111             | <i>Auburn University v. American University</i> , Opposition No. 91176541 (TTAB)   |
| 112             | <i>American University v. Muhummed Waraql Haq</i> , Opposition No. 91173366 (TTAB)   |
| 113             | <i>American University v. AIU Educational Heritage, LLC</i> , Opposition No. 91167691 (TTAB)   |
| 114             | <i>American University v. American Public University System, Inc.</i> , Opposition No. 91161238 (TTAB)                                 |
| 115             | <i>American University v. American Public University System, Inc.</i> , Opposition No. 91160712 (TTAB)                                 |
| 116             | <i>American University v. American Public University System, Inc.</i> , Opposition No. 91160710 (TTAB)                                 |
| 117             | <i>American University v. American University of Beirut</i> , Opposition No. 91157475 (TTAB)   |
| 118             | <i>American University v. American University of Beirut</i> , Opposition No. 91157548 (TTAB)   |
| 119             | <i>American University v. American University of Beirut</i> , Opposition No. 91157549 (TTAB)   |
| 120             | <i>American University v. American University of the Caribbean, N.V.</i> , Cancellation No. 92041869 (TTAB)                            |
| 121             | <i>American University v. Van Niekerk, Nico</i> , Cancellation No. 92040938 (TTAB)   |
| 122             | <i>American University v. American International University, Inc.</i> , Opposition No. 91151979 (TTAB)                                 |
| 123             | <i>American University v. American Pacific University, LLC</i> , Opposition No. 91152275 (TTAB)  |
| 124             | <i>American University v. American Pacific University, LLC</i> , Opposition No. 91152714 (TTAB)  |
| 125             | <i>American University v. AIU Educational Heritage, LLC</i> , Opposition No. 92040576 (TTAB)   |
| 126             | <i>American University v. National College</i> , Cancellation No. 92040599 (TTAB)  |

| EXH. NO. | DESCRIPTION  |
|----------|--|
| 127      | <i>American University v. Auburn University</i> , Cancellation No. 92032844 (TTAB)   |
| 128      | <i>American University v. American University of the Caribbean, N.V.; AUC School of Medicine B.V.</i> , Cancellation No. 92031743 (TTAB) |

7. Attached as Exhibits 129 to 131 are true and correct copies of TSDR printouts downloaded from the USPTO website.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746.

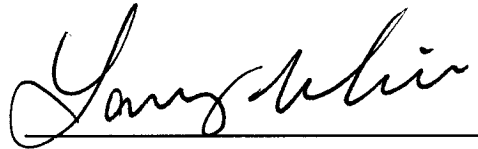
Date: October 10, 2014

  
Lindsay B. Coleman

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

This will certify that a copy of the foregoing **DECLARATION OF LINDSAY B. COLEMAN AND EXHIBITS 1 - 131** have been served upon Applicant via overnight courier with postage fully prepaid on this 10th day of October 2014, as follows:

Caroline Carter Smith  
Donald Crandlemire  
SHAHEEN & GORDON PA  
107 STORRS ST  
CONCORD, NH 03301-4839

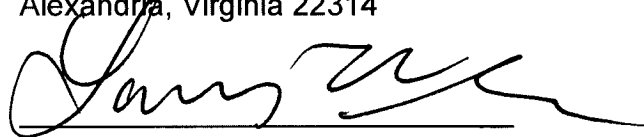


A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Donald Crandlemire', is written over a horizontal line.

**CERTIFICATE OF FILING**

This will certify that a copy of the foregoing **DECLARATION OF LINDSAY B. COLEMAN AND EXHIBITS 1- 131** have been filed by hand before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board on this 10th day of October 2014, as follows:

Trademark Assistance  
Center, James Madison Building--East Wing  
Concourse Level  
600 Dulany Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314



A handwritten signature in black ink is written over a horizontal line.

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,<br/><br/>Opposer,<br/><br/>v.<br/><br/>HELLENIC AMERICAN UNIVERSITY,<br/>INC.,<br/><br/>Applicant.</p> | <p>Opposition No.: 91212666<br/><br/>Application No.: 85650811<br/>Mark: HELLENIC AMERICAN<br/>UNIVERSITY and Design<br/>Filing Date: June 13,2012</p> |
|--|--|

**EXHIBITS TO DECLARATION OF LINDSAY COLEMAN**

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 1



803 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1982 The Washington Post  
The Washington Post

February 1, 1982, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Style; B2

LENGTH: 424 words

HEADLINE: Solidarity Music at American University

BYLINE: By Joseph McLellan, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

There was an air of improvisation Saturday evening in the Kay Spiritual Life Center of American University, when musicians, political exiles and their friends, and ordinary lovers of music and freedom got together for a concert honoring Solidarity. Arrangements had been made within less than a week, after President Reagan's unexpected announcement of Solidarity Day. The printed program had quite a few typographical errors and the order of works listed was frequently changed.

"Everybody says the typist did it," apologized Edward Lozansky of the Sakharov International Committee, a co-sponsor of the event, "but nobody will say who typed it . . . We had been thinking of doing a program like this perhaps in March."

"Music evokes a nostalgia for the future," said composer-conductor Jerzy Sapiewski, who introduced the musical selections. That's what the music did Saturday night.

It was not the usual political rally, not the usual campus meeting of concerned academics, and certainly not the usual concert, though it included elements of all three. There was even a touch of wry poetry in a letter smuggled out of Poland and read to the audience by Frank Turaj, dean of the American University College of Arts and Sciences, which cosponsored the event: "They will crush us when they crush the birds -- when they take away their voices and clip their wings."

The evening's music often reinforced its theme -- not only in the operatic arias by Polish composer Stanislaw Moniuszko, but in the Russian selections sung by mezzo soprano Renata Babak and bass-baritone Andrij Dobriansky and in Italian arias by Verdi. Above all, perhaps the theme came into focus in the funeral march from Chopin's second piano sonata, played superbly by Alan Mandel, though some other passages might have profited from a bit more rehearsal. "This was not Chopin's idea of Poland's future," commented Sapiewski, but it seemed suitable for Poland's present.

Musically, the most thrilling part of the evening was the singing of Babak, a defector from the Bolshoi Opera and outspoken critic of the Soviet government. Her voice is both big and sweet, tremendously powerful and superbly controlled in its upper register, with only a small, piquant touch of the vibrato so often overindulged by Russian singers. Her singing reached its climax, and the evening was crystallized in a pure and colorful expression of what it was all about when she sang "Pace, Pace" from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" -- an anthem for troubled souls if ever there was one.



# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 2



800 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1982 The Washington Post  
The Washington Post

April 2, 1982, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: Weekend; Weekend's Best; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 84 words

HEADLINE: TELLING TALL ONES AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

BYLINE: BY JAMIE GOLD

BODY:

If the tale was good enough to earn you a spanking when you were little it may be good enough to tell at American University's "Tall Tales, True Confessions, Magnificent Lies and Other Stories" program Saturday at 8. The department of performing arts and school of communication invites everyone to hear students and other professional yarn-spinners admitting, confessing, explaining and expounding, and there are chances to chime in if you've got a good one. For more information call 686-2315.

GRAPHIC: Illustration, no caption, By Guy Schum

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 3



757 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1985 The Washington Post  
The Washington Post

May 20, 1985, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Metro; D3

LENGTH: 308 words

HEADLINE: Webster Urges Graduates To Be Involved;  
American University Confers Degrees

BYLINE: By Lee Hockstader, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

William H. Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, yesterday urged American University graduates to become involved in their communities and to foster American values of participatory democracy.

"Wherever you go, whatever you do, reinforce the sense of community that underpins everything we do at the national level," he told an audience of more than 2,000 at the 12th commencement of the College of Public and International Affairs.

He said terrorism "in the conventional sense" was not active in the United States because of the country's democratic traditions.

He lauded the nation's "spirit of justice that springs upward from communities."

"The trend of participatory democracy, of community service, must be fostered at every level," Webster said in a 10-minute speech.

"Whatever your role in life, the key is participation." Participation in democracy and community, he said, "brings out the best in us. It is, in short, to care."

Webster, who has been head of the FBI since 1978, said, "Private citizens share with carcerists the responsibility of governance in a free society." A lawyer and a former judge, he described himself as "a private citizen on loan" to government.

Webster's speech came after a procession of graduates and faculty members filed into Constitution Hall at 18th and D streets NW. Dressed in black robes and festooned with bright-colored academic hoods, they were trailed by a company of bagpipers, their instruments droning.

Webster, 61, who received an honorary doctor of laws degree, addressed one of five commencement ceremonies at the university yesterday.

The university conferred about 1,200 degrees to graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Kogod College of Business Administration, the Washington College of Law and the Lucy Webb Hayes School of Nursing.

GRAPHIC: Picture, FBI Director Webster receives hood to go with his honorary degree at American University. BY JOEL RICHARDSON -- THE WASHINGTON POST

AU004639

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 4



654 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 1997 Cable News Network  
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CNN

SHOW: CNN TODAY 13:00 pm ET

September 9, 1997; Tuesday 2:03 pm Eastern Time

Transcript # 97090907V13

TYPE: LIVE REPORT

SECTION: News; Domestic

LENGTH: 585 words

HEADLINE: Clinton Speaks at American University; Reiterates Agenda For Second Term

GUESTS: LEXIS-NEXIS Related Topics Full Article Related Topics Overview

This document contains no targeted Topics.

BYLINE: Natalie Allen, Eileen O'Connor

HIGHLIGHT:

The president speaks before a very receptive crowd of young people at American University to put forward his agenda, equating that agenda with something of a legacy for his second term as president. It will be an ambitious program, hitting on foreign policy, education and federal entitlement programs, like Welfare and Medicaid.

BODY:

NATALIE ALLEN, CNN ANCHOR: President Clinton is spelling it out again today, just perhaps in case a few in Congress missed it the first time. It is his fall agenda.

CNN's Eileen O'Connor is here to spell it out for us. Eileen.

EILEEN O'CONNOR, CNN WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT: Well, Natalie, the president went to a very receptive crowd of young people today at American University to put forward his agenda, equating that agenda with something of a legacy for his second term as president. It will be an ambitious program, hitting on foreign policy, education, and saying the administration will propose some changes to federal entitlement programs, like Welfare and Medicaid.

Without a fix, the president says, those programs will not survive.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON: This budget agreement extends the life of the Medicare Trust Fund by a decade. In fact, the structural changes that we have built in may even save enough money to carry it far beyond that.

AU004637

Clinton Speaks at American University; Reiterates Agenda For Second Term CNN September 9, 1997; Tuesday 2:03 pm Eastern Time

But we will also appoint -- the leaders of Congress and I -- members of a bipartisan commission to study Medicare and make recommendations for how it can be preserved for the next generation of Americans well into the 21st century.

We have shown that we can put our fiscal house in order, while improving services for our elderly. Now, we have to secure the future of this program.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

O'CONNOR: The president is also making a case for expanding trade. Tomorrow, he will push for added authority from Congress to make deals that Congress will then not be able to alter. This is called "fast-track authority," and the president, unlike his critics who say these kinds of deals will mean losing jobs, the president says that world trade is the future and protectionism is not.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

CLINTON: We do not need to be afraid to trade with the rest of the world. We are the most productive economy in the world. There will always be changes in this economy. There will always be new jobs being created and some going away, but on balance, we have been benefited for 60 years by leading the way to integrate the world's

economies. And that will promote peace. It will promote freedom. It will promote stability. It will raise the level of living standards in other parts of the world, even as it maintains America as the world's most prosperous nation.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

O'CONNOR: None of this is going to be very easy for the president. After winning that bipartisan budget agreement, this Republican Congress is not inclined to give the president much more. They don't want to try to build his second term presidential legacy. Natalie.

ALLEN: Quickly, let's talk about Republican Senator Jesse Helms' fall agenda. Where does the struggle stand between Helms and William Weld, Clinton's nominee to be the ambassador to Mexico?

O'CONNOR: Well, it still is at a standoff. Mainly, it's a standoff within the Republican Party. The White House is saying they stand behind that nomination. They are telling Mr. Weld to make his case publicly. In fact, they are trying to push him on to various talk shows in Washington, and they want him to try to push that case.

You know, it's a win-win situation, Natalie, for the White House because within the Republican Party, that is where the battle over the Weld nomination lies, and it may be a divisive battle for the Republican Party. Natalie.

ALLEN: All right, Eileen O'Connor at White House, thank you.

LOAD-DATE: September 9, 1997

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 5





422 of 852 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2000 The Washington Post

**The Washington Post**

washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

August 28, 2000, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; Pg. C01

LENGTH: 1616 words

HEADLINE: In Every Dorm Room, an Education Money Can't Buy; Freshmen Learn to Share a Closet, and Their Lives

BYLINE: Jacqueline L. Salmon , Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

The area between the Anderson and Letts dormitories on the main campus of American University is in its annual frenzy. It's Day 5 of moving-in time at the six residence halls.

Up in Room 521 South, three freshman girls gather in a tight circle amid the unpacking clutter of the room where they will live for the next nine months. They speak with the eager politeness of new acquaintances, but they're a lot more than that: They're complete strangers who face the nerve-racking prospect of spending the better part of the next year fighting for phone time and tripping over each other's dirty laundry in a room the size of a toolshed.

There is Shira Korngold from New Jersey, wiry and earnest, who wonders if she'll be able to stick to her resolution to observe Shabbat and keep kosher on AU's busy campus. There is Brennan Hogan, petite and bubbly, a California beach girl who worries whether she'll be happy so far away from her four younger brothers and her friends. And there is Jessica "Jessie" Latessa, tall, dark-eyed and cool, who questions whether she'll see enough of her new boyfriend back home on Long Island.

Amid breathy giggles, they search for common ground. They find out they all, like, hate mornings. And they all love clouds--Jessie has brought a cloud bathrobe, Brennan a cloud comforter and Shira a cloud pillow. Isn't that, like, totally cool?

Brennan tells Shira how Brennan had called Jessie this summer when she got the letter listing her roommates, and how Jessie's younger brother had answered the phone:

"And he was, like, 'She's not here right now,' and I was, like, 'I'm her roommate,' and he goes, 'Where are you from?' I was, like, 'I'm from California,' and he's, like, 'Okay, I'll tell her the California girl called.' "

The three girls laugh. "That was cute," Brennan adds.

And so a year in Room 521 South of Anderson Hall begins, and the question dangles.

Will Brennan, Shira and Jessie make it through to next summer, crammed together in a 185-square-foot cinder-block cell, and form a tight bond of lifelong friendship? Or will they become the collegiate version of "Survi-

AU004715

In Every Dorm Room, an Education Money Can't Buy; Freshmen Learn to Share a Closet, and Their Lives The  
Washington Post August 28, 2000, Monday, Final Edition

vor"--forming alliances, plotting against one another and fighting over minor transgressions--creating memories they will recall with a shudder for years to come?

Millions of other college students are asking themselves the same questions this time of year as they meet the people they will live with in the months ahead.

At AU, the anxiety level is ratcheted up a notch: Because of over-enrollment of the freshman class, and because more upperclassmen opted for dorm life because of the area's high rents, the school faces the herculean task of housing a record 3,300 people in the six dorms (out of a total enrollment of 11,000). As a result, almost 500 students are being squeezed by the threes into rooms built to house two. Talk about physics pressure!

And here's another turn of the screw: no switching. Well, almost no switching.

"It is a powerful experience," says Paul Grayson, director of student counseling at New York University and author of the 1999 book "Beating the College Blues." "You could be expected to live with someone whose values are very different."

It's also a unique experience, says University of Rochester psychology professor Harry Reis. "The only other people you share your life with [like this] is a romantic partner."

But for young students, the rocky shoals of roommate relations can be especially difficult because many teens haven't had much experience in close relationships, Reis said.

Given the stakes, you would think that schools would put a lot of time and thought into matching roommates. But housing officials say they have yet to come up with a formula that guarantees smooth roommate relationships--not that they're not trying.

In the late 1980s and early '90s, Myers-Briggs personality testing was in vogue, but many schools have dropped it, concluding that the results weren't much different than if university administrators had matched roommates at random.

"There is no research that suggests that the Myers-Briggs is any good at picking roommate pairings," says John Evans, housing director at the University of Virginia, which looked into using the personality tests but dropped the idea.

At American University, housing officials sort partly by computer, partly by hand, using such broad categories as smoking habits, gender and building preference, says Julie Weber, AU's cheerful director of residential life and housing services.

For the most part, it all works out fairly well, she says.

"Most students find that what they thought were insurmountable differences are not that bad when they're actually together, and the trouble of packing up and moving again is not worth it," she says.

Not that anyone is moving anywhere this year on AU's campus. Because of the crowded conditions, students will not be able to switch rooms even if they conclude they can't stand the kid in the next bed--unless they find a soul willing to swap.

The school does expect to move the students in triple rooms to doubles within a few weeks as some students withdraw from the university and others opt not to come, says Weber. But in the meantime, they'll just have to live with it.

The girls in 521 say they were surprised when they got the letter telling them they had two roommates instead of one.

"I was, like, 'Oh my God,' " recalls Jessie.

But in the heady rush of those first few hours together, as they stow belongings and pack the fridge with juice, milk and yogurt, they decide they'll be fine even if they have to spend the whole year together. Shira has shared a cabin with 15 girls at the camp in the Poconos she went to each summer. Brennan has four younger brothers and, until three years ago, shared a bedroom with one of them.

Shira, 18, has taken the loft bed in front of the window, with her desk and computer below. Brennan and Jessie, both 17, will be in the bunk beds at the other end of the room. In between are two more desks, with two more computers. In the cupboards opposite the desk, they share closet and drawer space meant for only two students.

In Every Dorm Room, an Education Money Can't Buy; Freshmen Learn to Share a Closet, and Their Lives The  
Washington Post August 28, 2000, Monday, Final Edition

Shira, a dancer since she was a young girl, thinks she'll major in psychology and minor in dance. Brennan, who was class valedictorian, played on her high school's water polo and swim team; she's thinking about premed, but she's also really interested in art history and science. Jessie's just not sure yet.

As Jessie heads out for lunch with her family, Brennan and Shira turn to each other.

"What do you think?" Brennan asks.

"She's cute," Shira says.

"She's nice," Brennan says. "It's going to be a fun year."

What scuttles roommate relationships isn't so much the big things but daily interactions, researchers say.

Many people who graduated years ago have astonishingly vivid memories of long-gone college roommates.

Some of those relationships are close and lifelong. Tommy Lee Jones gave the nominating speech for Harvard roomie Al Gore at the Democratic convention. And George W. Bush's Yale roommate Roland Betts is a major contributor to his campaign.

But for others, the memories aren't so pleasant.

Alexandria lawyer Jennifer McGinty, 27, recalls her first freshman-year roomie with amused horror: "Talk about Hell--she had a Satanic bible and magazines entitled something like Hate."

After the girl informed her that she'd brought knives from home, "I literally was awake in bed most of the night with rosary beads wrapped around my hand," says McGinty, who moved after two weeks.

Autumn Rosenberg, 23, says her freshman-year roommate watched television 24-7, cooked hot dogs in the room and had sex--often--with either of two different boyfriends while Rosenberg was trying to sleep. Rosenberg would find used condoms under her own bed.

Gaithersburg minister Bryan Brock, 31, remembers a roommate at the University of Tulsa who got drunk and threw up in Brock's bed and on his stereo. Brock switched roommates the next semester.

And Washington art curator Joann Moser's freshman-year roommate at Smith College in 1965 suddenly decided she wanted a different roommate and, halfway through fall semester, ordered her to move out. Moser ended up in a maid's room. Thirty-five years later, the humiliation still stings, she says.

To head off problems, colleges train resident assistants to mediate conflicts. Many schools strongly discourage students from switching rooms, so to oust obnoxious roommates some students resort to desperate acts.

One former Howard University student, stuck with a roommate who insisted that her boyfriend also live with them, managed to convince her roomie that she practiced voodoo. The student bought chicken feet at a local market, painted their toenails red and pink and draped them on the doorknobs.

It worked, she reports. When she came back to the dorm that evening, she found that her roommate had gathered her belongings and moved out.

Brennan says her mom's college roommate also became her mom's best friend, and she hopes the same will happen to her. Shira and Jessie both have siblings whose college roommates were the pits, and they don't want to repeat the experience.

That first afternoon together, Brennan comes back to the room after showering to find Mark Pernice, Jessie's boyfriend of five months, who had accompanied the family on the trip down, lounging on Jessie's bed.

Dressed in a plaid bathrobe with a pink towel wrapped around her head, Brennan hesitates and looks at Mark. He doesn't move.

"That's all right," Brennan says. "I'll get dressed in the bathroom."

And so the year begins.

LOAD-DATE: August 28, 2000

AU004717

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 6



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August 04, 2001, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: PART D: ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT; TELEVISION; Pg. D3

LENGTH: 620 words

HEADLINE: AU grad becomes a late-night talker

BYLINE: Derek Simonsen; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Chris Wylde is not a typical talk-show host. The manic comic actor leaps from backstage at the start of his show, jumping on audience members, spinning frantically and sweating profusely as he makes his way.

This is a far cry from the laid-back humor of David Letterman or even the slightly zany antics of Conan O'Brien, which is why Comedy Central is banking on the show to be a hit.

The virtually unknown Mr. Wylde will helm the first late-night talk show in the station's history, "The Chris Wylde Show Starring Chris Wylde." It makes its debut at 11:30 p.m. tomorrow on Comedy Central.

"The last talk-show host to have his show 'starring' him was Johnny Carson," Mr. Wylde says of official show titles, his voice somewhat husky on the phone. "It's just so audacious, and no one's got it so far. . . I'm being ironic."

Although still a bit player in the Hollywood scene, Mr. Wylde will be familiar to some D.C. residents. He had a standout show on American University's student-run TV station. He also had a role in "Hair" at the Studio Theater Secondstage, which won the 1998 Helen Hayes Award for resident musical.

For those who saw the experimental late-night talk show that he aired at AU from 1995 to 1998, Mr. Wylde's Comedy Central show will seem eerily familiar.

"It's 30 percent of the same jokes," Mr. Wylde says, breaking out into laughter.

The setup follows the late-night format a little too closely (opening monologue, studio guests, set pieces) but manages to gain momentum from the sheer energy behind his shtick.

Mr. Wylde (real name Chris Noll) grew up in New Jersey. After graduating as a theater major from AU in 1998, he went to California to make a name for himself.

Small parts in "Space Cowboys," "Evolution" and "Coyote Ugly," brought him to the attention of Comedy Central, where he was cast in the short-lived series "Strip Mall."

"It was the three slowest, most boring years of my life," Mr. Wylde says of his time in California. "Back in school I was constantly working. I didn't have a half-hour to myself in college.

"You can be a successful actor and work only two days a month in Hollywood," he says. "In the busiest month I had worked maybe a week."

Mr. Wylde pitched a made-for-TV movie to Comedy Central. He was told that the channel wasn't interested but that it was looking to start a late-night talk show. Mr. Wylde leaped at the opportunity (he recorded more than 50

AU004713

AU grad becomes a late-night talker The Washington Times August 04, 2001, Saturday, Final Edition

episodes of his show while at AU) and brought seven other AU alumni with him to Comedy Central, including his brother, his cousin and his old co-host from his AU days, Brian "40" Walsh.

"We're brassy and loud and we curse too much," Mr. Wylde says. "It's not your daddy's late-night talk show."

The first episode of Mr. Wylde's show highlights his strengths and weaknesses as a host. He works best in the location pieces (such as exploring a Renaissance festival or taking an audience member to a carnival), but the show often slows when Mr. Wylde and Mr. Walsh banter onstage.

Although the format worked well for a local college crowd, many of the jokes fall flat. A mass audience seems unlikely to tune in to the humor. Still, Comedy Central deserves credit for taking a risk on the show.

"We're these two guys who don't look like they belong on TV," Mr. Wylde says. "I'm not out there to be safe. I want people to talk about this show."

"It pushes as many buttons as we're allowed to push, but at the same time, we do it in good fun," he says. "I didn't get here because I compromised."

\*\*\*\*\* TWO AND ONE-HALF STARS

WHAT: "The Chris Wylde Show Starring Chris Wylde"

WHERE: Comedy Central

WHEN: 11:30 p.m. tomorrow

MAXIMUM RATING: FOUR STARS

GRAPHIC: Photo, Chris Wylde debuts his new talk show on Comedy Central at 11:30 p.m. tomorrow with manic shtick, and it's "brassy and loud and we curse too much," too.

LOAD-DATE: August 4, 2001

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 7



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August 9, 2001 Thursday  
Final Edition

SECTION: MONTGOMERY EXTRA; Pg. T19

LENGTH: 1136 words

HEADLINE: 9 Decades of Making And Teaching Music;  
Bethesda Organist, 95, Plays On

BYLINE: Karlyn Barker, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Although his fingers occasionally fail him, Jimmy McLain practices every day to be ready for Sunday services at church, where he is the organist and choir director.

"I know what I should do, but the fingers don't always work," he said recently. "In playing very rapid pieces, the thumb doesn't move as well as it should. My fingers are not as agile as my mind."

All very understandable. McLain made his musical debut at age 3, playing piano while the congregation sang "America the Beautiful."

That was 92 years ago.

"I'm so very fortunate in still being actively engaged in doing what I love," said McLain, who turned 95 in March. "It's such a privilege to be able to impart why music is so wonderful. I want to pass this to everybody."

McLain's long career includes 40 years at American University, where he founded the Department of Music, and nearly 28 years as organist and choirmaster at the nearby Metropolitan Memorial United Methodist Church in Northwest Washington. He "retired" in the 1970s but has served as organist and choirmaster at Trinity Presbyterian Church in Bethesda for the past 14 years and, until a couple of years ago, taught a music course at AU for retirees.

In his spare time, McLain gives private lessons to several students, plays for singing groups at Metropolitan -- where he is still a member -- and remains active in the Baltimore Methodist Conference, which includes Washington.

"I've always had a good ear for music and can play by ear," said McLain, a graduate of George Washington University and Peabody Conservatory. "I think I know every hymn that's ever been written."

He has some very loyal fans in the Washington area, who organized a special tribute to McLain in June at Metropolitan. The printed program praised McLain's "many contributions to our communities of faith and learning through his gift of music, his mentoring and teaching, and his unabashed joy of life."

AU004710



9 Decades of Making And Teaching Music; Bethesda Organist, 95, Plays On The Washington Post August 9, 2001  
Thursday

"Jimmy is still sharp and witty at 95," said Caroline Mesrobian Hickman, a church friend at Metropolitan who helped organize the tribute. "His considerable talents have touched several generations."

Beverly Howard, who sings in the choir McLain directs at Trinity, calls him "highly esteemed and dearly beloved." She said he may have "slowed down" a bit in recent years, but he still "has a keen ear and corrects our pronunciation or tells us if the sopranos are warbling too much."

"Everybody thinks Jimmy is special," said Elizabeth Vrenios, a friend who recently retired from American University, where she was hired by McLain and succeeded him as director of music and head of the vocal program.

"One of the things about Jimmy is that he has a deep spiritual connection with his life and people," said Vrenios, who also sang at Metropolitan under his direction. "He just lights up with a great, deep joy for what he does and the people around him."

James Levin McLain was born in Baltimore in 1906, the son of a Methodist minister. Though a gifted musician, he got his bachelor's degree in English literature because George Washington did not have a music program then. After graduating from Peabody, he pursued private voice and organ studies in New York and worked as organist for a church in New Jersey.

By 1934, he was back in Washington, where he was hired by AU to direct its chorus. The university did not have a music program, but many of the singers wanted to know more about music.

"I actually went to the dean and said, 'Is it all right if I offer a music course?'" McLain recalled in a 1974 interview. "Well, that's the way the department developed. And of course, in those days, it was a matter of, 'Well, sure, you can offer it. You won't get paid for it, but you can offer it.'"

He taught music appreciation and theory, and soon the school started hiring more teaching staff for other classes. He became a full professor of music.

"I find it hard to separate my music from teaching," McLain said. "Just directing the choir, you have the feeling that you want to teach them something."

McLain took his initially all-male chorus on performance trips to Frederick and other nearby towns and also directed American University's Women's Glee Club. He was organist for AU's weekly chapel services, held in Metropolitan's sanctuary. For 10 years, he also commuted to Hagerstown each weekend, before the days of Interstate 270, to be organist and director of music at what is now John Wesley Methodist Church. He started working at Wesley United Methodist Church on Connecticut Avenue in the 1940s, then became organist and choirmaster at Metropolitan on Nebraska Avenue, across from AU, in 1949.

AU's fledgling Department of Music was housed in empty woodsheds, garages and any abandoned building that could be found on campus. During World War II, part of the campus was used for a bomb disposal school, and the Red Cross took over so many other buildings that the university relocated downtown for a time. In the 1960s, AU opened the Kreeger Music Building, now the home of the university's Department of Performing Arts and its music, dance, theater and arts management programs.

"One of my favorite memories of Jimmy is that he could play the right hand in one key and the left hand in another" for a song, Vrenios said. "I never heard anyone else do that."

A past recipient of AU's Faculty Recognition Award from the alumni association, McLain retired from the university in 1974. In 1977, after a bad fall that hospitalized him, he stepped down as organist and choirmaster at Metropolitan, a large church with a choir numbering about 40 people.

For a time, he said, he "freelanced" at other churches. "I think I played for everybody in the city," he joked. Then he was hired as a substitute organist and choir director at Trinity Presbyterian, a small church with a smaller organ and choir.

"I went for two weeks," he said. "It's been 14 years."

McLain favors music from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance but also enjoys some contemporary music.

His wife, Martha, died nine years ago. He lives in Bethesda with his youngest daughter, Susan, 52; a 14-year-old cat named Clyde; and a rambunctious mixed-breed dog named Lindsay, 6, who has become a bit of a challenge to handle now that McLain often needs a cane to get around.

9 Decades of Making And Teaching Music; Bethesda Organist, 95, Plays On The Washington Post August 9, 2001  
Thursday

Another daughter, Linda, lives in Southern California with his two granddaughters, ages 18 and 19.

McLain was driving until about six months ago, Susan McLain said, but now others give him a ride to church or choir rehearsals, or he takes a cab. And he no longer does as much gardening, once a great passion.

"My daughter cuts the grass," he said, sounding almost embarrassed.

But he has his music and is at his piano at home every day.

"I can't think of living without music," he said. "It's part of me. It's deep in my soul."

LOAD-DATE: August 9, 2001

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 8



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August 29, 2001, Wednesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 313 words

HEADLINE: Chinese scholar returns to American University, pledges to help other detained scholars

BYLINE: By DANNY FREEDMAN, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Gao Zhan returned to her job Wednesday at American University and pledged to use her experience as a Chinese prisoner to help free other scholars detained by China.

About 250 people turned out on the AU quad to welcome Gao, who spent six months in prison on charges of spying for Taiwan before being released by Chinese authorities on July 26.

She thanked students and faculty for protesting at the Chinese Embassy and signing petitions in support of her release.

"We're here today not only to celebrate my return to my AU family, we're here to also celebrate the victory of the principles of human liberty," she said.

Gao said she is working with Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch to free other scholars detained by the Chinese government.

"I will tell you that efforts are being made for their release," she said.

In addition, Gao, a researcher at AU, hopes to create a course at the university based on her prison experience to encourage students interest in issues involving China, including political and legal reform.

Chinese police detained Gao on Feb. 11 at Beijing airport. In July, she was convicted of spying for Taiwan and sentenced to 10 years in prison. She was released after appeals from President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell.

Her husband, Xue Donghua, and their 5-year-old son, Andrew, were held separately for 26 days before being allowed to return to the United States.

Gao said she is still recovering from her ordeal.

"Basically, it just takes time to get over what I experienced," she said. "I still have this nightmare ... of being followed, being watched, being captured. I hope someday I will eventually get rid of this feeling of being watched or followed and back to my normal self."

Gao said she hopes to return to China someday to visit her parents, who are in their 70s and in poor health.

AU004708

Chinese scholar returns to American University, pledges to help other detained scholars August 29, 2001, Wednesday,  
BC cycle

GRAPHIC: AP Photo WX118

LOAD-DATE: August 30, 2001

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 9



576 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2002 Chicago Tribune Company  
Chicago Tribune

May 6, 2002 Monday  
SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: BUSINESS; ZONE: N; Pg. 6

LENGTH: 433 words

HEADLINE: Telephone lines coming down: American University will go wireless

BYLINE: Reuters

BODY:

At Washington's American University this fall, students will be able to check their grades, see if a class has been canceled or mix sunbathing with Web surfing on their laptops over a new first-of-its-kind wireless network.

The 10,000-student institution in the U.S. capital said Wednesday that it plans to become the first fully integrated wireless university by getting rid of telephone lines and installing a wireless system to handle voice, data and messaging.

This means students will use cell phones for their primary voice communications and can surf the Web from personal digital assistants and laptops throughout the campus, both indoors and outdoors.

Although some other universities in the United States offer either a wireless local area network or wireless phone service in partnership with an operator, American University said it is the first to take advantage of both technologies.

"We think it's going to enhance our ability to provide better-quality service to our students and administrative efforts," said Carl Whitman, executive director of American University's e-operations.

"We can leverage the investments we've already made in our network. ... It's going to allow us to avoid some capital expenditures that we otherwise would have had to make in more traditional telephony equipment down the road."

KPMG Consulting Inc. is overseeing the installation of the system, which is expected to be in place in time for the start of the fall semester. Over time, it will free the university from the cost of maintaining at least half of its wireline phones.

The university said students will have cell phones with voice mail and a custom cell phone plan, eventually in lieu of phones in dormitories. They also will have access to class schedules, course availability, grades and transcripts over a wireless Web.

The new system will allow the university to send wireless alerts to students and faculty about class cancellations, bad weather and event information.

Cingular Wireless, the nation's No. 2 wireless telephone company, and another undisclosed wireless operator will provide the cell phone service. Cingular is a joint venture of BellSouth Corp. and SBC Communications Inc.

Joe Sims, managing director of KPMG, said the wireless local area network takes advantage of an existing high-speed wireline network on campus.

AU004635

Telephone lines coming down: American University will go wireless Chicago Tribune May 6, 2002 Monday

Antennas distributed across the university's 84-acre campus in northwest Washington allow students to pick up both a cellular voice signal and a wireless local area network signal inside thick buildings, where signals typically encounter obstacles.

Business. Technology.

LOAD-DATE: May 6, 2002



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## Exhibit 10



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May 18, 2002, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: ARTS; Pg. D02

LENGTH: 925 words

HEADLINE: Barbara Rose blossoms in world of art

BYLINE: By Joanna Shaw-Eagle, THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Internationally known art critic Barbara Rose dashed into town this week for the opening of Larry Rivers' show at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. She was instrumental in bringing Mr. Rivers to the Corcoran's attention.

Along with actress Goldie Hawn, she may be the Washington area's most famous export to the arts. She even dresses the part with designer dresses, a dimpled smile and carefully coiffed blond hair.

She champions artists such as Mr. Rivers, Al Held and Washingtonian Sam Gilliam (she thinks they need more attention) and is known for fighting for the New York avant-garde in the 1960s.

Now a distinguished research professor at American University in Washington and curator of exhibitions around the world, Ms. Rose was a pusher from the beginner. Early in life, she decided she would go after what she wanted. Ms. Rose missed so many classes at Calvin Coolidge High School while visiting Washington's museums, the school temporarily expelled her for truancy. "Barbara was very precocious and was two steps ahead of you all the time. She had a mind of her own and seemed to know what you were thinking," says her mother, Lillian Rose, of Silver Spring.

Ms. Rose entered Smith College in Northampton, Mass., at age 16 but quickly switched to Barnard College in New York where she could soak up the New York art scene. While working for a doctorate at Columbia University, she studied with renowned art historians Meyer Schapiro, Julius Held and Rudolph Wittkower but chose to hang out with artists. The critic met Mr. Rivers when she was 18 and he was playing jazz saxophone in New York.

The art historian married artist Frank Stella in 1961, and the two went to Spain on her Fulbright Fellowship. Her love affair with Spain began when a Coolidge High School Spanish teacher recommended she read "Don Quixote" and other Spanish classics. Mr. Stella is the father of her children, Rachel Stella, who curates and makes films in France, and Michael Stella, a doctor at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. Ms. Rose and Mr. Stella are divorced.

Regarded as an art world maverick despite her scholarly career at colleges and universities - Sarah Lawrence, Yale, the University of California at Irvine and at San Diego, American University and the AU Art in Italy Program - and writing books and articles on artists such as Helen Frankenthaler, Mr. Held, Beverly Pepper, Magdalena Abakanowicz and Dale Chihuly, she is curating "The Varieties of Monochromism" for the Reina Sofia in Madrid. Ms. Rose considers it her most challenging and exciting exhibition.

"It cuts across all national boundaries and examines the intellectual underpinnings of monochrome art, revealing that it is not a style but a worldview with complex historical, intellectual and spiritual dimensions," Ms. Rose says. She is obtaining loans of paintings by artists such as Claude Monet, Kasimir Malevich, Joan Miro, Lucio Fontana, Yves

Barbara Rose blossoms in world of art The Washington Times May 18, 2002, Saturday, Final Edition

Klein, the early Jasper Johns, Robert Rauschenberg, Ellsworth Kelly and the Polish and Czech constructivists - no small task.

"I'm incredibly fortunate that in Spain, a show that cannot hope to bring in the kind of crowds that American museums compete for, can be done because there is still the sense that quality counts more than quantity," she says.

The show will open in Madrid in spring 2004 and travel to one other European museum. Ms. Rose is curating three other shows to be mounted in the next three years in Spain and other countries. She commutes between Spain and New York, where she has a Soho loft.

Some scholars can write and curate, but not teach; others can teach, but not write and curate. Ms. Rose, however, is a very good teacher, her former students say. Jacquelyn Serwer, chief curator at the Corcoran and organizer of the "Larry Rivers: Art and the Artist" exhibition, studied with Ms. Rose at Sarah Lawrence in the 1960s. "She was so exciting and was our idol and role model. Here was this beautiful young woman who knew all the artists and critics in the New York art world and was already well known for her own critical work. She took us to artists' studios and introduced us to this extraordinary world," Ms. Serwer says. The curator points out that Ms. Rose has won the prestigious College Art Association's Mather Award for Distinguished Art Criticism twice and that Ms. Rose's "American Art Since 1900, a Critical History" has been translated into 14 languages.

The critic has also taught during the fall semesters at the AU Art in Italy Program at Corciano for the past five years. She helped Don Kimes, professor of art at AU and director of the program, concentrate the teaching on original works of art. She regularly takes her students to see the art of Italian Renaissance masters such as Giotto and Fra Angelico at Assisi, Florence and Rome.

"She's a fabulous teacher because she gets involved with the students, knows the material cold and everything firsthand whether talking about contemporary or historical art," Mr. Kimes says.

The critic frequently returns to the Washington area to visit her family. Her two brothers and their wives live here, as well as her mother, who turns 93 on May 26.

Ms. Rose is excited about what's happening in Washington. She points to the \$15 million Cy and Myrtle Katzen Arts Center at AU. "They just broke ground for it, and it's bound to be a great cultural resource for the city. The center and Frank Gehry renovation and new building at the Corcoran makes my hometown really interesting now," she says.

GRAPHIC: Art curator and critic Barbara Rose champions artists such as Larry Rivers, Al Held and Sam Gilliam. Photo by Bert V. Goulet/The Washington Times

LOAD-DATE: May 20, 2002

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 11



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June 27, 2002 Thursday

SECTION: FINANCIAL NEWS

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS EDITOR

LENGTH: 955 words

HEADLINE: RCN Corporation Signs Agreement With Tufts University;  
Tufts Joins Other Prominent Universities, Including American University, Boston University and The George Washington University in Using RCN Network Capacity

DATELINE: PRINCETON, N.J. June 27

BODY:

RCN Corporation (Nasdaq: RCNC) has signed a five-year agreement to provide Tufts University with dark fiber capacity in the greater Boston area. The agreement allows Tufts to utilize a portion of RCN's high capacity fiber-optic network to achieve secure, high-speed connections for various University projects requiring high bandwidth. Exact terms of the deal were not disclosed.

RCN has similar agreements in place with other prominent universities, including The George Washington University, Boston University and American University. Earlier this year, RCN signed an agreement with New York-based Qmedia, Inc. to provide fiber rings in New York City and Washington, DC. The network capacity RCN agreed to provide Qmedia will assist it in building a national fiber-optic network dedicated to the needs of the media industry.

"Tufts is one of the nation's leading research universities, known for its medical, nutrition and other scientific research, as well as advanced network applications, and we're pleased to be helping them meet their technology and research needs," said David C. McCourt, RCN's Chairman and CEO. "The commitments we have in place with Tufts and other major colleges and universities, demonstrate how RCN can leverage the value of our residential fiber-optic network to help higher educational institutions meet the need for bandwidth and new technologies in an economical and timely way."

One segment of the RCN network is being used to create a wide area network (WAN) connection between the University's main campus and the Health Sciences Campus in downtown Boston. Another network segment links the main campus to Internet2, a consortium of more than 190 U.S. universities working with industry and government to develop and deploy advanced network applications and technologies. A third segment is being used as part of the University's disaster recovery plan and to test new technologies and applications.

"Tufts is making major expansions to its network capacity in support of the university's innovative teaching and research programs, and RCN is playing a key role in helping us bring advanced networking capabilities to the broader Tufts community," said Bruce Metz, Tuft's Vice President for Information Technology and Chief Information Officer. "RCN's dark fiber capacity allows us to achieve Gigabit Ethernet speeds between our various campuses -- a key factor in our ongoing research initiatives. In addition, RCN's dark fiber solution is scalable, allowing us to access additional bandwidth at the point that we need it, with no increase in costs."

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RCN Corporation Signs Agreement With Tufts University: Tufts Joins Other Prominent Universities, Including American University, Boston University and The George Washington University in Using RCN Netw

About RCN Corporation

RCN Corporation (Nasdaq: RCNC) is the nation's first and largest facilities-based competitive provider of bundled phone, cable television and high-speed Internet services to the most densely populated markets in the U.S. RCN has more than 1 million customer connections. It operates in seven of the top ten markets in the U.S., namely Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington DC. Additional information can be found at: [www.rcn.com](http://www.rcn.com).

RCN's Megaband(R) Network is a unique broadband fiber-optic platform capable of offering a full suite of communications services -- including fully featured voice, video and high-speed Internet -- to residential customers. The network employs SONET ring backbone architecture, and localized nodes built to ensure RCN's state-of-the-art fiber optics travel to within 900 feet of RCN customers, with fewer electronics and lower maintenance costs than existing local networks.

About Tufts University

Founded in 1852, Tufts is celebrating its 150th anniversary as a private, non-sectarian institution with a student body of 8,500 and a faculty and staff of 3,500 located on three Massachusetts campuses. As one of the nation's premier research universities, Tufts enjoys a global reputation for academic excellence. In its February 2001 issue, CIO Magazine selected Tufts as an "Enterprise Value Award" winner for its advanced applications of networking, the only university chosen in the history of the awards.

RCN Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements made by RCN in this press release are forward- looking in nature. Actual results may differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors. RCN believes that the primary factors include, but are not limited to, availability of financing, ability to obtain regulatory approvals, uncertainty relating to economic conditions, ability to attract and retain qualified management and other personnel, changes in government and regulatory policies, pricing and availability of equipment, materials, inventory and programming, our ability to meet the requirements in our franchise agreements, the number of potential customers in a target market, the completion of acquisitions or divestitures, acceptance of the Company's services, development and implementation of business support systems for provisioning and billing, the availability and success of strategic alliances or relationships, ability to overcome significant operating losses, RCN's ability to develop and penetrate existing and new markets, technological developments and changes in the industry, changes in the competitive environment in which RCN operates and ability to produce sufficient cash flow. Additional information concerning these and other important factors can be found in RCN's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Statements in this press release should be evaluated in light of these important factors

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LOAD-DATE: June 28, 2002

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## Exhibit 12



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June 30, 2002 Sunday  
Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. C01

LENGTH: 1839 words

HEADLINE: Opening the Door to Happiness;  
D.C. Family Has a New Home After AU Students Raise the Funds -- and the Roof

BYLINE: Sylvia Moreno, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

This weekend, Michelle Jeter became a homeowner. Her house is neither big nor elegant, but it is hers.

Inside, on beams now hidden behind white painted drywall, is scribbled, "This house belongs to Michelle Jeter," along with the names of her five children.

In her bedroom is a handmade quilt that tells the rest of the story: "Health and Happiness to the Jeter Family from The House that AU Built."

Buying the house in Northeast Washington was much more than a financial investment for Jeter, whose life has been marked by moves from one D.C. public housing complex to another, from one relative's place to a friend's crowded apartment; from one dislodgment to the next. It means permanence and a legacy for her children.

"Every time I see someone's belongings on the street after an eviction, I pray for the children," Jeter, 39, wrote in an essay she called "Finding Michelle's Home."

"I was that child many times."

She never wants her children to suffer that humiliation. And now she thinks she can achieve her goal. "I'm going to stay here," she said.

On a recent sunny Saturday, while Jeter's two sons and a gaggle of American University students painted closets and windowsills inside, Jeter stood in the back yard and lovingly eyed the rather ordinary gray vinyl siding.

"It means so much to me," she said as she folded her arms and smiled broadly.

"My house. The house that AU built."

The paths of Michelle Jeter and a group of middle-class American University students started to converge in 1999. She had decided to take a chance on D.C. Habitat for Humanity, a program that builds and sells houses to first-time low-income home buyers. The students were looking for a community service project to call their own.

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Three years later, Jeter has her house and the students are the first college Habitat for Humanity chapter in the area to raise the money needed to sponsor its own house. The cost: \$ 70,000, a price usually undertaken only by large corporations or foundations.

The students, led by Tommy Volk, a business major from Trumbull, Conn., had volunteered for what are called "weekend builds." But in 1999, Habitat's main D.C. project, the 34-unit Park Skyland in Anacostia, was virtually finished, and the few other construction sites already had more than enough volunteers. The closest builds where the students could work regularly on weekends were in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

That didn't work for them. They wanted to build a house right here.

"I remember very clearly. . . . Here was this fraternity boy who said, 'I want to do this,' " said Karyn Cassella, director of American University's Community Service Center. "They were not content to just go serve soup. They were really wanting to offer something bigger, something more tangible. They wanted a more lasting commitment."

And they had the confidence that comes with being young and privileged.

"I thought, 'We're a bunch of good-hearted college kids, so people are going to throw money at us,' " Volk recalled with a chuckle. "It didn't work like that at all."

D.C. Habitat for Humanity officials were skeptical but approved the students' proposal nonetheless.

"We have students that work with us on Saturdays, and that's nice. But the AU chapter said they wanted to sponsor a house," said Habitat board member David Ruffin.

"So we said, 'Okay, you put up the money for building materials, which is \$ 70,000 on average.' We thought, it will be wonderful if these students raise \$ 5,000 through car washes or bake sales."

Habitat had a property in the Trinidad neighborhood that was ready for construction -- a vacant lot given to the organization by the District's homestead program in the mid-1990s. What was needed was the money to develop it, said Carol Casperson, executive director of D.C. Habitat for Humanity.

She met with Volk and his core of about a dozen students, and they told her they planned to solicit donations from such well-known Washington foundations as the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation.

"I said, 'No you don't. You can't compete with us,' " Casperson said. Habitat depends on that and other local foundations for a big portion of its contributions.

At the same time, Volk had been warned by Cassella that he and his group could not undercut another AU student group that was running a campus-wide campaign to fund a playground in Southeast Washington.

"I didn't want the two competing," Cassella said.

Casperson offered a suggestion.

"I said, 'How much does it cost to go to AU? Doesn't it cost \$ 34,000 a year?' " said Casperson, recounting the first meeting with the students. "Don't some of these kids have rich relatives? Have them go home and ask for money."

That's what they did.

They ran the usual fundraisers: pizza sales, arm-wrestling contests, benefit concerts in the campus pub. But they got their real money -- the initial \$ 25,000 to proceed with an October 2000 groundbreaking -- and most of the additional \$ 45,000 from foundations across the United States run by the students' families or by friends of their families.

Their foray into grant-writing and the requisite schmoozing resulted in a donation of \$ 5,000 from the GTE Foundation. The charitable organization is an offshoot of the Texas telecommunications giant and is headed by a friend of Tommy Volk's father.

"You don't have a lot of credibility when you're a new organization, and being students, it's even harder," Volk said. "But that [the \$ 5,000] gave us a lot more credibility."

Their connections brought in the rest. The Ruth Epstein Schuler Foundation, run by the parents of another AU student, donated \$ 40,000. The Helen and Joseph Lewis Family Philanthropic Fund and the Peter B. Lewis Family Philanthropic Fund -- both run by a friend of the mother of Devon Chokel, a junior communications major from Cleve-

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land, who helped Volk run the AU Habitat project -- gave \$ 10,000. Chokel's mother also gave \$ 3,000 from her own foundation, the Susan Chokel Fund.

They got Compaq to donate computers and money and Verizon to donate money for letterhead and the printing of pamphlets. They created their own publicity CD. They got a Web master to create a Web site and a dot-com company to donate T-shirts.

That was the fundraising part. There was also the construction, and Volk and Chokel had to make sure there were enough volunteers for the weekend builds. And because the students had financed the project, they got to pick the Habitat applicant they were working for.

Applicants had been screened by Habitat to determine their creditworthiness. Four finalists were presented to the students, and Jeter was an easy choice.

"We told the selection committee that we have to have her family," said Holly Masters, a sophomore history major from Adams, N.Y., who, much like a social worker, went to the Jeter home in the Stoddard Terrace housing complex in Southeast to assess the family and interview Michelle Jeter.

Masters found order and discipline -- a neatly printed list of daily chores for each of the five children was taped to a kitchen wall -- and desire.

"Her kids are amazing. No one in her family has ever owned their own house. She wants this," recalled Masters one Saturday in late April as she and other students painted the interior of the Jeter house.

In April 2000, the frame of Michelle Jeter's house was constructed, and a year later, the almost-completed house was dedicated to her. About 70 volunteers, donors, Jeter relatives and AU officials, including President Benjamin Ladner, attended the ceremony.

The project encountered a few bumps. The first day the AU students showed up on the site in Trinidad, a man approached them and boldly declared: "This isn't Georgetown. So what kind of drugs do you want?" The day the air conditioner compressor was installed in the back yard, it was stolen. The sewage pipe leading from the house was connected to an abandoned pipe under the street, causing a backup and a delay in getting the Jeter family in.

But there were some great upshots. The campus Habitat chapter, now headed by Chokel, has launched an \$ 85,000 fundraising drive to pay for The House That AU Built II. And throughout the Jeter build, which required Jeter to contribute 300 hours of sweat equity on the house and to participate in 20 hours of housing counseling classes, her family and the students developed a true friendship. The students took the children to the AU campus several times and on other Washington outings. Jeter accompanied Volk's family to his graduation in May and to dinner afterward. Volk, who hopes to get a job in federal law enforcement in Washington, has promised Jeter he will help set up a donated computer in her new house.

"These were not just white kids coming out and hammering nails," said Ruffin, the D.C. Habitat board member. "They're really connected to this family."

On Friday, after a lengthy settlement conference that included D.C. Habitat officials, Jeter became the official owner of The House That AU Built. She will pay a 25-year, \$ 70,198.25 interest-free mortgage loan to Habitat at \$ 258.99 a month for the first five years and at \$ 323.70 after that. Yesterday, with the help of a former co-worker's moving company, she moved her belongings into her new two-story home on Montello Avenue NE.

The first item to be put up by Jeter's 12-year-old son, Marco, was the little figure of a female African dancer that summons good spirits into a house, according to legend. Jeter has had the figure for six years, and it goes wherever Jeter does. The next thing Jeter's oldest, Brandi, 20, wanted to put up was a framed needlepoint given to the family by the mother of one of the AU students. The stitching reads, "Bless This Home and All Who Enter."

Sitting on the new beige living room carpet, Jeter gazed out the window that faces the back yard. "I think I'll put my chair there and a little table and a plant, 'cause the sun's nice there," she said.

The job's also going well for Jeter. She just got a promotion in her position as a Metro bus driver and a raise to \$ 13.14 an hour. She's looking forward now to the day she has Tommy Volk -- and any other AU student who wants to come -- over for peach cobbler.

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"I hope them meeting me and getting to know me has broadened their horizons and changed their misconceptions of inner-city black people," Jeter said. "There's not much difference. I'm striving to be better, just like they do."

Volk, who calls Michelle "Mama Jeter," said the best part of this ambitious project was "hanging out with the family."

"I've become close to them, and that's added a great aspect to college. . . . Going to school in Northwest, where nobody's even that friendly, this has become more of my hometown neighborhood in D.C.," he said recently as he walked along the sidewalk in front of Jeter's house.

"Being exposed to this community and being exposed to this environment -- that's had a huge impact on my life," he said. "This helped me keep a real perspective on things."

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# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 13



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August 7, 2002 Wednesday  
Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. H10

LENGTH: 878 words

HEADLINE: Look Ma, No Wires;  
American University Launches \$2 Million Project

BYLINE: Yuki Noguchi, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Wireless technologies promise to transform life this year at American University down to even the mundane details.

For example: A professor will be able to notify students of a class cancellation through instant alerts sent to laptops, cell phones and handheld computers instead of the old-fashioned way of posting a note on the classroom door. A student who's lost her keys will be able to send text messages through the same channels to her roommate instead of searching the student center or the library, cubicle by cubicle, for the other set of keys.

Starting this fall, AU's 10,000-student campus is rolling out its \$ 2 million project to go completely wireless, which means students and professors will soon start conducting almost all of their business by sending beams through the air, communicating with others on campus using their cell phones and laptop computers. The university and Cingular Wireless will start offering special rates to encourage students to use cell phones rather than conventional land-line phones. Students who buy laptops equipped with wireless cards (or upgrade by adding a wireless card) will have a high-speed Internet connection from almost anywhere on campus without having to plug into a wall, and professors will be able to share files on their desktop with all of their students simultaneously.

Across the country, a wireless technology commonly referred to as WiFi (short for wireless fidelity) is catching on among a subset of computer-savvy people who are installing them in airports, cafes, offices and homes in order to convert high-speed Internet access to a wireless signal. There are also an increasing number of people who are abandoning their land-line phones for cellular ones. But AU is among the first universities to fully embrace these technologies and install them everywhere in its community.

"I am very mobile as a student; I need to be connected with e-mail and to my professor," said Brian Bretz, an MBA student who helped coordinate a pilot program this spring using the wireless technology.

"I bought a laptop, and I use it so much more at school" simply because getting an Internet connection is so simple, said Bretz, who will be starting his second year at AU's Kogod School of Business.

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Look Ma, No Wires; American University Launches \$2 Million Project The Washington Post August 7, 2002  
Wednesday

Going wireless is a "logical" evolution for technology, and that is already evident in the way students use their cell phones and computers, he said. "Once you've tasted it and used it for a couple of months, you realize how great it is not to have to carry all those wires . . . it's a big deal," he said.

The pilot program, which started in April, equipped 125 business school students and faculty, who were lent wireless laptops, cellular phones and handheld computers.

"It empowers faculty and students," said Jay Mallek, a professor of accounting, who encouraged his students to use the technology in class this spring. "In the future, as more and more students have laptops, they will be more productive," because this will make it possible to transfer files and use the computer almost anywhere, he said.

Each student will have a user identification code and password so he or she will be able to access financial information and grades through the wireless connections without fear of hacking, said Siri Koorapaty, a senior manager at KPMG Consulting, which helped AU plan and install the new system.

With help from KPMG Consulting of McLean and Foxcom Wireless in Vienna, AU has already installed small dome-like structures on the ceiling of each floor of the business school, as well as in two residence halls. Those structures include cell phone repeaters that will transmit signals reliably into the buildings. By the start of classes this fall, half of the campus, including AU's five high-rise residential halls, the Ward Circle Building and the Mary Graydon Center will be wireless. The rest of the campus -- including five sites off the main campus -- will install similar wireless technology by the end of the spring semester.

AU needed a new telephone infrastructure, and it just made sense not to replace the old wires but to use the new fiber-optic structure to offer bigger, better connections, said Donald L. Myers, vice president of AU's office of finance and treasury. Besides, "from a financial standpoint, AU would rather invest in wireless -- you get a lot more technology for the buck," he said.

Until now, AU has also been a long-distance and local phone service reseller. But the business has not made much money for the university, given that 70 percent of the students own cell phones, and one student survey showed that 51 percent would prefer cell phones if a discount program -- roughly \$ 50 a month -- were offered, Myers said. AU has a revenue-sharing agreement with Cingular and is negotiating with other carriers, he said.

Over the next few years, the university will continue to provide phone service through the conventional jack in the wall, but hopes that offering discounted cell phone service will be economical for both AU and the students, Myers said. Going wireless will save the university the cost of operating and maintaining the land-line system -- enough that AU may recoup the \$ 2 million cost of the wireless project in five years, he said.

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## Exhibit 14



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November 17, 2002, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: METROPOLITAN; Pg. A11

LENGTH: 669 words

HEADLINE: Students arguing for a good reason:  
American University's moot court draws students from seven local schools

BYLINE: By Denise Barnes, THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Local high school students argued a fictional case yesterday in the fourth annual William H. Karchmer "We the Students" Moot Court Competition at the American University's Washington College of Law in Northwest.

The case, "Gray v. the Board of Education of Arlandria Township," was based on a fictional equal-protection challenge by homosexual high school students suspended from school for 10 days for inappropriate behavior at the school-sponsored prom. Heterosexual students who engaged in the same behavior were not disciplined.

The student participants came from seven high schools and charter schools in the District and Maryland. In preparation for the competition, they participated in "We the Students" constitutional literacy classes, sponsored by the Marshall-Brennan Fellowship Program at the American University Washington College of Law.

Yesterday they stood at podiums in different classrooms and made strong cases using the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause. The enthusiastic group argued before a panel of tough, poker-faced judges, many of whom were practicing lawyers, law students and, of course, their peers.

Tiara Young, a junior at Maya Angelou Charter School in Northwest, represented Tameika Gray and Louisa Sanchez, the two young ladies who were suspended from school for inappropriate behavior at the prom. Tiara, 17, said she felt confident making her case. She enjoys debating and presenting logical arguments, she said.

"I think I did great, but the judges for Round Two were intimidating. But, I was still able to state my case confidently," Tiara said.

She insisted on representing the two female students, who she felt were not treated fairly.

"I felt very strongly about this because no one should knock a person for being homosexual - although, they did violate the rules. But there was no reason why they should have been punished for 10 days - if the other students were not punished. There should be equal enforcement of the rules," Tiara said.

William Shellington, a junior at Kamit Institute for Magnificent Achievers [KIMA] in Northwest, stepped to the podium on behalf of the two young women. The 16-year-old future lawyer said he received rave reviews from the judges after his rounds were completed.

"I received a lot of compliments from the judges [for citing case law]. In one of my arguments, I said that the school cannot discriminate just because the community shows moral disapproval of homosexuality. I compared it to "Lofton v. Kearney" where a same-sex couple were trying to adopt a child in Florida," he said.

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Students arguing for a good reason; American University's moot court draws students from seven local schools The Washington Times November 17, 2002, Sunday, Final Edition

"But the state said they could not do it. The couple appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which ruled that the enforcing action was based on moral disapproval," he said.

In William's opinion, the school discriminated based on status more than on the young ladies' conduct.

"If the school suspended them - why not suspend the heterosexuals based on their [inappropriate] conduct?" he asked.

The dapper student, sporting a charcoal gray suit, applauded the "We the Students" program. He said the moot court experience offered him the opportunity to hone his public speaking skills, do research and cite case law.

Christopher Caple, 27, a second-year student at the law school, volunteered to serve as a judge for the moot court competitions. Mr. Caple, of Northwest, said he was impressed.

"They're doing very well. The students I've judged attend Ballou STAY High School and Cardozo High School. They came in at the last minute because they just found out about the competition and they've done wonderfully," Mr. Caple said.

He credits their teachers from the Marshall-Brennan Fellowship Program for preparing them well for the competition. Most importantly, he credits the students themselves for their ability to adapt and quickly answer hypothetical questions posed by the judges.

"They were able to do just what a good trial lawyer would do," he said with a smile.

GRAPHIC: William Shellington, from Kamit Institute for Magnificent Achievers [KIMA], presents the petitioners' point of view Saturday during the third round of the William H. Karchmer Moot Court Competition held at the American University Washington College of Law. [Photo by Bert V. Goulait/The Washington Times]

LOAD-DATE: November 18, 2002

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 15



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June 22, 2003 Sunday  
Correction Appended  
Final Edition

SECTION: MAGAZINE; Pg. W10

LENGTH: 5803 words

HEADLINE: CrashCourse:

On American University's diverse campus, the Iraq war was a real-life lesson on the courage of belief and the art of conflict

BYLINE: Peter Perl

BODY:

On the first full day of the Iraq war, Abdul Aziz Said stood before an overflow crowd inside the domed sanctuary of American University's Kay Spiritual Life Center, a unique place in the life of AU, both in its form and function. Perched among gray rectangular buildings, the circular Kay Center has the distinction of being one of the first interfaith houses of worship in the nation, serving at least 17 different denominations. Its white roof is topped by a striking 16-foot "flame" of gold leaf, symbolizing the eternal light, or Christ as light of the world, or perhaps just the human spirit -- although some campus wags simply describe Kay as "the flaming cupcake."

Similarly, Abdul Said himself is a singular institution on this internationally diverse campus. The Syrian-born professor of international relations has been a fixture at AU for five decades, promoting social justice and peace, regardless of circumstances. More than 40 years ago, he championed the rights of a handful of Jewish students who were being blackballed by fraternities and he helped them found their own frat. "I believe I am the only Arab who has a Jewish fraternity scholarship named after him," Said says with a deep laugh.

More recently, with the Palestinian intifadas, the Oklahoma City bombing and the September 11th terrorist attacks, Said stepped forward to lead campus teach-ins aimed at promoting a message of academic and personal understanding.

Now, another war, another teach-in for Said at Kay Chapel. Even before the invasion finally started, the intellectual battle had begun at AU, in classrooms, in dorm rooms and lounges, at peace vigils, a cacophony of conflicting analyses and passionate speeches. On the main campus quad in Northwest Washington, there were antiwar demonstrations, pro-war counter-demonstrations and voices raised to shouting. Outside the teach-in that night, March 20, a small contingent of conservative students who supported the Iraq invasion were singing patriotic songs, chanting slogans against Saddam Hussein and waving flags.

The message of AU's most senior professor that first night was quieter.

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CrashCourse: On American University's diverse campus, the Iraq war was a real-life lesson on the courage of belief and the art of conflict The Washington Post June 22, 2003 Sunday Correction Appe

"Turning the tide from war to peace begins with prayer," Said began, a commanding presence with his thick white hair and ruddy face punctuated by bushy eyebrows and mustache. "In prayer, we can nurture our light in the spirit of strength and compassion, with the hope that it will illuminate the consciousness of darkened souls whose suffering has made a home to terror."

Said went on to deliver a strong message against what he described as the Bush administration's failure of leadership, absence of vision and dangerous abdication of America's role as a moral standard-setter for the world. Acting preemptively and unilaterally would do lasting damage, he warned students. "In a military sense, our position is unlosable," he told the standing-room-only audience. "But in a political sense, our position is unwinnable."

Said told the crowd the war was also a spiritual concern because nationalism and patriotism too often change people's spirits toward violence. So Said, who describes himself as "a man of all faiths" with no single religion, closed with poetry and with prayers for the safety of both the Iraqi people and the American soldiers. His presentation got resounding applause from the mostly antiwar gathering.

Economics professor Robert Lerman, a former Carter administration Labor Department official, was the only pro-war speaker among five that night on AU's liberal campus. Tousle-haired and energetic, Lerman argued that war should be judged using a "cost-benefit" analysis. "If hundreds of thousands, or tens of thousands of Americans were killed, it would be too high" a price, he told the audience, but this war could achieve an invaluable outcome of removing a dangerous tyrant like Saddam Hussein "at a much lower cost."

Later that evening as Said was leaving the chapel, he was confronted by a small group of pro-war demonstrators carrying a large American flag.

For Said the flag has deep meaning, particularly on the AU campus. He still remembers vividly the 1950s McCarthy era accusations that American University was infested with communist professors. He also recalls proudly that both AU faculty and administration took grave risks and refused to cooperate with Sen. Joseph McCarthy and the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee.

He was feeling quite good this evening, despite the war, because the university teach-in represented to him another living reminder of the freedom of speech and debate that the Stars and Stripes symbolized. So when Said encountered the pro-war students holding the flag, he was particularly moved by the moment. "I love this flag. It's beautiful," he told them. "Not just the way it looks, but what it stands for." Then he reached for the flag, and kissed it.

The war in Iraq was over much too quickly to create the broad, life-changing impact among students that gripped their parents' generation, which faced the prospect of a military draft sending them to fight in Vietnam 35 years ago. Yet for this collegiate cohort, the 21-day invasion resonates as part of a major generational event because it will help shape the post-September 11 world, the course of the ongoing fight against terrorism and the emerging role of the United States as the world's only surviving superpower.

The September 11 attack on America was an unprecedented "teachable moment" on campuses, creating an explosion of new interest in the phenomenon of terrorism, in Middle Eastern studies, in the nature of Islam, in the perceptions of America in the broader world and in the crucial role of foreign policy. The Iraq war would provide the most dramatic opportunity in the post-9/11 era for sharply divergent opinions about the direction America is taking in that new world.

The global nature of the issues was particularly relevant at American University, where nearly 10,000 undergraduate and graduate students come from more than 140 countries. And Middle East conflicts provoke strong passions here because the student body is roughly 20 percent Jewish and 10 percent Muslim. AU also boasts the largest international studies program in the nation, with peace and conflict resolution its fastest-growing concentration. For AU students, the war would teach or reinforce lessons -- about world politics and religion, intellectual conflict and academic freedom -- with a sharpness beyond the everyday life of academia.

"From an educational standpoint, as tragic as it is, the power that war can bring to a classroom is enormous," says Neil Kerwin, the university's provost. In addition to the military, political and economic impacts, the conflict touches virtually every academic discipline, he says. "War is an environmental issue, a business issue, the sciences, human rights, even the arts . . . With any luck, these kids will not live through too many of these wars, and the intensity and the unbelievable media coverage provides an opportunity that educators should not walk away from."

Many weeks before the war, AU President Benjamin Ladner and other officials, including counselors, residence hall directors, international student staff and chaplains, began to meet to discuss the various problems the war might

CrashCourse: On American University's diverse campus, the Iraq war was a real-life lesson on the courage of belief and the art of conflict The Washington Post June 22, 2003 Sunday Correction Appe

raise, from possible academic disruptions to heightened security to foreign students' immigration concerns. The university had been particularly traumatized by 9/11, not only because of its location in Washington and its large Arab student population, but also because a bomb scare forced evacuation of the campus two days later.

In February, five weeks before the Iraq bombing started, Ladner sent an open letter to the AU community addressing the "uncertainty, anxiety and emotional stress" the impending invasion was already generating: "As war approaches, the arguments on both sides have become more passionate. Is a war to overthrow Saddam Hussein justified? Is the threat immediate or distant? Can it be contained or not? Should the United States act with a coalition of other countries, or only after the United Nations Security Council authorizes action? Will the defeat of Iraq provide more security in the Middle East or generate more terrorism? Is a democratic, federal Iraq possible after war, and what role should, could, or will the United States play?"

"There is no better place than a university -- and specifically this university -- for confronting these issues, engaging in open dialogue and increasing our understanding of them."

The makeup of AU's student body would make that task more difficult than at most universities. "Muslim kids are feeling naturally defensive and nervous, and Jewish kids are feeling, 'Oh no! We know whenever anything goes wrong in the Middle East, we get blamed for it.'" says Mark Schaefer, AU's United Methodist chaplain. "And also, if you think this war is a good idea, it doesn't make you a bad Christian, just because liberal clergy are marching against it. But the rhetoric on a college campus can make any minority feel quite alienated."

Drawing primarily from relatively affluent families who can afford its \$ 36,000 annual cost, American has a decidedly liberal faculty and student body whose majority -- unlike the general public -- opposed the war. Regardless of individual viewpoints, AU draws to Washington a student body that tends to be more political, activist and civic-minded than most, according to university officials. The majority of students participate in off-campus internships, many of them in government and public-interest enterprises.

"Many of our students come to D.C. to change the world," says Louis Goodman, dean of the School of International Service. Goodman, who has taught at Yale, Princeton and Northwestern, says he's encountered more "extremist" students elsewhere, but at AU finds "students are more focused, trying to understand the complexities and work within the system to make it better."

Kerwin, who graduated from AU in 1971 and strongly opposed the war in Vietnam, sees the current crop of students as more informed, yet more ambivalent, about this war. "We, as a generation, were a bit simpler and less sophisticated than this generation," he says. "This generation has more information than we did, and it is less easy to reach hard-and-fast, black-and-white decisions that we found so easy."

"Anyone who gets discouraged about American youth," says Goodman, "should come here and meet these students."

As bombs were falling on Baghdad on that first day of the war, the bodies began to fall in the lobby of the Mary Graydon Center on AU's main campus. "One! Two! Three! No War!!" shouted two dozen students as they collapsed in unison and sprawled out across the marble floor, contorting their bodies to mimic casualties of battle. They'd timed the "die-in" for 2 p.m., when hundreds of AU people pass through the student union on their way to and from classes. Many stopped to watch, a few laughed at the spectacle, while a handful of sympathetic onlookers joined them on the floor.

"People are dying!" shouted Elizabeth Falcon, a 20-year-old sophomore who stood alone over the bodies. Falcon dressed all in black once the war started, adding a long pink scarf tied around her waist. Her scarf, which she wore every day of the war, was inspired by the "Code Pink" women's antiwar movement that deplored the "hysteria" of the government's color-coded terror alerts.

For Falcon, the war felt deeply personal, although she doesn't know any of the participants. She was raised on a dairy farm near Warrenton, but her father was an Israeli Jewish immigrant who had long stressed to her the futility of violence and the importance of peaceful coexistence with the Palestinians. That message was reinforced for Falcon by several visits to Israel, whose beauty and people captivated her. She feared President Bush's actions would only unleash more violence, against Israel and the United States.

"This war is really terrible. I can't help but feel that," she would say later. She wishes she could just forget about it, but she can't. "I don't want to move beyond it. I want to dwell on it."

CrashCourse: On American University's diverse campus, the Iraq war was a real-life lesson on the courage of belief and the art of conflict The Washington Post June 22, 2003 Sunday Correction Appe

Many other students, it appeared, didn't. Antiwar students and those supporting the Iraq invasion competed hard for attention on campus. The larger antiwar contingent, meeting for weeks in the basement of Kay Chapel, planned a two-day student strike at the start of war, and urged faculty to cancel all classes. But many students and faculty had deeply mixed feelings about the rightness of this war. Some classes were canceled, many went on as usual.

Turnouts for campus antiwar events were disappointing to organizers. A steady dose of rainy weather put a damper on attendance, and, moreover, some students were more concerned with the final month of classes, the proms, the NCAA basketball playoffs, whatever.

Standing among the collapsed bodies of her antiwar comrades in the Graydon Center, Falcon implored passing students to care.

"As you go to classes, don't ignore the fact that people are being killed in our name," she yelled. "Soldiers our age are facing death . . . People are suffering . . . Don't allow the day to go by without thinking about it." Falcon, who felt nearly moved to tears, then took her place on the floor. Above the scattered bodies, a large, hastily scrawled poster proclaimed, "THIS IS WHAT WAR LOOKS LIKE."

Not everyone at AU agreed. This is not what war looks like, a voice from the crowd called out, "this is what it looks like when Saddam kills his own citizens." That's pretty much what Robert Nardo was also thinking as he arrived belatedly at the die-in, leading about a dozen counterdemonstrators who supported President Bush's decision to attack Iraq.

Nardo, a junior and president of the AU College Republicans, proudly wore his Stars-and-Stripes shirt, and was accompanied that day by other students wearing American flag hats and one wrapped in the Texas flag as a cape. That same day, Nardo was quoted in the campus newspaper, the Eagle, as saying that he and other conservative students wanted to "put some truth serum into the stew of lies being stirred by some of these antiwar, anti-American activists." It was a statement he later said he regretted because he really meant to target only a very small minority of antiwar people.

"God Bless America! Land that I love . . ." Nardo and his companions sang. They then broke into "The Star-Spangled Banner." Outside other antiwar functions, a small but determined contingent of opponents chanted, "U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!" sang patriotic songs and "Onward Christian Soldiers," and shouted slogans aimed at Saddam Hussein -- and occasionally at the French. Nardo, a high-energy political junkie who sported an earring in his left ear and the beginnings of a beard, heard himself denounced by name at antiwar rallies. But it only made him more determined to show the flag. He grew up in the liberal bastion of Eugene, Ore., but became captivated as a kid by the 1994 Newt Gingrich Republican "revolution" and became a believer that smaller government and more volunteerism and patriotism would make the country better.

Several days into the war, Nardo and other pro-invasion students got tired of being mostly on the outside, so they reserved Kay Chapel for what they called a "pro-America" event on March 24. They drew about 30 students who commiserated about the faculty's antiwar bias, complained about emotion-laden antiwar arguments and concluded with a round of patriotic songs.

Passing by the various demonstrations, Benjamin Jensen was unmoved. Jensen, a strapping 6-foot-4 220-pounder with short-cropped hair, looked quite unlike his fellow students, and his thoughts about the war were also different. On the day after war started, Jensen was wearing his Army camouflage fatigues, as he does on Thursdays for his classes in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He'd participated in weeks of prewar debate in his graduate seminars at AU's School of International Service, but he was still on the fence about this war, feeling no strong kinship to either the antiwar advocates, or the war hawks. The Iraq invasion, to him, was neither an absolute necessity for America, nor a fight to be avoided at all costs. Rather, it was a soldier's duty.

Jensen came to AU last fall because of 9/11. At age 27, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he'd had a lucrative niche in New York City's financial world. But being swallowed up in the horror and chaos of 9/11 became, for him, a personal epiphany. He felt a need to be of service to the nation, with the hope that he could help prevent such tragedies from ever happening again. After months of reflection and research, Jensen decided that his calling was to national service. He would become an officer in the military: not simply to fight and defend, he hoped, but to learn the more difficult art of becoming a peacekeeper.

As he watched the die-in and later reflected on it, Jensen saw that both antiwar and pro-war activists seemed motivated primarily by strong emotions and fears: On one side, understandable agonizing about the war's carnage and the negative reaction the invasion was generating in the Muslim world and beyond; on the other side, equally valid fears

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about future terrorism against America and the specter of dictators with weapons of mass destruction. As a future military officer, Jensen had the intellectual goal of moving beyond those emotional bounds to a deeper understanding of the political, social, economic, religious and cultural roots of war and peace. He'd decided that the place to do that was at a university, and the path was AU's international peace and conflict resolution master's degree program.

So he watched the demonstrations for a moment, and went on his way to class.

On the afternoon of Friday, March 28, as the bombs continued to fall on Baghdad, AU history professor Peter Kuznick had reached the point in his syllabus where he happens to give his lecture about Hiroshima. Kuznick's version of history is an unabashed indictment of President Harry S. Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb in 1945 -- and in this class he presented a not very subtle comparison of Bush and Truman as men who were not equal to their jobs, particularly in foreign affairs.

Kuznick directs AU's Nuclear Studies Institute, which takes students on summer trips to Hiroshima and Nagasaki to meet survivors and families of victims. Half of Kuznick's family was killed by the Nazis in World War II, and with his antiwar passion, he delivers his annual Hiroshima lecture with a ferocity that keeps students' attention riveted. He has longish dark hair, a bushy mustache and an animated delivery, frequently popping to the blackboard to scribble notes during a virtually nonstop 75-minute lecture.

Reading aloud contemporaneous excerpts that included Truman's private letters to his wife, Bess, Kuznick portrayed a man who was stubborn, insecure and also racist, privately using derogatory terms for blacks and Asians. Most of Truman's top advisers opposed using the atom bomb, as American intelligence reports indicated Japan was about to surrender, Kuznick told his class of 35.

"A relatively decent, informed, intelligent human being chose to use the bomb -- despite the opposition of almost every top military leader. If he would choose the bomb, why should we believe that someone like George Bush would be more cautious or thoughtful in using these weapons?" he asked. "My argument is not condemnation of Harry Truman. My argument is that none of the presidents should have that kind of power."

Kuznick went on to outline the Bush administration's Nuclear Posture Review that he said officially "lowered the bar" on America's willingness to use weapons of mass destruction. He asked the students, "Do we have any trust that our president won't use nuclear weapons? Is George W. Bush a deeper thinker or more moral than Harry Truman?"

Kuznick is among the most popular and controversial professors on AU's campus. His course "Oliver Stone's America," which compares the film director's conspiracy theories to other historical material, has become the most popular class in the history department. Detested by some campus conservatives, he has received hate mail and extra campus security, particularly after appearances as a commentator on TV.

That same night, a student and protege of Kuznick's, Valentina Barbesta, stood among 30 students braving a cold, steady drizzle at Ward Circle, holding candles in a peace vigil at the busy intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska avenues. "This is my first protest! I'm so excited, I'm like in tears," said Barbesta, a 21-year-old senior from Rhode Island, whose eyes, indeed, were welling up as she talked. "You can't just stand by and let people die!"

"I have never been so moved as I have by the teach-ins," she said, particularly one moderated by Kuznick that featured Vietnam veterans opposing the Iraq war. Barbesta, who has taken three courses with Kuznick, said his lectures, particularly on Hiroshima, inspired her recent career decision to become a history teacher. She said her views are not nearly as leftist as Kuznick's, but she has been stimulated by him to view the world much more closely and critically, and wants to convey that perspective to her own pupils someday. "There's never been a better time to be a student," she said. "We are learning from real life."

On April 3, as U.S. troops were massing for the ground assault on Baghdad, five leaders of the Muslim Students Association, along with their imam, sat in an oval around a conference room to discuss their apprehensions and fears with Gary Wright, AU's assistant vice president of campus life.

"We don't want to seem like we are always complaining about everything . . ." began Sadek, a 21-year-old Syrian business student.

But Wright, a gray-haired, avuncular fixture at AU for 23 years, quickly cut him off. "You're not complaining . . . We want you to feel comfortable here. We're concerned about your concerns."

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Mohammed bin Faris, a 25-year-old bearded, bespectacled grad student from Saudi Arabia, told Wright that their fears that originated with 9/11 -- when many Arab students stopped coming to classes for several days -- had been renewed by the Iraq war, particularly as the battle for Baghdad loomed. Bin Faris, vice president of the MSA, said the religious group had just moved its Friday noon prayer outdoors from the Kay basement onto the main quad to publicize its message that Islam is a religion of peace. But when he approached campus police with a request for added security, bin Faris said, he got brushed off.

That same week, Arab students had erected a large domed tent in front of Kay for "Palestinian Awareness Week" and had reported nighttime verbal taunts, curses and threats that led a group of up to 10 of them to camp inside the tent overnight, fearing arson or vandalism. Wright told bin Faris that campus security had already been alerted to the Palestinian concern and that the Muslim prayer services would also receive added attention.

Fear of deportation -- heightened by new post-9/11 immigration rules aimed specifically at Muslim countries -- had surfaced again because of the war, the students told Wright, and made many of them uncomfortable about voicing their opinions on Iraq. Many Muslim students had friends who had been deported or even briefly jailed in the crackdown. Bin Faris also said Muslim students who opposed the war were intimidated by "harassment and mockery" from pro-war students who questioned their devotion to American ideals.

Even before the war, Muslim students did not feel comfortable at AU and most chose to live off campus because of smoking, drinking, drug use and foul language in the dorms, said Sadek, who asked that his full name not be published because of immigration concerns. Imam Fadel Soliman, an Egyptian who is AU's Muslim chaplain, told Wright that coed bathrooms were also highly objectionable in Islam and asked whether the university might consider setting up Muslim residence floors. Wright said officials would be willing to discuss it, and suggested future meetings to address these various concerns.

After the meeting, Sadek, a devout student of Islam, spoke sadly about what had happened that day in his anthropology class. Students were asked to each bring to class an artifact that best represented what was important in their life. Some brought family photos, pictures of cars, fraternity symbols, a Star of David. Sadek said he wanted to bring a symbol of Islam but he could not bring himself to do it.

"I didn't want to lie to myself and bring something else that is not really me, but I did not feel comfortable bringing something from Islam, true Islam. Not the Islam of Osama bin Laden. That is not Islam; that is not religion at all," he said, speaking softly.

Instead, he brought nothing to class. "It is sad, but true. I was afraid," he said. Sadek, a senior, has lived in America on and off more than 15 years, but said it has changed for him. "I just want to finish and graduate," he said, and probably move overseas.

As the war was approaching its climax, the news hit campus in the April 7 edition of the Eagle that the university was shutting down or suspending the Community Action and Social Justice office, which had been a fixture for 35 years in the basement of Kay Center, as part of the chaplain's office.

A creation of the 1960s, the office was the vehicle for the AU chaplains to provide draft-resistance counseling to conscientious objectors and other opponents of the Vietnam War. Over the years, CASJ evolved into the gathering place for antiwar, anti-poverty and, later, anti-globalization movements on campus -- a role that would generate controversy, with accusations that university resources were being misused for political purposes. Those complaints now had reached critical mass.

A pained Joe Eldridge, AU's chief chaplain, who is deeply committed to social justice work, had earlier delivered the administration's verdict to the four salaried CASJ work-study students paid with AU funds.

One of them was Andrew Willis, a scraggly haired 19-year-old sophomore and antiwar protester. Willis, a veteran of numerous protests against the World Bank and other causes, was in passionate accord with the center's mission of peace and social justice. He'd come by his commitment via Mexico. When he was 8, his family moved from suburban Memphis to Guadalajara for his father's job with Holiday Inn International. For the next five years, Willis was alternately puzzled and angered to see how deeply many Mexican kids hated America. "I learned about different truths" by listening, he said. The more he learned about international inequality, poverty and conflict, the more he decided he wanted to study and embrace the cause of international peace and justice.



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Willis was stunned that in the middle of a war, the university would close an office devoted to peace. "I feel betrayed by the Kay spiritual community," he said. "People never talked to us directly" and instead lobbied the administration to close CASJ.

The closing followed a series of complaints to AU administrators from Jewish and conservative students and faculty, most recently about CASJ's name being attached to anti-Iraq-war activities that were perceived as politicizing the chaplain's office and violating the interfaith mission of Kay Spiritual Life Center.

Problems began last September at Yom Kippur, the holiest Jewish holiday, when several hundred students leaving services found notices posted inside Kay Chapel for a forum cosponsored by CASJ called "Voices of Solidarity From Palestine." Rabbi Kenneth Cohen, AU's Jewish chaplain, filed a written complaint over the misuse of the chaplain's office, which he later said showed "profound insensitivity" to Jews. Then in January, CASJ cosponsored a National Conference on Organized Resistance that included explicitly anti-Israel workshops and speakers whose messages offended Jewish students.

"There's probably people who think I've lost my marbles because CASJ is responsible to me, and I am accountable," said Eldridge, who has apologized to the Jewish community and others for what he agrees were "shocking" but unintentional errors by the students.

"Kay is a shared holy space, and it was like our holy place was being defamed," said senior Julie Fishman, former president of the Jewish Students Association. Fishman said she had a nightmare after the Yom Kippur incident in which AU had walled off Kay Chapel with a separate entrance for Jews. She says she told Eldridge her dream when she went to complain to him "and he looked at me like I was crazy."

The Iraq war heightened anti-Israel and anti-Jewish sentiment, Fishman and others at AU said, because some people -- Rep. Jim Moran (D-Va.) notoriously among them -- suggested the war was being waged largely with the support of the Jewish people. CASJ's association with particular antiwar forums was especially objectionable, Fishman says, because "basically, our tuition money was going to support an agenda that is radically anti-Israel."

Joe Eldridge is a slow-talking, reflective man who grew up in east Tennessee, the son of a small-town Methodist parson. In the 1960s civil rights movement, though, young Eldridge came to see he'd grown up in a racist, closed-minded environment, and he later left to do missionary work in Chile.

There, he witnessed unspeakable brutality as part of the secretly U.S.-backed coup that overthrew and murdered Chilean President Salvador Allende in 1973. Influenced by Christian socialist clergy with whom he worked in Chile, Eldridge embraced liberation theology in support of democratic revolutionary movements in the Third World. After getting a graduate degree at American, he devoted himself to human rights advocacy, lobbying Congress on behalf of Latin America, before returning to AU.

For years, CASJ ran campus seminars on controversial topics and also organized "alternative spring break" trips in which students, instead of taking beach outings, undertook environmental and anti-poverty projects around the United States and abroad.

CASJ's closing "inflamed the campus," at least among those students and faculty who were concerned that it represented a squelching of free speech and unpopular opinions, says William Leap, chairman of the anthropology department. Leap joined a faculty contingent that has asked the administration to reconsider.

University officials are not determined to keep the office closed, says Wright, the director of campus life. "How can you shut down an office committed to social justice?" he asks. "For some of us, our spirituality is social justice, and we want to have a space for that." Officials will meet with students and staff over the summer to decide whether the office should instead become a student club, or whether it can remain part of the chaplain's office, with new ground rules.

Eldridge believes the office serves a legitimate spiritual value. "Students are helping those who don't just want to study the world, but want to explore the politics of justice and action. How do you do that in Washington, D.C., in 2003? For some, it means getting arrested, for some it's picketing, for some it's holding a candle or going to a meeting. Making a decision to picket or protest or demonstrate, to put one's body on the line. That's a question of where does your faith, your spirituality, take you? I believe there's a place to catalyze a student's deeper identity as children of God. To make this world more just, more godlike, more reconciled. I think that is what this office can be."

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Eldridge feels strongly that CASJ should be able to get involved in political issues but acknowledges that it will have to change somehow to accommodate complaints. "We might have to draw a distinction," he says, smiling, "between antiwar and pro-peace."

By April 18, Good Friday, the number of antiwar stalwarts turning out for the weekly candlelight vigils had dwindled from more than 100 down to 17 people, standing in still another drizzle. It had rained every Friday except one since the war began.

"There are not that many of us here, and people are saying the war is over," a forlorn Elizabeth Falcon told the small group that was standing in a circle on the steps of Kay Center. "I thought we could just pass the candles, light the flames and say why we are out here and why we are still fighting."

Around the small circle they went, passing the flame, lighting and cradling white candles in the wet wind, explaining why they were still coming to this place, keeping this vigil:

"Because I have family in Iran and I'm worried about them . . ."

"Because I love and respect humanity . . ."

"To remember the dead. To say, 'This is wrong' . . ."

A young woman trembled, unable to speak, her eyes filling up.

"Because this war will not be over until the approach to international problems changes . . ."

"Because I am still optimistic that humanity can learn to resolve things through peace."

Among them stood Joe Eldridge. When the flame got to him, he said, "I am out here because you're out here. You're an inspiration to me. War is not the answer . . ."

When the flame came back around the small circle and reached Falcon, she said she was concerned about a postwar humanitarian disaster in Iraq. The protests must continue, she said. "I'm still here," said Falcon. "because I need to be with a community that is not afraid to say and do things that are unpopular."

Then the small band of protesters carried their candles and banners to Ward Circle to bear witness against war.

The next Friday, April 25, it was windy and rainy again and the vigil had dwindled to only Falcon and 10 others.

The following Friday, in the first week of May, it was finally a beautiful, sunny day. The war had been over for three weeks, except for sporadic fighting and widespread looting. At AU, the vigils were over and nobody wanted to march to Ward Circle anymore. Nobody felt obligated to counter-demonstrate. Falcon and Willis and Nardo and other students had to turn their focus to final exams and term papers, and finding summer jobs. Sadek and bin Faris and other Arab students had to face decisions about their future. Jensen was preparing not only for finals, but for summer ROTC military training. And Abdul Aziz Said, who has consulted for the White House and the United Nations, was planning a mission to the Middle East. In the fall, he'll return to the campus and once again teach peace.

Peter Perl is a Magazine staff writer. He will be fielding questions and comments about this article at 1 p.m. Monday on [www.washingtonpost.com/liveonline](http://www.washingtonpost.com/liveonline).

CORRECTION-DATE: June 22, 2003

CORRECTION:

An article in today's Magazine, which was printed in advance, paraphrases American University history professor Peter Kuznick as saying that most of President Harry S. Truman's top advisers opposed using the atom bomb on Japan. While most of Truman's military advisers opposed dropping the bomb, there is no historical record of his top civilian advisers counseling against it, according to Kuznick, who has written extensively about the bombing of Hiroshima.

LOAD-DATE: June 22, 2003

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 16



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January 13, 2004 Tuesday  
Final Edition

SECTION: Financial; E01 , THE REGULATORS Cindy Skrzycki

LENGTH: 993 words

HEADLINE: Room for One More Rulemaking Think Tank?

BYLINE: Cindy Skrzycki

BODY:

There is the Center for Regulatory Effectiveness, the AEI-Brookings Joint Center for Regulatory Studies, the Mercatus Center at George Mason University, the Cato Institute, Citizens for a Sound Economy, the Heritage Foundation, and the Center for Progressive Regulation. Not to mention the lawyers and academics who delve into the regulatory fine print for a living, churning out policy papers, books and research.

Does Washington need another regulatory think tank?

Judging by the interest in a conference held at American University on Thursday, the answer may be yes, if it's a place where ideology can be parked at the door, supporting donors are not suspect, and the issues under consideration are fresh ones.

About 150 people showed up for a program organized by Cornelius M. Kerwin, who is the American University provost and an authority on the regulatory process. Kerwin, author of a book called "Rulemaking: How Government Agencies Write Law and Make Policy" and professor in the School of Public Affairs at AU, set up the conference in part to see how much interest there would be in a new venue for studying the regulatory process. The day-long session was on the regulatory topic du jour: electronic rulemaking.

Turns out there was plenty of interest. The participants came from think tanks, colleges and universities, federal agencies, Washington offices of large and small companies, trade associations and public interest groups. There were oral presentations, PowerPoints, off-the-cuff remarks and chatter about what kind of electronic system the federal government will build over the next few years to accept, manage and display all the materials that go along with thousands of rules made annually.

The stakes are high and interest in electronic rulemaking is keen, making the conference a good test for interest in a larger endeavor such as an institute for rulemaking.

The Bush administration's e-rulemaking project, which is being run by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of Management and Budget and a committee of agencies, is a multimillion-dollar replacement for the patchwork

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Room for One More Rulemaking Think Tank? The Washington Post January 13, 2004 Tuesday

of rulemaking systems and document repositories, or dockets, that some 180 federal agencies, boards and commissions now use.

The change has created tension among the agencies over whether the choice will be to run a giant, centralized docket or one that allows agencies with highly developed electronic systems -- such as the Department of Transportation, the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Communications Commission -- to keep what they have built and link themselves to a larger system. So far, only the first "module" of the project has been developed: [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), which is capable of displaying all the regulatory proposals from federal agencies and taking comments on them.

The next generation, which is under consideration, will also have to be able to display underlying studies and analyses, and offer users lots of other electronic bells and whistles for searching and retrieving documents online.

Conference discussion centered on new technology, the operation and future of the federal government's efforts to use the Internet for rulemaking, expansion of the public's role in rulemaking, and how electronic systems might be evaluated for their effectiveness. Participants said they liked taking the debate out of a government setting.

"This is valuable because it's a different arena to talk about things. . . . It's a cheap, easy way to toss around ideas. My God, some of these people are the best minds in this area," said Oscar Morales, director of the federal government's eRulemaking Initiative.

"You need to be able to pull people out of their agencies or the boxes that they are in and give them a larger community to ask questions," said Jonathan D. Breul, associate partner for IBM Business Consulting Services and senior fellow at the IBM Center for the Business of Government.

That kind of response to the day's agenda confirmed Kerwin's suspicion that there would be interest in forums like this one and others that AU might plan on different aspects of the regulatory process.

"This is the first step in the active consideration of whether there is enough interest to sustain an institute of rulemaking," Kerwin said.

He said he was sufficiently impressed with participation in the e-rulemaking program to raise the question of "whether a center or an institute focused on rulemaking would be a sensible move for AU."

Funding would have to be found, a nonpartisan director hired, and the blessing of the university procured. Kerwin expects that a new entity would draw on AU faculty and "90 percent of the participants at the conference" for the brainpower to sustain such a place. Some of the participants at the conference had gotten a whiff of the plan and expressed interest in the top job.

Kerwin stressed in an interview that this would not be a place for political commentary on regulatory policy, the domain of some of the aforementioned think tanks devoted to regulatory analysis.

He said an AU institute would do research on the rulemaking process, try to improve how rulemaking is done by agencies, and train students and others in how the regulatory process works.

Kerwin, and other scholars and experts in regulation, think the process of rulemaking is not well understood by the public and is under-studied by the academic community compared with the presidency, the courts and how the legislative process works.

"Given the import of regulation to the body politic and the delegation [of power from Congress] to the rulemaking process, we have not devoted enough scholarly time and attention to it," Kerwin said.

His colleague, Cary Coglianese, associate professor of public policy at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, said, "There is a lot of work on how Supreme Court justices do their jobs, but remarkably little on the people who write rules."

LOAD-DATE: January 13, 2004

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## Exhibit 17



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April 16, 2004 Friday

DISTRIBUTION: Education Writers; High-Tech Writers; Business Editors

LENGTH: 908 words

HEADLINE: On Campus with T-Mobile Hotspot; Teachers, Students, Staff and Alumni Get More/R/: American University Becomes First T-Mobile HotSpot Campus

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, April 16, 2004

BODY:

T-Mobile USA has decided it's time to go to college and has chosen American University.

As the provider of the nation's largest public Wi-Fi (802.11b) wireless broadband network, T-Mobile HotSpot is now on -- and off -- campus with American University students, faculty and alumni. T-Mobile USA, Inc. and American University, one of the nation's most unwired campuses, today announced a unique relationship that will make the T-Mobile HotSpot Wi-Fi Internet service available on campus, and give students special discounts on the wireless broadband service at the places they already go off-campus.

Starting today, the T-Mobile HotSpot service will be available throughout ten separate buildings on the American University campus, making the prestigious university one of the largest T-Mobile HotSpots in the country.

Today's announcement kicks off a T-Mobile HotSpot initiative to enable public Wi-Fi in semi-private locations, specifically campuses -- whether it's universities or corporate campuses. "Enterprise IT managers tell us they want public Wi-Fi at their facilities for visitors," said Joe Sims, vice president and general manager for T-Mobile HotSpot. "But instead of opening the enterprise WLAN, they want a separately operated Wi-Fi network, and that's where we come in -- it's a value-added solution for our enterprise customers that leverages the branding and reach of our extensive HotSpot network."

The public access to the T-Mobile HotSpot will complement the existing private wireless network American University has previously deployed throughout the campus. Students and faculty, visiting faculty, domestic and international dignitaries, as well as friends and relatives of students can now conduct business, as usual, in the most frequented buildings on campus. Using a Wi-Fi enabled laptop or PDA, it's easy to stay connected, on campus, to the Internet, email and other important information at wireless broadband speeds.

April 16 also marks Freshman Day at American University, as prospective students and parents -- like thousands nationwide -- take a final inside look at academics, social life and technology offerings, before enrolling at the college of their choice by the traditional, national May 1 deadline.

"We're excited that American University is the first campus in the country to become a T-Mobile HotSpot," added Sims. "In an environment where people are seeking the latest information, it's a natural extension for T-Mobile to provide reliable and easy-to-use wireless broadband service to university visitors, enabling them to not only discover what they need but to also communicate with whomever they want."

On Campus with T-Mobile Hotspot: Teachers, Students, Staff and Alumni Get More/R/: American University Becomes  
First T-Mobile HotSpot Campus Business Wire April 16, 2004 Friday

T-Mobile operates the largest carrier-owned wireless broadband network in the country with more than 4,500 convenient locations that offer the T-Mobile HotSpot service such as Starbucks, Borders Books and Music, Kinko's, select airline clubs and lounges, and some of the nation's busiest airports.

"This is an important day for all of us at American University," said Don Myers, Vice President of Finance and Treasurer. "Our students want to understand -- and influence -- how the world works. The broad reach of the T-Mobile HotSpot service will enable them to meet their communication needs with ease and reliability."

Today's announcement extends the existing relationship between T-Mobile and American University. Students, faculty and staff are eligible to receive special rates on wireless voice and data plans through their affiliation with American University. Now, T-Mobile HotSpot service is also available with special rates, making T-Mobile the total mobile communications solution for the American University community. Students can now stay connected while searching for their books at Borders, putting the finishing touches on presentations at Kinko's or cramming for their mid-term exams at Starbucks.

About T-Mobile USA Inc.

Based in Bellevue, Wash., T-Mobile USA Inc. is a member of the T-Mobile International group, the mobile telecommunications subsidiary of Deutsche Telekom AG (NYSE:DT). T-Mobile operates the largest GSM/GPRS 1900 voice and data network in the country, reaching over 251 million people including roaming and other agreements. In addition, T-Mobile operates the largest carrier owned Wi-Fi (802.11b) wireless broadband network in the country, available in more than 4,500 public access locations including Starbucks coffeehouses, Borders Books and Music, Kinko's, airports and select American Airlines Admirals Clubs, Delta Air Lines Crown Rooms, United Airlines Red Carpet Clubs and US Airways Clubs. T-Mobile is committed to providing the best value in wireless service through its Get More(R) promise to provide customers with more minutes, more features and more service. For more information, visit the company Web site at [www.t-mobile.com](http://www.t-mobile.com).

About American University

Located in Washington, DC, American University ([www.american.edu](http://www.american.edu)) is a leader in global education, enrolling a diverse student body from throughout the U.S. and more than 150 countries and providing opportunities for academic excellence, public service, and internships in the nation's capital and around the world.

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URL: <http://www.businesswire.com>

LOAD-DATE: April 17, 2004



# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 18



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Native American Times (Tulsa, Oklahoma)

April 28, 2004 Wednesday

SECTION: Pg. 6 Vol. X No. 13 ISSN: 1542-4928

ACC-NO: 58893

LENGTH: 315 words

HEADLINE: Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP To Sponsor an Intern From American University's Washington Semester American Indian Program

BYLINE: R, Steven

BODY:

ABSTRACT

WASHINGTON, DC - Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP will be the first private entity to host an intern from American University's Washington Semester American Indian Program, the university announced today. The internship will begin this summer.

FULL TEXT

WASHINGTON, DC - Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP will be the first private entity to host an intern from American University's Washington Semester American Indian Program, the university announced today. The internship will begin this summer.

The Washington Semester American Indian Program's internship provides students with valuable work experience and an understanding of the interaction between the U.S. government and their own tribal governments. Students in the program have had the opportunity to intern at one of the many sponsoring governmental agencies, such as the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Health, and Human Services, Labor, Transportation, Treasury, and Veterans Affairs, and the Social Security Administration.

Washington Semester Associate Dean Meg Weekes says, "This is a very promising opportunity for WINS students. It will enable students interested in legal issues to explore fully the ways in which the legal system can help provide support and development to American Indian and Alaska Native communities."

In addition to their internships, students take classes at American University and participate in social and community events.

At the end of the summer, students will have earned six college credits: three for the internship and its related class and three for the substantive course, which covers such topics as tribal sovereignty, trust responsibilities, health and social welfare issues; and gaming and economic development concerns.

For more information, contact the WINS Program directly at 1-800-853-3076 (toll free) or 202-885-5934.

AU004617

Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP To Sponsor an Intern From American University's Washington Semester  
American Indian Program Native American Times (Tulsa, Oklahoma) April 28, 2004 Wednesday

Article copyright Oklahoma Indian Times, Inc.

LOAD-DATE: August 17, 2007

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 19



298 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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The Washington Times

September 15, 2004 Wednesday

SECTION: LIFE - HOME; Pg. B01

LENGTH: 1169 words

HEADLINE: At home in dorm

BYLINE: By Ann Geracimos, THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Imagination adds color, comfort to small spaces

Advice to college students on decorating dorm rooms comes from many sources in many forms, but invariably, the most authoritative word comes from siblings or upperclassmen who have learned from experience the triumphs and pitfalls of accommodating to tight spaces on a small budget.

The basic challenge is how to make a comfortable, functional and attractive environment in an area no larger on average than 10 feet by 15 feet.

Marymount University junior Emily Neifeld, an interior design major from Baltimore, put the legs of her bed on risers so she would have more storage room underneath it. She covered the brown linoleum floor with an off-white carpet piece, hung a small decorative cafe curtain above the window and bought three lamps to disguise the harsh overhead fluorescent light. A round lounge chair in one corner softens the square shape of a room no more than 11-by-13.

As a residence hall assistant, she is entitled to her own room, but she admits it also helps that her father is a kitchen designer.

"We're creative. We didn't get into college by being stupid," American University freshman Adi Vecchio said with a laugh, rising to the challenge on that campus's move-in day recently. She was pondering how three roommates could fit three wardrobes into two built-in closets: Should each woman get two-thirds of a closet, or do two roommates have to share one?

She was lucky to have an older sister who is a senior at a college in New Jersey and a mother who had overseen many such moves.

"If your colors don't match, it isn't the end of the world," Miss Vecchio volunteered when told that most professional decorators advise roommates to coordinate bedspread colors ahead of time.

As it happens, the three women had brought bedspreads in different shades of red that went well together, and, like most students, they planned on using posters to brighten any wall space not covered by furniture.

"You're not in Kansas anymore," was the timely reminder above the welcome/reception desk in AU's Hughes Hall - a lighthearted warning to new recruits not to expect all the comforts, and protections, of home.

AU004697

At home in dorm The Washington Times September 15, 2004 Wednesday

Indeed, signs elsewhere pointed up some of the negatives of residence hall living. "No pets. No drugs. No smoking. No candles. No alcohol. No visitors for longer than 3 days," read one such notice. Microwaves, electric coffee makers and other heating devices also are not allowed, except those supplied in the central common lounge.

Like most other area universities, AU supplies only the basics - bed, desk, chair, closet, mirror and window blinds.

Decor wasn't uppermost in the mind of freshman Hilary Mock, either. She arrived at AU's Anderson Hall from Cincinnati, Ohio, with parents Barbara and Larry Mock and a U-Haul van bringing, among many other things, a small fridge and two fans.

The most important essentials, says AU sophomore Dave Schneider, another Cincinnati native, are a sleeping bag and a comfortable cushioned chair. The sleeping bag is used as a pad under his bedsheets until it's brought out to accommodate overnight guests. The chair came from a Staples store. The only decorative element in the room was an out-sized statue of the Virgin Mary that he explained was a joke present for his Jewish roommate.

AU junior Mark Seaman from Williamsport, Pa., was more ambitious, as befitting a residence hall assistant who ranks a single room.

To brighten plain white cinder-block walls, he chose a red, white and blue theme that includes an American flag "to add color - and go along with AU's red and blue colors," plus a sofa covered in material with a red stripe pattern. A striped sheet covers the ceiling to dim the overhead fluorescent light - "the light is harsh and not good for reading." Throw pillows also help soften the scene.

Removable plastic hooks on the walls are useful for bath towels and for drying wet clothes, he says. He also added a vanity light, a desk light and a standing floor lamp. A plastic container under the bed stores clothes and other items.

"You can bring curtains to AU, but they have to be flame-retardant and conform with university policies," Mr. Seaman says. Rules are spelled out in detail in the AU Student Handbook & Planner published by the Office of Campus Life. Fire codes also restrict the use of halogen lamps.

"Take your time with it and make sure it is really you and what you like without trying to impress anybody," he advises about deciding on the decor, "because it is the one space on campus where you can be yourself."

Timothy Mister, a University of Maryland sophomore from Towson, Md., learned from an older brother who went to Swarthmore College. Mr. Mister also gives priority to owning a comfortable chair. A close second is finding room for compact discs, books and videos or CDs. He shares a room in a suite of six rooms in a residence that has a central common area.

Hannah Stern, a sophomore from Baltimore, calls the blue-patterned rug from the Ikea store nearby in College Park one of her best purchases because it covers up brown linoleum floors. Rubbermaid containers under the bed hold bed-and-bath linens.

Finding a place for shoes in her closet was a problem until she found a wire shoe rack that hangs over the closet bar. Better than a bedspread, she says, is a down comforter with a cover that can be washed, "because it is a lot easier to clean than a heavy bedspread or blanket when you spill something on it."

Katie Lyon, a junior from Ellicott City, Md., advises students to bring a drying rack on which to hang small items after a washing. Food storage can be a problem, and most portable refrigerators are too small to hold Brita filter pitchers, she warns.

She likes collapsible bucket chairs, which she says are handy for entertaining guests, and an egg-crate foam layer for making beds more comfortable.

Recognizing a burgeoning captive market in the number of new and returning students each year, both Ikea and the Container Store have donated time and services to helping students at area campuses develop solutions to the problem.

AU this year even sponsored vans to take students to the nearest Target store for last-minute purchases.

A model room illustrating what can be done to make a typical two-person space livable and attractive was designed and installed in the University of Maryland's Dorchester Hall by the Container Store to give prospective students a sense of what is possible.

At home in dorm The Washington Times September 15, 2004 Wednesday

Nearly everything on display is held up by special clips, tape or Velcro, including a vertically shaped hatrack and clock - all available at the store, of course. Ikca dubbed a fall press packet "The Freshman Fifteen" - the average weight gain in the first semester. It included a short-legged ironing board selling for \$3.99 among other portable low-cost accessories.

"One of the things we tell students is put on the bed everything you want to bring with you and then put two-thirds of it back," says Jan Davidson, associate director of the university's resident life office.

LOAD-DATE: November 9, 2004

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 20





19 of 156 DOCUMENTS

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**washingtonpost.com**

Washingtonpost.com

March 3, 2008 Monday 9:00 AM EST

SECTION: POLITICS

LENGTH: 397 words

HEADLINE: Obama Top Choice in American University Survey

BYLINE: Sakina Rangwala aand Liz Anderson, Special to washingtonpost.com, washingtonpost.com

HIGHLIGHT:

Sen. Barack Obama (D-Ill.) emerged as the leading candidate among 128 young people surveyed online by American University last month.

BODY:

Sen. Barack Obama (D-Ill.) emerged as the leading candidate among 128 young people surveyed online by American University last month.

The junior senator from Illinois received 71 percent of the vote among those who had voted or were planning to vote in a Democratic primary, while Sen. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.) received 12 percent of their primary votes. Among Republican primary voters surveyed, Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) received 41 percent of their votes, followed by Rep. Ron Paul (R-Tex.), a favorite among some young people, who garnered 18 percent of the respondents' votes; former Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney trailed with 15 percent and former Arkansas governor Mike Huckabee drew 10 percent of the respondents' votes.

When young voters in the survey were asked to volunteer the name the candidate they would vote for if the presidential election were held today, Obama came in first, with 54 percent of the respondents choosing him. Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) came in second place, with 19 percent of the respondents selecting him as their presidential candidate of choice. Approximately 10 percent of the respondents chose Sen. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.) as their presidential candidate. Reflecting national trends so far in voting by young people in primaries, Obama was the choice of both young men and young women in the AU online interviews, despite the fact that several of those surveyed said they admire Clinton as the first woman who could be elected president.

McCain's personal history as a war hero, along with his views and experience, were cited by a number of those surveyed as reasons why they would vote for him. Matt Grashoff, a senior at Allegheny College in Pennsylvania, said, "If Obama is the

**AU004645**

Obama Top Choice in American University Survey Washingtonpost.com March 3, 2008 Monday 9:00 AM EST

Democratic nominee, I will vote for him. If Clinton is the nominee, I will vote for McCain-not because I necessarily dislike Clinton, but more because I have a great deal of respect for McCain."

Sen. Obama's campaign message of "post-partisanship" appeared to be getting through to those young voters who said they support him. "We have a candidate who sees the world as we see it and embodies the ideals of our generation: unity and cooperation rather than partisan bickering, doing what is right for everyone instead of what is right for each of us individually," said Melanie Wong, a recent Northwestern University graduate who is planning to vote in Colorado.

LOAD-DATE: March 31, 2008

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 21



153 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

July 7, 2008 Monday  
Correction Appended  
Suburban Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B01

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 1146 words

HEADLINE: Law Students Rush to Meet Needs In Booming Field of Immigration

BYLINE: Karin Brulliard; Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Ann Kim made monthly trips this year to a Richmond area immigrant detention center, trying to free a mentally ill Honduran man. He ended up being deported, but Kim got something out of it: more experience in the burgeoning field of immigration law.

"Immigration is becoming more and more complex, and it's going against immigrants rather than for them," said Kim, 27, a second-generation Korean American who took the Honduran's case as part of her immigration law clinic at American University's Washington College of Law. "There's a great need for lawyers."

A subject that three decades ago was a secondary, technical field delegated to adjunct professors is booming at law schools nationwide. Elective immigration law courses taught by tenured specialists are filling lecture halls, immigration clinics are expanding and student groups devoted to the subject are mushrooming.

The momentum is partly driven by a high-profile, rancorous immigration debate. But it is also the result of an era of mass immigration that has fueled demand from foreigners and businesses seeking help navigating U.S. immigration statutes and has created a generation of law students intimately familiar with the issue, often because they are children of immigrants or immigrants themselves.

"Immigration is just one part of a much broader story about globalization, of movement of goods and movement of people and movement of ideas, and what used to be a backwater of the law has become mainstream," said T. Alexander Alcinikoff, dean of Georgetown University Law School, who co-authored the first major immigration law casebook in 1985. "This is certainly a very, very hot topic."

Unlike undergraduates, law students do not pick majors, so there are no statistics on the number studying immigration law. But professors say there is no question about the explosion in interest.

AU004694

Law Students Rush to Meet Needs In Booming Field of Immigration The Washington Post July 7, 2008 Monday  
Correction Appended

When AU created an immigration division within its well-known human rights clinic three years ago, administrators struggled to fill it; now, as many as 32 students vie each year for 16 slots. "We have to beat them away with a stick," said Richard Wilson, a professor. Two years ago, the school added two more sections of a basic immigration law course.

At least 50 law schools offer immigration clinics, which usually give students the chance to represent indigent immigrants who have no right to court-appointed lawyers. More sprout each year: This year, clinics have been launched at the University of La Verne and Southwestern Law School in Southern California, as well as at schools in areas that have seen recent influxes in immigration, such as Penn State and the University of Arkansas, where students circulated a petition in support of the idea.

Student teams can debate the finer points of the immigration code each year at the nation's first moot court competition, begun by New York University two years ago. The University of California at Davis started a second contest this year.

In the past three years, students at the University of Maryland, George Mason University and Harvard University have founded immigration law groups. At AU, an Immigrants' Rights Coalition formed by law students in 2005 has 50 members and has hosted a conference on a new visa category and panels of day laborers and refugees.

"We're a country of immigrants, and yet we're putting immigrants out," said the group's co-chairman, Amalia Greenberg, 29, who emigrated from Venezuela at age 6. "It's a continuation of the civil rights movement, and it feels like it's in our hands to do something about it."

Professors say the immigration law boom is part of a broader explosion of interest in human rights and international law, spurred by today's globally minded students. Immigration is by no means the hottest law school topic -- criminal law and litigation remain hugely popular, and environmental law is a new favorite.

And although practitioners' ranks are growing -- membership in the American Immigration Lawyers Association has nearly doubled since 2003, to more than 11,000, 15 percent of whom passed the bar exam within the past three years -- the majority of students in immigration law classes will not become immigration lawyers, professors said. Many students said they might specialize in another area and do pro bono immigration cases on the side.

But there is a growing realization, students and professors said, that policies on issues such as asylum and due process are evolving as never before, particularly since the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. A growing immigrant population also means that legal status often complicates what might have once been simple criminal or labor cases.

"It's not just that people think immigration is important, but they're seeing that it affects everything," said Hiroshi Motomura, an immigration law professor who will join UCLA in the fall.

Many students said their studies had underscored how thorny immigration is. Jennifer Khouri recently graduated from George Washington University Law School. As a student, she successfully argued at Arlington Immigration Court that an illegal immigrant from Colombia should be allowed to stay in the United States with her young son, a U.S. citizen. As proud as Khouri is of that victory, she is starting a job this fall as a U.S. Department of Justice attorney representing the government in immigration court.

"On both sides, the reaction is too emotional. . . . There's not enough actually looking at the numbers, empirical evidence about how immigrants are affecting the country," said Khouri, 27, the daughter of a Lebanese immigrant father and Cuban immigrant mother. "The reason I want to work for the government is because I want to push for the middle."

The topic's ultra-political nature frustrates some. Asha Allam, who recently took GW's immigration clinic, said the experience made her decide against the field because she thought the immigration system was unfair, in part because of documented disparities of approval and denial rates among immigration judges. Stalled federal immigration legislation also means lawyers can offer little aid to illegal immigrants, she said.

"Lawyers are telling a lot of their clients, 'There's nothing we can do for you right now,' " said Allam, 23, who plans to work in global trade in hopes that someday people will not have to migrate for opportunities. "That's not really legal advice," she said.

The challenges have only energized Karlie Dunsky, a GW law student. Unlike many of her peers, she had little experience with immigrants while growing up in Ohio. But she's set on a career in refugee and asylum law.

Law Students Rush to Meet Needs In Booming Field of Immigration The Washington Post July 7, 2008 Monday  
Correction Appended

"I'm going to have to get used to my clients' claims being denied, but the first one is always hard," said Dunsky, 24. But, she said, "what makes immigration so compelling is that it's a human issue. . . . It's not some vague entity that doesn't have a face. It really motivates you."

CORRECTION-DATE: July 9, 2008

CORRECTION:

A July 7 Metro article about student interest in immigration law incorrectly said that recent graduate Jennifer Khouri will represent the government in immigration court as a

Justice Department attorney. Khouri will represent the government in immigration cases at the U.S. appeals court level.

GRAPHIC: IMAGE; By Nikki Kahn -- The Washington Post; Demand in the immigration field has attracted law students like AU's Ann Kim.

IMAGE; Photos By Nikki Kahn -- The Washington Post; Ann Kim of American University's Washington College of Law meets with Sonia Quintanilla, a D.C. resident from El Salvador, at the school's law clinic.

IMAGE; Kim and Quintanilla hug. Students get case experience through the clinic.

LOAD-DATE: July 7, 2008

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 22



379 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2008 The Cincinnati Enquirer  
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The Cincinnati Enquirer (Ohio)

August 13, 2008 Wednesday  
Kentucky Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. 4C

LENGTH: 366 words

HEADLINE: Nick Clooney joins American University

BYLINE: Patrick Crowley [pcrowley@nky.com](mailto:pcrowley@nky.com)

BODY:

Ran for Congress in N.Ky. in 2004; ready to start new chapter  
[pcrowley@nky.com](mailto:pcrowley@nky.com)

Nick Clooney, a writer and television personality who ran for Congress in Northern Kentucky in 2004, has joined the faculty at American University in Washington, D.C.

Clooney, who lives in Augusta, an Ohio River town in Bracken County, will teach this fall as the university's School of Communication and Newseum distinguished journalist in residence. The appointment is part of a long-term partnership between the school and the Newseum, the news museum in Washington.

"Nick Clooney is a natural fit for AU's School of Communication," Larry Kirkman, dean of the school, said in a statement. "His professional experiences bridge all three of our academic divisions: journalism, public communication and film and media arts. Nick's appointment is an excellent example of how the School of Communication's longstanding partnership with the Newseum strengthens both of our institutions."

Clooney, a former Cincinnati Post columnist, will teach opinion writing. In the spring, he will teach "Films That Changed Us," based on his book "The Movies That Changed Us: Reflections on the Screen."

The book analyzes the significance of such iconic American films as "The Birth of a Nation," "The Jazz Singer," "Dr. Strangelove," "Stagecoach," "The Graduate," "Star Wars" and "Saving Private Ryan."

Clooney hosted programs on American Movie Classics from 1994 to 1999. He has written extensively about politics, film and Hollywood and hails from an entertainment family. His late sister, Rosemary, was a major film and recording star, and his son, George, is an Academy Award-winning actor and director.

"After a news career that stretches back to the Eisenhower administration, I'm looking forward to joining American University's School of Communication and the Newseum to work with a new generation of prospective journalists," Clooney said in the statement.

Clooney and his son teamed up on the documentary "A Journey to Darfur," which chronicled genocide and other problems in the war-torn African nation.

Clooney ran for Congress in 2004 as a Democrat and lost to Republican incumbent Geoff Davis in the 4th Congressional District race.

AU004615



Nick Clooney joins American University The Cincinnati Enquirer (Ohio) August 13, 2008 Wednesday Page 2

LOAD-DATE: August 15, 2008

**AU004616**

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 23



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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

September 12, 2008 Friday  
Regional Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B07

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 742 words

HEADLINE: Darrell Randall; Professor, Apartheid Foe

BYLINE: Patricia Sullivan; Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Darrell D. Randall, 92, a retired American University professor and former Methodist missionary who co-founded a conference center in South Africa that became a gathering spot for anti-apartheid activists in the 1940s and 1950s, died of pneumonia Aug. 10 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. He lived in Washington.

An expert on economic development in Asia and Africa, Dr. Randall joined American University in 1962 as the school's first tenured faculty member focusing on the problems of developing nations. He also started AU's first study-abroad program, said Louis Goodman, dean of the AU School of International Service.

"He was really a visionary kind of person," Goodman said. "He went to South Africa on a Methodist mission in the 1940s and had an appreciation of African nationalism that caused him to meet and engage with black South Africans at a time when the government was discouraging whites from meeting with nationalists."

Dr. Randall spent almost two decades in South Africa, co-founding the Wilgespruit Fellowship Center near Johannesburg in 1947, which held interracial conferences and was one of the first to nonviolently challenge apartheid by holding anti-apartheid gatherings.

As one of the few whites to dare violate the government's rules, he apparently escaped jail, said his brother Richard Randall of Custer, Wis., and his former graduate student Paul Hubers of Muskegon, Mich.

Dr. Randall taught at the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, where he taught Eduardo Mondlane, the late leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front and socialized with Walter Sisulu, a top anti-apartheid leader who was repeatedly imprisoned for his political activity. His work also brought him into contact with Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu, as well as the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in the United States.

AU004692

Darrell Randall; Professor, Apartheid Foe The Washington Post September 12, 2008 Friday

As a missionary and pacifist, Dr. Randall also traveled to North Africa, where he spent hours in discussions with Malcolm X and Libyan leader Moammar Gaddafi. According to his brother, in the early 1960s, Dr. Randall consulted for President John F. Kennedy (D) and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) before each traveled to Africa.

Nonprofit organizations, including Nonviolence International and several Christian groups, used his Washington home as temporary office space nearly until his death.

A native of Westlake, Neb., Darrell Donald Randall graduated from what is now Nebraska Wesleyan University in 1937 and received a master's degree in business administration from the University of Nebraska in 1939.

A conscientious objector in the civilian public service camp during World War II, he received a second master's degree, in international law and administration, from Columbia University in 1944, and a doctorate from the University of Chicago in international development planning in 1955.

In addition to teaching and founding the conference center in Africa, Dr. Randall was a field officer for the South African Institute of Race Relations.

After he returned from Africa, he worked at the United Nations as associate executive director of the Department of International Affairs for the National Council of Churches from 1958 to 1961. He then moved to Washington.

While teaching at AU, Dr. Randall continued to work on nonviolent conflict resolution through the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. He was the school's first director of the Washington International Semester Program and the director of its World Human Needs Institute, which sponsored international conferences on AU's campus.

His study-abroad program began AU's now-extensive foreign study program for students, although Dr. Randall did not officially start or run it, Goodman said.

With a booming voice, strong handshake and passionate advocacy for Third World development, "he was a one-man show," Goodman said. "He was so forceful in the way he did things that he didn't easily form alliances with others. . . . But his ideas were so good that others took them and worked with them."

Late in life, he and his first wife, Mildred Randall, were honored in South Africa for their work in the 1940s.

They were married 62 years. She died in 2006.

Survivors include his second wife, Marietta K. Randall of Washington; three children from his first marriage, Wallace Randall of Gaithersburg, Steven Randall of Catonsville and Newell Randall of Walkerton, Va.; a sister; a brother; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

GRAPHIC: IMAGE; Family Photo; Darrell Randall, with his first wife, Mildred, met such leaders as Nelson Mandela through his work. He also started AU's first study-abroad program

LOAD-DATE: September 12, 2008

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 24



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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

October 17, 2008 Friday  
Every Edition

SECTION: WEEKEND; Pg. WE26

DISTRIBUTION: Prince George's County

LENGTH: 454 words

HEADLINE: 1

BODY:

American University

4400 Massachusetts Ave. NW, 202-885-1000, <http://www.american.edu>

Four years ago the campus of American University in Northwest Washington was officially designated a public garden and arboretum by the American Public Garden Association. That should tell you something about the groundskeeping, but note the word "public" -- they want you to come see it. Wander the grounds, then grab a bench on the quad and watch the backpacks go by.

Academics

Senior citizens luck out big time at AU. Through the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, retirees can pay \$225 to take up to three peer-taught classes. There are no term papers or final exams, and you get access to the campus library and special lectures. Courses this semester include "The History of Modern China," "Aristotle: Ethics" and "No End in Sight: Iraq War Films." For more information, visit <http://www.olli-dc.org>.

The university also hosts plenty of academic and public affairs forums, especially through its School of International Service. On Oct. 27, for instance, Tanzanian Ambassador Ombeni Sefuc will be at the university to discuss his country's history and political development. For information on all university events, visit <http://www.american.edu/events>.

Arts

American University is home to the 130,000-square-foot Katzen Arts Center, which boasts a vibrant contemporary art gallery, plus performance space, film screenings, poetry readings and art lectures (almost all of them free). On Oct. 29, Israeli author David Grossman will be reading from his fictional works, including "Someone to Run With." On Nov. 6, New York-based painter Keith Mayerson will be discussing his work as part of an art department lecture series. On

AU004690

1 The Washington Post October 17, 2008 Friday

stage starting Thursday at AU's Greenberg Theatre -- located nearby at 4200 Wisconsin Ave. NW -- is the Jazz Age-set classic "Thoroughly Modern Millie" (tickets: \$5-\$15). For a listing of all events, visit <http://www.american.edu/cas/katzen>.

Athletics, Etc.

AU's men's basketball team was the Patriot League champion last year, so expect renewed enthusiasm at Bender Arena this year as fans wait to see if the Eagles can make a return trip to the NCAA tournament. The first home game is Nov. 17 against St. Francis University. To check out the full schedule for men's basketball and AU's 10 other sports, visit <http://aueagles.cstv.com>.

Also, if you live in the neighborhood and want the added motivation of working out with a bunch of college students, a number of community memberships to Jacobs Fitness Center are available. For more information visit <http://www.american.edu/jacobsfitness>.

While you're on campus: Show a little spirit by saying hello to the bronze eagle at the entrance to Bender Arena.

GRAPHIC: IMAGE; From Left: American University; By Tracy A. Woodward -- The Washington Post; Pr Newswire; By Phil Humnicky © 2007 For Georgetown University; By Lucas Jackson -- Reuters; By Greg R. Staley © Dr. And Mrs. William H. Pogue; A few sights on campus, from left: American's mascot, the eagle, sits near Bender Arena.

GMU's Cam Long is one of several Patriots to watch.

Clairvoyant Lisa Williams will appear at GWU's Lisner Auditorium.

Georgetown University opened its doors in 1789.

Terrence Howard will be a guest at Howard's homecoming.

The etching "Waiting" is on view at the University of Maryland's Driskell Center.

IMAGE

LOAD-DATE: October 17, 2008

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 25





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U.S. Newswire

February 24, 2009 Tuesday 11:51 AM EST

SECTION: NATIONAL EDITORS

LENGTH: 448 words

HEADLINE: The Newseum and American University Announce Spring 2009 Reel Journalism Series

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Feb. 24

BODY:

The Newseum, in partnership with American University's School of Communication, announced today the next two films in its popular series, Reel Journalism With Nick Clooney. The spring program will feature "The War Room" and "A Mighty Heart," which were chosen to highlight films that encourage discussion of the critical role and responsibilities of a free press in a democratic society.

(Logo: <http://www.newscom.com/cgi-bin/prnh/20080919/NEWSEUMLOGO>)

The series begins May 18 with "The War Room," a behind-the-scenes documentary of the 1992 Clinton presidential campaign. George Stephanopoulos, a former Clinton aide and now host of "This Week," will join Clooney to discuss the love-hate relationship between candidates and the press. As the Clinton campaign's senior political adviser and later White House communications director, Stephanopoulos will draw from his first-hand experiences and talk about life inside a political campaign.

On June 1, "A Mighty Heart," based on Mariane Pearl's 2003 memoir, will tell the story of Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl, who was kidnapped and murdered in Pakistan while investigating links between al-Qaida and the Pakistani intelligence service. Pearl's widow, Mariane, and Steve Stecklow, the last journalist to share a byline with the slain journalist, will sit down with Clooney to reflect on Pearl's life, death and the dangers journalists face in a post-9/11 world.

The announcement of the May and June films comes as Reel Journalism is set to screen the classic "Citizen Kane," the third film in the sold-out winter program. Veteran journalist Clooney, author of the book "The Movies That Changed Us: Reflections on the Screen," will continue his role as moderator and host of the spring films. Clooney, appointed Distinguished Journalist in Residence at American University's School of Communication, is teaching a course based on his book. The appointment is part of a long-term partnership between the school and the Newseum.

Film Schedule:

May 18, 2009, 7 p.m. - "The War Room" (1993); with special guest George Stephanopoulos

June 1, 2009, 7 p.m. - "A Mighty Heart" (2007); with special guests Mariane Pearl and Steve Stecklow

AU004613

The Newseum and American University Announce Spring 2009 Reel Journalism Series U.S. Newswire February 24,  
2009 Tuesday 11:51 AM EST

Tickets to Reel Journalism include all-day admission to the Newseum on the day of each film. Films are screened in the Newseum's state-of-the-art Walter and Leonore Annenberg Theater. Doors to the theater will open 30-minutes prior to the start of the 7 p.m. program. Tickets for each film are on sale now for \$25 each, and are available at the Newseum's admission desk or online at [newseum.org](http://newseum.org).

SOURCE Newseum

Contact: Tina Tate, +1-202-292-6313, or Jonathan Thompson, +1-202-292-6353. both of the Newseum

LOAD-DATE: February 25, 2009

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 26



135 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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The Washington Times

March 13, 2009 Friday

SECTION: SPORTS; C01

LENGTH: 607 words

HEADLINE: This season, American carries the flag

BYLINE: By Tom Knott, THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

So it has come down to this: Go, AU. No one envisioned this college basketball season.

Not Georgetown anyway.

The Hoyas opened the season in the Top 25 and closed with a thud against St. John's this week.

This was the same St. John's team that looked out of its element in a 29-point loss to Marquette the next day in the Big East tournament.

You could call the St. John's-Georgetown outcome an upset, except the Johnnies defeated the Hoyas the previous week.

At least the Hoyas qualified for their conference tournament, which is more than you can say for George Washington.

George Mason is courting an NIT bid after falling to Virginia Commonwealth in the Colonial Athletic Association final.

Howard is done.

Maryland is still reeling from Morgan State.

That leaves the D.C. region embracing the hoops powerhouse known as American University.

The Eagles meet the Holy Cross Crusaders in the Patriot League final Friday. ESPN's cameras will be at Bender Arena to show the mad postgame celebration, if it comes to that for the Eagles.

AU used to be a coach's training ground, from Tom Young to Gary Williams to Ed Tapscott.

Now it is seemingly the place to be.

Jeff Jones, in his ninth season at the Ward Circle campus, has coached the Eagles to their fifth Patriot League final in eight seasons. A victory Friday would send the Eagles back to the NCAA tournament after they made their first appearance last March.

It has been easy to overlook the basketball ascent of the Eagles, given the tournament success of local teams in this decade.

AU004688

This season, American carries the flag The Washington Times March 13, 2009 Friday

The Terps advanced to the Final Four in 2001 and won the national championship the next year. John Thompson III restored the luster to Georgetown's basketball program with a Sweet 16 appearance in 2006 and a Final Four appearance the next year. George Mason captured a nation's interest with its Final Four run in 2006.

The Eagles have been the other team until Friday, the footnote team that played in a one-bid conference and in front of crowds that sometimes could fit into a telephone booth.

Now the Eagles have our attention, if only because of attrition.

The school is becoming pretty good at this festive stuff. A pregame pep rally, with free food and music, is planned in the lobby of the arena. Face paint also will be provided to those fans in the mood to wear the red and blue colors of the school. Clawed Z. Eagle, the team mascot, will be on hand to whip the crowd into a frenzy. No word on whether AU's students plan to start fires and loot stores on Route 1 in College Park after the game.

The AU-Holy Cross game is in part what stokes the drama of March, when the little programs dare to dream and their students ape for the cameras, just as they do at Duke and North Carolina. There is no talk of being on the "bubble" in the Patriot League. It is win or go home.

Except for AU, the D.C. region is a basketball moonscape, devoid of cheerleaders, meaningful X's and O's and signs that read: "Hi, mom. Send Bailout."

It is a region of no-chance teams, the almost teams and the what-happened-to-them teams, plus the NBA basket case in Tony Cheng's neighborhood.

Tapscott, who cut his basketball teeth on Williams' bench at AU, is desperately trying to pull the Wizards back from their history-making march. The Wizards need four wins in their last 17 games to eclipse the 18-win haul of the 1961-62 Chicago Packers, the franchise's standard of ineptitude. A 4-13 finish would exceed the team's .231 winning percentage, crazy as that is.

So AU it is Friday, with Selection Sunday in two days.

We are all AU alums Friday.

The good news is the region has been absolved of sweating the seeds.

Now about those Caps...

LOAD-DATE: March 13, 2009

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 27



122 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

March 20, 2009 Friday  
Suburban Edition

SECTION: SPORTS; Pg. E01

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 786 words

HEADLINE: American Dream Dies in Second Half;  
Eagles Lose Their 14-Point Lead, First-Round Game to Villanova: Villanova 80, American 67

BYLINE: Steven Goff; Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: PHILADELPHIA, March 19

BODY:

American University's startling lead against Villanova grew to 10 points by halftime and 14 early in the second half of what was supposed to be another one-sided, NCAA tournament first-round game Thursday evening.

Garrison Carr was stroking three-pointers as part of a spectacular shooting display by the 14th-seeded Eagles, and AU's defense was thoroughly frustrating the third-seeded Wildcats. But like so many low seeds that can't maintain second-half leads against teams from power conferences, the Eagles faded in the final 10 minutes and dropped an 80-67 decision at sold-out Wachovia Center.

"It's a great feeling, but you've got to figure they are going to make a run," AU forward Brian Gilmore said. "You know it's coming. We tried to sustain our lead as long as possible, but as much as they were attacking, it made it awfully tough on us."

The Eagles (24-8) were done in by Silver Spring natives Dwayne Anderson and Dante Cunningham, who had 25 points apiece and combined to make 18 of 26 field goal attempts. After a scorching start, AU lost its shooting touch and was outscored 49-26 in the second half.

The Wildcats (27-7) made 26 of 29 free throws (24 of 26 in the second half) in ending the Eagles' winning streak at 13 and thwarting AU's attempt to upset a Big East opponent for the first time since shocking Patrick Ewing and Georgetown at Capital Centre in 1982-83.

"Villanova just wore us down -- it's as simple as that," Eagles Coach Jeff Jones said. "We just didn't have an answer."

AU004686

American Dream Dies in Second Half: Eagles Lose Their 14-Point Lead, First-Round Game to Villanova: Villanova 80, American 67 The Washington Post March 20, 2009 Friday

The final stretch of the game was eerily similar to AU's NCAA tournament debut last year in Birmingham, a 15-point loss to second-seeded Tennessee in which the Eagles trailed by one with about five minutes remaining before faltering offensively and letting a physically superior opponent score at will. Unlike that game, however, AU actually surged to a double-digit lead against the Wildcats and entertained thoughts of becoming just the 16th No. 14 seed to win a first-round game since 1985.

"In the end, we just had bigger, better, stronger athletes," Villanova Coach Jay Wright said. "But they were probably better prepared and executed a little bit better."

Carr, part of a seven-player senior class that led the Eagles to two tournament appearances after a 40-year absence, made six three-pointers and had 22 points but was sidelined by foul trouble when the Wildcats made their decisive run.

Senior point guard Derrick Mercer had 13 of his 17 points in the first half and Gilmore added 16 for AU, which made 2 of 16 three-pointers in the second half after hitting 8 of 15 before halftime.

Twenty minutes before tip-off, District Mayor Adrian M. Fenty, wearing the same blue AU jacket that he donned courtside at Bender Arena last Friday for the Patriot League final, led the cheers for the Eagles' supporters, estimated at almost 700.

As expected, most of the 20,000-plus in attendance supported Villanova, whose campus is about 20 miles away, but the Eagles made it feel like a true neutral site by staying close at the start and gradually building the lead in front of a stunned audience.

In a six-minute span, Carr made four straight three-pointers -- two on pull-ups in transition, one with a quick catch-and-shoot from the corner and another from straight on. The Eagles led by a point before scoring the final nine points of the half, capped by Gilmore's step-back three-pointer with 10 seconds left.

Anderson described AU's first half as "perfection," and Cunningham said it was "amazing."

Gilmore's drive and Mercer's scoop pushed the lead to 14 at the start of the second half, but Villanova's full-court and perimeter pressure sparked a 10-2 run. Carr hit two more three-pointers, becoming the Patriot League's career leader with 302, and Gilmore scored on a clever move, but the Eagles went scoreless on 11 consecutive possessions.

"Those open lanes we saw in the first half," Mercer said, "we didn't see in the second half."

Although the failure to penetrate became an issue, the Eagles were also missing badly on open shots -- a sign of fatigue -- and became sloppy with the ball.

In contrast, the Wildcats were increasingly effective penetrating the lane, drawing fouls and making free throws to cut the deficit to 55-53. Villanova star Scottie Reynolds, a Herndon High graduate who was held scoreless in the first half, tied it with a layup and, when Anderson fired in his fourth three-pointer with 6 minutes 21 seconds remaining en route to a career high in points, the Wildcats had the lead for good.

"We definitely knew they were going to make a run and we just had to be prepared for it," Mercer said. "I don't think we let up at all. But I definitely don't think we felt like we had them on the ropes."

GRAPHIC: IMAGE: By Preston Keres -- The Washington Post; American's Derrick Mercer (3) is comforted by Jordan Nichols as the final seconds in the Eagles' season tick away.

IMAGE

IMAGE: By Preston Keres -- The Washington Post; American's Derrick Mercer, center, tries to secure a loose ball. Mercer scored 13 of his 17 points in the first half, when the Eagles raced to a 10-point lead.

LOAD-DATE: March 20, 2009



# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 28



265 of 820 DOCUMENTS

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## WASHINGTON BUSINESS JOURNAL

Washington Business Journal (Washington DC)

June 22, 2009 Monday

LENGTH: 236 words

HEADLINE: American University offers tuition assistance to veterans

BYLINE: Marc Leh

BODY:

American University has joined two other D.C. universities by offering free or reduced tuition to post-9/11 military veterans as part of a program run by the Department of Veteran Affairs.

The Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008 allows universities to enter into an agreement with Veterans Affairs to share tuition expenses.

Georgetown University and The George Washington University also participate in the program.

Tuition sharing begins when expenses exceed the highest public in-state tuition rate. The university can contribute up to 50 percent of those expenses with Veterans Affairs matching every dollar the college provides.

As a participating school, American University will devote financial resources towards admitted post-9/11 veterans as undergraduate, graduate and law students.

Undergraduate veterans who qualify for funding may receive up to \$13,750 per year for four years. Graduate students receive up to \$8,900 per year for three years, and veterans attending American University's Washington College of Law receive up to \$10,210 per year for three years.

At each level, the Veterans Affairs Department will match any funding provided by American, enabling many veterans to attend the university tuition free.

The Yellow Ribbon Program will begin with the 2009-2010 academic year, and is expected to grow from serving 18 veterans at AU in its first year, to 40 veterans after four years.

LOAD-DATE: June 22, 2009

AU004612

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 29



262 of 820 DOCUMENTS

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October 11, 2009 Sunday  
Correction Appended

SECTION: A, NATION; Pg. 2

LENGTH: 658 words

HEADLINE: Dalai Lama ends D.C. visit;  
American University speech caps meetings-packed trip

BYLINE: By Julia Duin THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

The Dalai Lama capped off a five-day visit to Washington on Saturday by offering a 75-minute lecture on the basics of Buddhism to 4,300 people at American University, then dropping by a prominent synagogue for the last day of the Jewish holiday of Sukkot.

As the unofficial leader of the world's 376 million Buddhists, the Dalai Lama lectured on "Finding Wisdom in the Modern World" in the university's Bender Arena. The hall was draped with Tibetan prayer flags and women's volleyball banners.

The practice of Buddhism is a years-long effort, he said, in cultivating the mental qualities of "mindfulness, heedfulness and introspection. ... One has to constantly cultivate the right view and internalize it so it will manifest in right action."

After a speech filled with references to Buddhist metaphysics, he encouraged the audience to "imagine making a prostration to the Buddha." He then cut his translator short to encourage Christians and Muslims in the audience to visualize "Jesus Christ, the Trinity or ... Muhammad" in following the dictates of their own faith.

He also let slip that on Tuesday he had visited the grave of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery, an experience that he called "very moving." Several Kennedy family members were present Saturday, according to Kate Saunders of the International Campaign for Tibet.

His week here, which was packed with visits with Chinese-Americans, congressional aides, a closed meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and with the State Department's special coordinator for Tibetan issues, ended with a lunch Saturday at the home of Sen. Dianne Feinstein, California Democrat.

From there he went to Adas Israel, a synagogue in Northwest Washington, which had constructed a "sukkah" or tent-like dwelling just outside the temple in honor of the Jewish holiday of Sukkot.

Its rabbi, Gil Steinlauf, told the Buddhist leader about the sukkah, while children sang Hebrew welcoming songs. About 350 members of the congregation were there, according to Steve Rabinowitz, a congregant who helped manage press relations for the Dalai Lama's Washington visit.

Dalai Lama ends D.C. visit; American University speech caps meetings-packed trip The Washington Times October 11, 2009 Sunday Correction Appended

The Dalai Lama told the crowd he had "a lot to learn from the Jews" and their ability to survive in a diaspora. For the past 50 years, the Dalai Lama has been based outside of Tibet because of the Chinese invasion of his country. Once inside the synagogue, he spoke to a private meeting of about 400 local Tibetan exiles.

Although President Obama declined to meet with the Dalai Lama because of his upcoming visit to China next month, the Buddhist leader sent him a letter of congratulations Friday for winning the Nobel Peace Prize. The Dalai Lama was awarded the same prize in 1989.

Ms. Saunders said plans are to have the Dalai Lama return to Washington in December to meet with President Obama.

The bulk of the Dalai Lama's speech was a lecture on the Buddhist concept of self, interspersed with prayers chanted by one of about 60 red, orange and brown-robed monks seated with him on a large stage.

"Buddhism denies the existence of a soul, or atman," he began, speaking partly in English and partly in Tibetan with translations furnished by his longtime interpreter Geshe Thupten Jinpa. "The notion of a self is not only false but a form of distortion."

At one point, evoking laughter from the audience by putting a red eye-shade on his head, he said the nonexistence of an independent, unchanging and eternal identity at the core of an individual was central to Buddhism and to those wish to practice it.

He compared this to the God of Christianity and the Brahman of Hinduism, who bring into existence individuals who gain a "self" upon creation. But it is human selfishness that causes all manner of evil, he said, thus Buddhists do not believe in a created soul.

"The Buddhist answer," he added, "is there is no beginning, no end," he said. "The Buddhist idea of no soul is 'the antidote to reducing self-centeredness.' "

CORRECTION-DATE: October 13, 2009

CORRECTION:

Due to an editing error, a statement in Sunday's editions attributed to Kate Saunders of the International Campaign for Tibet incorrectly said when members of the Kennedy family were with the Dalai Lama. The Kennedys and the Tibetan religious leader were at the grave of the late Sen. Edward M. Kennedy on Tuesday.

GRAPHIC: [Photograph by Mary F. Calvert / The Washington Times] The Dalai Lama lectures on finding wisdom in the modern world Saturday at American University, where the Buddhist leader wrapped up a five-day visit to the nation's capital that included a flurry of meetings, though President Obama declined a meeting.

LOAD-DATE: October 11, 2009

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 30



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The Washington Post

December 5, 2009 Saturday  
Suburban Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B01

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 1062 words

HEADLINE: Colleges see surge in early acceptance applications;  
Shaky economy, peace of mind and more favorable admissions rates cited

BYLINE: Daniel de Vise

BODY:

Selective colleges in the D.C. region are reporting double-digit increases in early decision applications, signaling that the schools and their prospective freshmen are eager to commit now and forgo the uncertainties of the spring admission cycle.

Early decision is a tool used by competitive colleges to fill part of their freshman class months ahead of schedule. Colleges get firm commitments. Students get peace of mind and, usually, a more favorable acceptance rate, if they are willing to drop their applications to other schools after accepting an early offer of admission. Acceptance rates are generally higher for early decision applicants because they are more appealing to colleges, among other factors, officials said.

Schools that offer early decision have seen applications rise steadily for most of the decade. But at several local institutions, this year's numbers are off the charts.

American University received 591 applications by its Nov. 15 deadline for early decision, a 46 percent increase from last year.

George Washington University collected more than 1,600 early decision applications by Nov. 10, the first of two early decision deadlines, an increase of 24 percent in one year and 70 percent over two years.

Early decision applications are up 15 percent, to 1,094, at the College of William and Mary in Virginia and by 10 percent, to 1,155, at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Applications for the regular admissions cycle are typically due in January.

The burgeoning interest in early decision is not limited to students. College admissions officers also are taking a greater interest, according to school officials and higher education analysts.

AU004683

Colleges see surge in early acceptance applications; Shaky economy, peace of mind and more favorable admissions rates cited The Washington Post December 5, 2009 Saturday

Some colleges are promoting early decision in recruitment literature and events. In a shaky economy, they are eager to broaden a pool of applicants devoted to the schools and certain to attend.

"You have a core of students who are very, very enthusiastic about the college, and who are more engaged in the college, for whom that institution is the first choice," said Sharon Alston, executive director for enrollment management at AU.

AU increased its regional recruitment events this year and emphasized the advantages of applying early. The school sweetened the deal by making the SAT and ACT admissions tests optional for this year's early decision applicants, an experiment designed to diversify the pool.

A large number of early decision applicants "takes some of the uncertainty off the table" for a college, said Eric J. Furda, dean of admissions at the University of Pennsylvania, another prestigious school that expects an increase in early applications. Penn officials have been "very focused on increasing that pool," he said.

Nellie Beckett, a senior in the Communication Arts Program at Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring, decided to apply early to Smith College after a campus visit this fall. She followed a chorus of advice -- from classmates, her guidance counselors and people she met at Smith -- to apply now if she were sure she wanted to go. She'll have an answer Dec. 15.

"Every college in their brochure -- Smith included -- said that if you want to increase your chances of getting in, and you think it's the school for you, you should apply early," she said. "It's such a relief to know that in two weeks I will, I hope, be done with this entire process and can get on with my senior year."

Students who apply early lose the chance to choose among multiple financial aid offers from competing colleges, a counterintuitive move in a recession.

But admissions experts say economic instability might be motivating families to seek a little certainty. Students who get into college early avoid months of stressful waiting.

There are other intriguing theories for the rise in applications. One is the Obama factor: The schools with the largest bumps in early decision activity are near the White House. They might be seeing the beginning of a banner admissions year, the first since the new administration arrived.

"Washington, D.C., is a very popular city these days," said Terry W. Hartle, senior vice president for government and public affairs at the American Council on Education, a District nonprofit group that represents college leaders.

Families also might be responding to the steady tightening in admissions rates at the nation's most selective schools, a trend that is placing schools such as William and Mary and Hopkins increasingly out of reach.

Applicants "are doing this on their own," said John Latting, dean of undergraduate admissions at Hopkins, a school that did not promote early decision this year. He said many families are doing a college search on "an accelerating timeline," which "makes them more likely to have a first choice by Nov. 1 than families used to be."

An analysis by U.S. News & World Report this fall found that the acceptance rate at GWU for early applicants is nearly double that of all applicants, 67 percent vs. 37 percent. At William and Mary, the rate is 54 percent, compared with 34 percent overall; at AU, it's 75 percent, compared with 53 percent overall.

Not long ago, early decision seemed to be in decline. Three of the nation's most selective and influential schools, Harvard, Princeton and the University of Virginia, abolished early admission three years ago amid concern that the process unfairly narrowed applicants' options and favored the rich.

But the share of colleges offering early decision hasn't dropped significantly. A survey by the National Association for College Admission Counseling found that 17 percent of schools offered early decision last year, compared with 18 percent in 2006. About 20 percent of colleges offered a variant called early action, which is not binding and leaves students free to enroll elsewhere.

Two local universities with early action plans, Georgetown and Howard, reported negligible changes in applications this year.

Anecdotal evidence suggests a strong year for early decision applications nationwide. Applicants increased by 33 percent at Duke University, according to the Chronicle student newspaper, and by 3 percent at Dartmouth College, according to a college release. The online publication InsideHigherEd reports that early decision is up at Grinnell College,



Colleges see surge in early acceptance applications; Shaky economy, peace of mind and more favorable admissions rates cited The Washington Post December 5, 2009 Saturday

Stanford University, New York University, Pomona College and Smith and that a comparative few expect modest declines.

LOAD-DATE: December 5, 2009

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 31



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**The Washington Post**  
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The Washington Post

March 4, 2010 Thursday  
Met 2 Edition

SECTION: SPORTS; Pg. D06

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 482 words

HEADLINE: AU bends, but refuses to break

BYLINE: Steven Goff

BODY:

With a 10-point margin and a little more than a minute remaining, American University was safely on its way to another first-round victory in the Patriot League tournament and Navy was headed toward its ninth consecutive early dismissal.

Except the Eagles stopped making free throws. And the Midshipmen rediscovered their shooting touch. And when AU's Daniel Munoz missed a free throw with 6.2 seconds left, Navy had a chance to win or force overtime.

With no timeouts remaining, Romeo Garcia rushed the ball upcourt but hurried a shot, missing from 30-plus feet and allowing the fourth-seeded Eagles to escape with a 62-60 victory at Bender Arena.

"We kind of limped down the stretch," AU Coach Jeff Jones said. "It was enough."

Barely. The Eagles (11-19) were 5 of 15 from the line in the last three minutes, including 3 of 10 in the last 65 seconds, and committed two back-court turnovers.

Sophomore Stephen Lumpkins scored a career-high 29 points and equaled his career best in rebounds with 15 for his fifth double-double in six games. But his shaky free throw shooting (9 of 15) kept the fifth-seeded Midshipmen (13-17) in the game. Trailing by three, they twice missed layups. Nonetheless, Garcia's three-pointer with 7.1 seconds left cut the deficit to one, and after Munoz made 1 of 2 free throws, Garcia shot prematurely and missed well short.

"I still think we had two more dribbles left in us," said Midshipmen Coach Billy Lange, whose team has not won a tournament game since the 2000-01 semifinals.

Nonetheless, it was "great fury by our players. They missed some free throws too, which helped us. We needed a little bit of help when we were down that many points with a little bit of time left."

AU004681

AU bends, but refuses to break The Washington Post March 4, 2010 Thursday

In beating the Midshipmen for the fifth straight time, the Eagles advanced to play at top-seeded Lehigh (20-10) on Sunday night. AU, the two-time defending champion, has not lost a first-round game since joining the league in 2001-02.

Senior Chris Harris, the league's leading scorer, had 20 points and sophomore Jordan Sugars added 13 points and nine rebounds for the Midshipmen, whose past three tournament losses have been by a total of eight points.

Navy was 11 of 33 on three-pointers, 8 of 18 on two-pointers. The Eagles had a 41-28 rebounding advantage.

Vlad Moldoveanu, AU's top scorer, shot 2 of 13 and finished with eight points. An 81 percent shooter, he was 2 of 5 from the line in the last two minutes.

"As soon as we started going to the free throw line, I thought we had it," he said. "Usually we knock them down."

It was the second tense finish between the teams in a week. Last Wednesday in Annapolis, the Eagles went the length of the court for the tying basket with 1.5 seconds left in the first overtime and ended up winning in the second extra period.

In the other semifinal, seventh-seeded Holy Cross, which upset No. 2 Bucknell, will visit third-seeded Lafayette on Sunday.

GRAPHIC: IMAGE; Joel Richardson For The Washington Post; Stephen Lumpkins helps lift the Eagles into the Patriot League tournament semifinals with a career-high 29 points Wednesday.

LOAD-DATE: March 4, 2010

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 32



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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

March 23, 2010 Tuesday  
Suburban Edition

SECTION: METRO: Pg. B01

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 1032 words

HEADLINE: Bridging a class divide;  
AU students teach English to Spanish-speaking workers on campus

BYLINE: Daniel de Vise

BODY:

In Honduras, Ana Carolina Ebanks was a public defender. But when she immigrated to the United States six years ago, the career did not come with her. Today, she has a job on the campus of American University, a short walk from its law school. She works in the student dining hall, making burritos.

"You know, when you come to this country, it's impossible," she said. "You can't work in your career. It's frustrating. I'm frustrated."

But now Ebanks has help in her bid to resume her law career. Through a program called Community Learners Advancing in Spanish and English, or CLASE, AU students are teaching English to the workers who clean their dorm rooms and cook their meals. Students meet the employees where they work, or in dorm lounges and conference rooms, to eat, drink and conjugate.

AU students began tutoring workers several years ago in a modest, student-run initiative on a campus known for embracing public service. The sporadic effort was revived in the 2008-09 academic year and given a formal name. In the fall, a pair of sophomores took it over and made it permanent under the university's Latino and American Student Organization. This year, the endeavor expanded from a few dozen participants to 100, with roughly equal numbers of tutors and workers.

The students hope to do more than teach English. They aim to bridge the gap in language, culture and socioeconomic status that separates students from workers. In a sense, CLASE is about class.

"Some of them have worked here for 20 years, and they've never spoken to an AU student. They're completely invisible," said Julia Young, 19, an international studies major from Dayton, Ohio, who leads the tutoring program with classmate Melissa Mahfouz, 20.

AU004678

Bridging a class divide; AU students teach English to Spanish-speaking workers on campus The Washington Post  
March 23, 2010 Tuesday

### Breaking down walls

Ebanks has trouble recounting her trajectory from lawyer to cook without tears. She came to the United States in 2004 more educated than many Americans. She picked up some English on the street and from TV but was unable to find time for formal study. Until recently, she worked from 5 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. daily in the bakery at a Whole Foods store near the AU campus and from 3 to 10 p.m. in the campus dining hall, commuting from Montgomery Village.

"People ask you about your experience," she said. "What can you do? What can you say? 'I work for a bakery. I work in housecleaning.'"

One day last fall, a student approached her in the food line and asked whether she wanted to learn English, the language of success for U.S. immigrants. She said yes.

"Contributed. Contribut-ED. ED," Mahfouz, a sophomore from Stafford, said as she worked with Ebanks at a dry-erase board on a recent morning. "Recuerde," she said. Remember.

The tutors, flush with youthful idealism, hope to transform the relationship between 11,000 mostly white, privileged AU students and the mostly Spanish-speaking, unassimilated workers who clean and cook for them, a hierarchy reflected in many workplaces and on many college campuses.

Students at AU often behave as if the workers don't exist, Young said. When they are noticed, they are sometimes scorned. Recently, some students complained about workers eating in residence hall lounges.

"We need to relate to them, and we need to understand where they're coming from," Young said.

### Building confidence

The first few tutoring sessions can be awkward. Some of the workers have never tried to speak English in public, and most are uncomfortable sitting down as equals with the students they serve.

Every session starts with a meal -- one the worker has not prepared. "That is fundamental to starting the relationship," said Paul Hodun, a senior from Long Island, N.Y. "It breaks the disconnect between the worker and the student."

Over time, the pairs can become friends. "Melissa and I have been invited to weddings and parties and baptisms," Young said. Some workers have children the same age as their tutors.

Through the work, the tutors and the tutored gain confidence. Students strike up conversations with workers, and workers "are less intimidated by the students" than before they knew some of them by name, Mahfouz said.

One cafeteria worker, a 25-year-old Rockville woman, said she is on her third student tutor and growing more comfortable speaking English on campus. "Before, I could understand; I couldn't speak very well," she said. Now, she said, "I talk with many students."

The woman, a recent Salvadoran immigrant, spoke on condition of anonymity. Although emboldened by their tutoring, many workers are embarrassed about being tutored.

### Looking to expand

Last year, the program caught the eye of a District nonprofit group, Students Serve. The organization, founded by Angela Perkey, a 2008 graduate of the College of William and Mary, "gives money to college students so they can make a difference in communities," she said.

Perkey liked that the AU students had found a group in need right under their noses. "These students are working with literally the people who are cleaning their bathrooms," she said.

She also said she appreciated that the lessons fit the workers' schedules. Immigrants often postpone formal English study because institutional classes are offered during work hours or at places they cannot easily reach, she said.

Perkey's organization gave CLASE its first grant: \$300, enough to buy textbooks and reading glasses. "That's all the money we need," Young said. "We're used to zero." The tutors have submitted a budget request to AU for \$15,000 in operating funds for next year.

Young said the money would fund formal training for tutors and pay for more instructional materials, reading glasses and group gatherings.

Bridging a class divide: AU students teach English to Spanish-speaking workers on campus The Washington Post  
March 23, 2010 Tuesday

By then, Ebanks said, she hopes to be taking classes at the AU law school toward the master's degree that could allow her to practice in the United States. First, she must pass the school's English proficiency test at the end of the month. If she fails, she will miss the application deadline for the fall term, and law will have to wait another year.

"You do what you have to do," she said. "There's no choice. You have to work."

As their hour-long tutoring session draws to a close, Ebanks and Mahfouz kiss on the cheek: "Ciao, Carolina. Le vaya bien."

Then it is back to making burritos.

GRAPHIC: IMAGE; Photos By Dayna Smith For The Washington Post; American University student Melissa Mahfouz, left, helps Ana Carolina Ebanks, who works in the student dining hall, learn English.

IMAGE: Ebanks practices writing in CLASE, Community Learners Advancing in Spanish and English.

IMAGE: Dayna Smith For The Washington Post; Ana Carolina Ebanks, who was a public defender in Honduras, learns English from Melissa Mahfouz.

LOAD-DATE: March 23, 2010



# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 33



105 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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The Washington Post

May 2, 2010 Sunday  
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HEADLINE: A Dreamer's Run His marathon time was disappointing. But what if this middle-age trudger got top-notch training?

BYLINE: Lenny Bernstein

BODY:

Elite distance runners tend to come in two shapes: tall and impossibly lean; and tiny wisps who seem to float over the ground, barely touching it.

The first thing I notice is that Matt Centrowitz -- coach of the American University track team, two-time Olympian, four-time national champion in the 5000-meter run -- is neither. He is a bulldog beneath his buzz cut, and broad-shouldered at perhaps 6 feet tall. He fills the tiny AU office where I have come for his help, for an intervention in my midlife running crisis. I know he can deliver. He is, by reputation, an old-school track coach -- the blunt, profane, alpha male of a highly successful athletic program. Centrowitz's athletes regularly defeat bigger, better-funded schools.

My proposition: Would he be willing to train me, a back-of-the-pack schlepper, for an upcoming marathon, to help me write about the value of coaching?

Centrowitz, 55, looks me over dubiously. At 5-11, I am 206 pounds after an autumn spent too often in my recliner, and it shows. He has no idea how committed I am. My performance, good or bad, would reflect on him. But he says exactly what I want to hear.

"The mind controls the body," he tells me in a thick Bronx accent unaltered by his years running for the University of Oregon or his career at AU. "That's the words we're going to live by." That's how his coach at New York City's famed Power Memorial High School trained him, and it is what I want him to teach me.

It is Dec. 8, and Washington's National Marathon is March 20. The 14 weeks we have are not enough for thorough training, he says. But he is confident he can help me improve my time if I dedicate myself to the task. Then I make the mistake of saying that the National Marathon is not as scenic a course as its more famous Washington cousin, the Marine Corps Marathon.

AU004672

A Dreamer's Run His marathon time was disappointing. But what if this middle-age trudge got top-notch training? The Washington Post May 2, 2010 Sunday

"It's 26 miles," Centrowitz barks. "... We're not gonna be concerned about scenery. You gotta be ready for war."

Got it, coach.

At some point, most recreational athletes wonder: How good could I be if I had what the pros have? My own coach. Superior physical training. Top-of-the-line equipment. Minions to pour Gatorade directly into my mouth. Of course, we know the score. The most talented athletes are reliably identified as early as middle school and channeled to elite programs where, justifiably, they receive the best of everything.

But what if the worst athletes had the best coaches? How much is performance a matter of ability, and how much can be taught? Apparently, there is no good academic research on coached vs. uncoached runners, but experts everywhere say coaching works. It works for top runners, and it works for people like me, with few fast-twitch muscle fibers in our genetic tapestries.

"In most endeavors, people have realized that professional help is the shortcut to success," says noted online running coach Greg McMillan. "When you're trying to go beyond yourself, trying to do something you haven't done before, it's nice to have a partner."

At 51, I have trained for seven marathons in five years -- with friends, with a charity, with a local running group led by two excellent coaches, with an online program. My results range from acceptable to disappointing to disastrous. My personal best, 4:33 in Chicago last October, placed me in the bottom 40 percent of the 50-to-54 age group. Perhaps this is the limit of my capabilities. But I have always felt I could do better.

For a kid who topped out athletically in rec league basketball, running is the perfect middle-age obsession. The only result that matters is beating my own previous performance. Other than the weather and terrain, most elements are within my control. When the way forward at work is murky, when my marriage hits a bump, when I can't make middle school any better for my daughter, there is always the clarity of running. It is precise, definable, measurable. It boils down to seconds and minutes and miles, and there is a finish line at the end of each race. All I need is a pair of good running shoes and a lot of willpower.

Or so I've always heard. This time, however, I've decided to improve my odds by engaging a physical trainer, a nutritionist and my own running coach.

Two hours after meeting Centrowitz, I am in a Starbucks in Chevy Chase with Helen Beven, an elite masters road racer who specializes in physical training for runners. The contrast with Centrowitz could not be more striking. Beven, 44, is friendly but mild of temperament, more reserved. She has an upper body sheathed in ropey, well-defined muscle. She looks like a runner.

She takes stock of me the same way Centrowitz did. She explains how a stronger body, from shoulders to calves, will help me run faster and delay fatigue. It is advice I've read a thousand times; I've even written it in a fitness column I do for The Washington Post. I've just never tried it myself.

I ask how tough her regimen will be. "We'll try not to hurt you," she says, "too much."

Eight days later, it is quickly evident that nothing in my years of plodding straight ahead has prepared me for Beven's assault on my weak and flabby core. The warm-up is not too taxing, but then she has me squat to the floor and leap to touch the ceiling 20 times. I run up and down a small step with weights in my hands. I drop to the floor and try to hold the plank position, a push-up pose with my weight on my forearms. Fat drops of sweat splatter on the black mat below my face, like the leading edge of a summer thunderstorm. Three times during the session, I lurch out the door into the freezing air, my head spinning, certain I am about to vomit. Beven trails me each time, making no attempt to hide her alarm. "I don't think I've ever actually made anyone throw up yet," she says as I hang over a railing outside the Sweat Shop in Kensington, where we are working out.

The next two weeks are not as bad. I am now merely lightheaded during some of the exercises. To improve my balance, Beven puts me through a series of lunges and squats, sometimes done with weights, with my feet on a half-ball, a rounded platform that forces my core muscles to engage and keep me upright. I fall off repeatedly. To boost the explosiveness in my legs, I also start lifting weights. Over the coming weeks, I will do leg presses, leg extensions and hamstring curls, along with triceps dips, bench presses and other upper-body work.

A Dreamer's Run His marathon time was disappointing. But what if this middle-age trudge got top-notch training? The Washington Post May 2, 2010 Sunday

Today, for the first time, Beven feels comfortable enough to bring up the subject of my weight. "You would do better if you lost a little, well, um ...," she says in her British accent. She gestures around her own taut middle but can't bring herself to say the words.

"Fat?" I ask. "Blubber?" We both laugh. But research shows that each pound lost saves about two seconds per mile over the course of a marathon.

A week later, I am on the phone with Centrowitz, setting up our first track workout on Jan. 12. It is intimidating to be evaluated by a runner who once covered 3.1 miles in 13:12, setting a U.S. record. He still holds the New York State high school mark in the mile, at 4:02 set in 1973.

"How is the rest of your training going?" he asks.

"Really good. The physical trainer is beating the crap out of me."

"Now, listen," he says. "You're a runner. We only have 10 weeks here. I don't want you to become Hercules."

"Oh, it's not bulk. It's all core stuff."

"Yeah, but you're old and fat. I don't need you leaving all your energy in the gym."

"I hear you," I say, laughing. "I'll be careful." I decide not to tell him that I'll be taking speed skating lessons that Sunday for an upcoming fitness column.

Distance running, as practiced by people such as Centrowitz in his prime, is about staving off pain. Think of an Olympic distance final as a handful of genetically blessed, superbly trained athletes who agree to stick their hands in a flame. The person who can hold out longest usually wins. In 1976, at 22, Centrowitz made the U.S. Olympic team in the 1500-meter run but was eliminated in an early heat. In 1980, he won the U.S. Olympic trials in the 5000. But the United States boycotted the Moscow Olympics, and Centrowitz never got his shot at the gold.

This morning, he stands bare-headed in the 12-degree wind chill, cloaked in a blue AU parka, stopwatch in hand as I circle the track, desperately trying to show I'm up to this task. He keeps yelling at me to slow down. The irony of this is not lost on me. I am confident Centrowitz has not seen anyone move this slowly on his track in a very long time.

He wants me to run 800 meters in 4:30, but I finish in 3:57. (A good high school runner would cover the same distance in half the time.) I don't know how he'll react until he says: That's what beginners do. They overcompensate.

Until today, I have been running on my own. Instead of mileage, the focus of most distance programs, Centrowitz measures time spent running. He wants to get my heart rate up. He has told me to run at least 40 minutes four times a week, and once for at least two hours on the weekend, to build stamina.

Track workouts are designed to increase speed and teach me to hold a pace. I have tried to do them on my own during previous programs. But it's not the same as having Centrowitz or Assistant Coach Bridget Bowers calling out my times each 400 meters. Centrowitz believes that completing a successful marathon is about finding the perfect pace and running it, with little variation, for the entire 26.2 miles. He calls it "locking on."

After a few weeks of training, I can hit my targets regularly, often within a few seconds. Centrowitz appears impressed; he says this is not an easy skill to pick up. "You're an animal," he yells. A tortoise, perhaps.

I have been hoping he would beat me up a little, wrench improvement from me the way he does with his AU athletes. But amid the pounding from Beven, I conclude to my relief that the coach is coddling me, carefully pushing the speed and distance to protect me from injury, and he does it instinctively. He notices everything -- from the way I use my arms while running to the amount of time I spend cooling down.

In coming weeks, the 800s will become miles, the miles will become two-kilometer runs. I am occasionally on the AU track for more than two hours, running more than 10 miles total.

At the seven-week midpoint of my training with Beven, I can do "traveling planks" -- a cross between a pushup and a plank -- for 60 seconds. My abdominal muscles are much stronger, and Beven has me doing sit-ups with an 10-pound medicine ball, twisting my trunk to strain my obliques.

I am now jumping on and off a foot-high weight-lifting bench, closing in on 25 leaps in 60 seconds. It is play for a child, exhausting for an adult. When Beven does it, even with an injured knee, there is absolute silence. When I land, it sounds like a safe falling out a window.

A Dreamer's Run His marathon time was disappointing. But what if this middle-age trudger got top-notch training? The Washington Post May 2, 2010 Sunday

My weight remains stubbornly above 200 (which would qualify me for the "Clydesdale" category at some marathons), but my body has changed markedly. I am tighter and stronger than I've been in years, especially around my gut and hips. My wife has noticed. My children, ever watchful for an opportunity to make fun of my aging body, have nothing to say.

A week later, at the end of January, I meet with Anastasia Snelling, associate dean of AU's school of Education, Teaching and Health. I have submitted a week-long food diary, a horrifying exercise. She has conducted a detailed analysis, with calorie counts and nutritional breakdowns. Snelling is good-natured as she delivers the bad news in her office: I have to eat less fat, drink more water and take in more complex carbohydrates. Cut back on the coffee, diet soda and chocolate, and knock off the late-night snacks, she says.

Then she mentions something that has nothing to do with nutrition. She suggests I find alternate ways to evaluate the success of this project. What if, she asks, you run the same time but you feel much stronger at the end? Wouldn't that qualify as success?

The question takes me aback. I have focused so single-mindedly on improving my time that I don't know how to answer.

I go for my long run the next day, 16 miles down the C&O Canal trail from home to work. It is less than 20 degrees outside, and the trail is virtually deserted. The muddy brown Potomac, swollen by weeks of snowmelt and rainfall, and my iPod are my only company for miles at a time. Ice keeps plugging my water bottle. There is ice on my backpack. A recently strained groin muscle starts to hurt about halfway. The towpath is frozen solid, ridged and rocky. It would be easy to turn an ankle or tweak a knee, so mostly I keep an eye on the ground ahead of me. I've rarely been this unhappy on a run.

Snelling's question nags at me. When I ran my first marathon in 2005, I thought it was a one-and-done effort, an entry on the Bucket List. But I haven't been able to stop. The demanding training keeps me in shape. Rising at 5:30 a.m. on Saturdays for 20-mile runs in the cold requires discipline. But to run that far for sheer enjoyment? I don't know many marathoners who do; it's too difficult. We are a goal-oriented bunch, especially those of us whose bodies may soon demand that we slow down or, worse, betray us with injuries.

I've given myself 3:10 for the rugged run to Washington. I make it in 3:04.

The first blizzard of the week is going to wipe out my Saturday run of 18 miles. Some members of my running group decide to go at 4:30 a.m. today, Friday, Feb. 5, before the snow starts. But Centrowitz wants me to do a track workout because I missed one earlier this week. He is out of town, so Friday finds me alone at AU, running mile repeats. I am dodging icy patches on the track, and the blizzard starts about halfway through my workout, heavy flakes slanting into my face on the windblown oval.

By mid-February, I am in the thick of the training program: four to five runs each week, about 40 miles in all, plus the weekly session with Beven and the two workouts she has me do at home. In order to have a full day of rest, I work out twice at least one day a week. Because of the snow, I am running five to seven miles a day on the treadmill in the hot, dry, boring gym. I am constantly hungry and chronically exhausted. I sometimes catch myself dozing off at work.

Normally, I have only my own standards to meet, but, this time, I'm worried about letting down Centrowitz and Beven, wasting all the work they have put in, then telling the whole world how I messed up. The coach frequently reminds me that his "future" is in my hands. I'm trying to remember what I was thinking when I proposed this story.

After all these weeks, Centrowitz lets me in on The Secret: There is no secret.

Contrary to what I've read, he says, the infamous "Wall" at 20 miles, where marathoners run out of gas, is not inevitable. Preparation is the key. You don't have to be mentally tough when you start to fall apart if you don't fall apart, he tells me. Don't go out too fast or too slowly, make adjustments where needed, and there should be no crisis.

This is stunning. I have hit The Wall in marathon after marathon. And last year, I ran the National in 5:06 after projectile-vomiting at mile 13. The idea that I can avoid such misery inspires a surge of confidence. At a track workout with Centrowitz a week or two later, I realize that I am now warming up at 10 minutes a mile, a pace that once took some effort. Centrowitz claps me on the back several times, telling me I have wasted my athletic talent. But I'm feeling superstitious and don't want to talk about it.

A Dreamer's Run His marathon time was disappointing. But what if this middle-age trudger got top-notch training? The Washington Post May 2, 2010 Sunday

The second week in March brings the two-week period when I cut back my mileage and give my tired muscles a rest. There is little more I can do to prepare physically. I savor my newfound fitness. I have lost eight pounds and taken my belt in a notch. I can do sets of 20 to 25 pushups. I gobble up hills that once reduced me to a walk. I am, quite simply, in the best shape in many years.

Race day, March 20, dawns too warm, at about 50 degrees. So many things can ruin a marathon, and heat is first on the list. The temperature will head toward 70 degrees before I finish, too hot for someone who tends to sweat profusely. I am up at 4 a.m. to get ready for the 7 a.m. start. I eat two waffles slathered in peanut butter and honey, swallow three Tylenol, drink a glass of orange juice and a splash of coffee, and begin sipping Gatorade. As always, the night before, I pinned my race number to my shirt, found some comfortable socks, made sure I had sunscreen. I catch the Metro in time to get to RFK Stadium for a short warm-up run.

Now, all I can do is wait for the race to begin. As I squeeze into the starting area with 10,000 other runners, I feel the familiar rush of excitement and anxiety. We share an unspoken appreciation of how difficult it has been to get to this point.

Centrowitz says I should hold a 10-minute pace for the first 13 miles and then, if I can, speed up slightly. By then, he says, fatigue will prevent me from going too fast. It is a conservative strategy, designed for a 4:22 finish that would beat my best time by 11 minutes.

I cross the starting line, and, to my delight, the 14 weeks of training kick in immediately. I run faster than I ever have, with less effort. My neck and shoulders don't ache as they often do. I am moving smoothly, except for some tightness in my legs, gliding on the flats, taking the hills easily.

For 20 miles.

Marathons, unfortunately, are 26.2 miles long. That's the distance the Greek messenger Pheidippides ran from Marathon to Athens in 490 B.C. to announce a military victory over Persia. Then he dropped dead.

I start becoming dehydrated in a little more than three hours. I have been drinking heartily at each water table, but soon my leg muscles begin to lock up in familiar fashion, and my pace slows from an average of 10 minutes a mile to more than 13. Every few hundred yards, I have to stop to knead the spasms from my legs and back. Panic and dread are setting in.

I am somewhere on the rolling hills of Minnesota Avenue in Anacostia with one card left to play. "The mind controls the body," I say to myself over and over again, a mantra I chose before the race, a common marathoning tactic for difficult times. It helps but only a little. Adequate hydration, it seems, controls the mind.

I don't remember much about the last mile except that I ran parts of it with my eyes closed. I remember my despair as the chance to improve my time slipped away. In the medical tent, the emergency personnel tell me I am gray and slurring my words. They put two liters of saline into me through an IV, and an hour later, I am fine.

Later, via e-mail, Beven, who once spent a night in intensive care after suffering heat stroke during a race, is gracious. Centrowitz tells me on the phone that larger guys are not meant to run marathons, especially in 70-degree heat. We talk about fluid and salt intake, what I might have done wrong. He kindly makes excuses for me, and in my disappointment, I let him.

Yes, I finished the race, in 4:39:12, about six minutes slower than my previous best.

Something to work on next time.

Editor's note: On April 19, Bernstein finished the Boston Marathon in 4:27:12.

Lenny Bernstein is a Washington Post editor and co-writer of The MisFits, a health and fitness column. He can be reached at [bernsteinl@washpost.com](mailto:bernsteinl@washpost.com)

Marathon running

Fitness experts weigh in. Interviews by Holly E. Thomas

The orthopedist

Marc Rankin

A Dreamer's Run His marathon time was disappointing. But what if this middle-age trudge got top-notch training? The Washington Post May 2, 2010 Sunday

Orthopedic surgeon,  
sports medicine specialist

Knee pain and stress fractures are two of the more common conditions that can arise with sustained running. Running on hard surfaces, up and down hills, and on uneven surfaces all contribute to what we call "patellofemoral pain." Strengthening the thigh muscles and hip flexors can help maintain proper alignment of the patella and reduce the pain. Proper footwear is essential -- having flat feet can affect the alignment of the legs, causing the patellas to track outside of their normal groove.

The

DIETITIAN

Jim White

Registered dietitian  
and personal trainer

Carbohydrates need to contribute about 65 percent of the total diet ... whole grain bagels, brown rice, oatmeal, sweet potatoes. Water [intake] must also stay consistent, especially [when] running in the heat. Electrolytes need ... to be supplemented before, during and after long runs. A sports drink with 6 percent to 8 percent dextrose solution or a sports gel can be taken after 45 minutes into a run and supplemented with additional sports drinks, gels or fruit thereafter.

The

CARDIOLOGIST

Alfred Bove

Cardiologist and emeritus professor

Marathon training is based on endurance and attitude. It's a long, continuous activity where the biggest impediment is mental. If you're doing it right, your injury risks are not very high. A marathon requires motivation for training and completion, and most people, if they're healthy and motivated, can do it.

LOAD-DATE: May 2, 2010

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 34





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CNN

SHOW: CNN NEWSROOM 11:00 AM EST

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HEADLINE: Police Reopen Gore Case; Obama Talks Immigration Reform at American University; Oil Spill Affecting Fourth of July Vacations

BYLINE: Tony Harris, Dana Bash, Casey Wian, Ted Rowlands, Bonnie Schneider

GUESTS: Baker Clark, Emily Gonzalez, Kenny Glavin

HIGHLIGHT:

Reformer in chief, President Obama is set to lay out his vision for overhauling immigration laws. The president will deliver his first policy address on this very polarizing issue minutes from now at American University School of International Service in Washington. Police in Portland, Oregon, are reopening an investigation into former vice president Al Gore. A massage therapist claims Gore had unwanted sexual contact with her in 2006. Police initially pointed to a lack of evidence. They did not explain why they are taking up the case again. Gore emphatically denies the woman's accusation.

BODY:

KYRA PHILLIPS, CNN ANCHOR: We'll keep this living memorial on display for everyone who visits it. That does it for us. We're back here tomorrow. Tony Harris takes it from here -- Tony.

TONY HARRIS, CNN ANCHOR: Kyra, have a great day.

PHILLIPS: You too.

HARRIS: Good morning, everyone. Live from studio 7 at CNN world headquarters, the big stories on this first day of July include the difficult question of immigration reform.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Bottom line is it is a lot more difficult to get across the U.S./Mexican border into the U.S. illegally than it used to be.

HARRIS: President Obama makes the case to overhaul the country's immigration laws. His address in minutes comes just weeks before Arizona's tough new immigration law takes effect.

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Police Reopen Gore Case; Obama Talks Immigration Reform at American University; Oil Spill Affecting Fourth of July Vacations CNN July 1, 2010 Thursday

The CNN iReporter sends us images of images of sticky, smelly oil, fowling Florida's beaches (ph). Our guests tell us how the BP disaster has put a real dent in their tourist-based businesses.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

HARRIS: And good morning, everyone. I'm Tony Harris. Those stories and your comments right here, right now in the CNN NEWSROOM.

Reformer in chief, President Obama is set to lay out his vision for overhauling immigration laws. The president will deliver his first policy address on this very polarizing issue minutes from now at American University School of International Service in Washington.

Let's do this. Let's get to our senior congressional correspondent, Dana Bash. She's on Capitol Hill for us.

And, Dana, look, the president is about to open a conversation here in minutes, but is that conversation likely to lead to a new proposal of a new bill of new law?

DANA BASH, CNN SENIOR CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENT: The short answer is no. When it comes to comprehensive immigration reform, if we are thinking about the potential of it getting through in the next four and a half months before the November election, I've talked to several senior Democratic sources today who say that they see nothing has changed in terms of the landscape in the building behind me, and the landscape we're talking about is votes, particularly in the United States Senate.

This has been really stuck because at this point there is no Republican that wants to go on board with Democrats, and the Democrats are saying that they really think that the critical thing from their perspective, big picture and you'll probably hear this from the president is to do this in a comprehensive way and that means not just securing the border but also dealing with the problem of illegal immigrants and perhaps a path to citizenship. So, why is the president doing this now from the perspective again from the people in the building behind me, many of whom are up for re-election.

They say, first of all, it's just to put the pressure on Republicans, but maybe even more importantly, Tony, it is because many of them realize that the Latino community is furious. They're really angry that nothing has been done in the almost year and a half, two years since the president has been in office, and they know that they are the ones who are going to get punished at the polls for it by Latino voters who in many districts and states are critical, critical voting blocs for them.

HARRIS: Dana, it begins to sound like health care reform again. If you talk to members of both sides of the aisle, they will say that we believe something needs to be done on health care, there needs to be health care reform.

If you talk to members on either side of the aisle here, will they tell you that there needs to be something done comprehensively on immigration?

BASH: No. You will get different answers from different sides of the aisle. The Republican side what you hear over and over again, even and especially from those who did sit in the room for a long time with Democrats several years ago, like John McCain, like Lindsey Graham. They will say that the answer right now is secure the border first. That's what they know that their base especially wants them to do. They don't want them to deal with anything else. So, that is where you have the polarization right now.

Now, it is possible, Tony, it is possible that the Democratic leadership might try to move some smaller pieces of comprehensive immigration reform, not dealing with the whole issue of broadly of illegal immigrants, but perhaps kids who are kids of illegal immigrants who want to go to college, the so-called dream act or getting jobs for people in the agriculture sector who are illegal immigrants.

It's possible they might try to go there, but at this point, what I'm told is that this speech the president is going to give is more broadly a political one to reassure Latino voters but also lay the ground work for a potential movement to try to get things working again early next year, but even one source told me that might be quote, "happy talk."

HARRIS: All right. Senior congressional correspondent, Dana Bash for us. Dana, thank you.

BASH: Thank you.

HARRIS: You know, we got a couple of minutes before the president begins his remarks. Let's go live now to the front lines of the immigration battle, our Casey Wian is in Arizona. He is right on the border with Mexico. Illegal immigration traffic a serious problem there. Casey, if you would, tell us exactly what city are you in right now.

Police Reopen Gore Case; Obama Talks Immigration Reform at American University; Oil Spill Affecting Fourth of July Vacations CNN July 1, 2010 Thursday

CASEY WIAN, CNN CORRESPONDENT: I'm in Naco, Arizona, and behind me, you can see the border fence that separates Arizona from Mexico. And, you know, it's funny Dana mentioned this sort of argument that people make to secure the border first. And we're at ground zero of that argument. Residents of this area say that that's what they want to see before they see any so-called comprehensive immigration reform. The fence behind me a few miles to the west and a few miles to east, that fence stops and the only thing that stops illegal immigrants and drug smugglers from coming across the border is rough terrain and an occasional border patrol agent.

We spent the last couple of days with ranchers in this area who are still hurting over the death of one of their neighbors. The man named Rob Krentz (ph) who was killed by a suspected illegal immigrant back in March. That was really the flashpoint for the Arizona law, the immigration law, SB-1070 that a lot of people say is draconian and could promote racial profiling. It's definitely a tough effort to crack down on illegal immigration. The death of that rancher is what really got the lawmakers here in Arizona behind that legislation.

We talked to other residents of this area who say they've been victims of crime, one couple tied up in their own home at machete point by a couple of illegal immigrants who were eventually caught. Residents here say it wasn't too many years ago that they were able to leave their houses open unlock, their cars open unlock. They just don't feel safe to do that anymore. And they really want the federal government to finally get serious and try to secure the border. Tony.

HARRIS: All right. Casey Wian for us. Casey, appreciate it. Thank you.

Got to tell you, millions of U.S. born children have at least one parent who is in this country illegally. Later this hour, we will look at what can happen when that parent is deported. Plus, we will push this conversation forward with a look at when and how immigration reform will actually happen. I will talk to Republican strategist and columnist, Rich Gaylan and senior political writer for "La Opinion," Pilar Marrero. That is next right here in the CNN NEWSROOM.

Other big stories that we are following for you this morning, police in Portland, Oregon, are reopening an investigation into former vice president Al Gore. A massage therapist claims Gore had unwanted sexual contact with her in 2006. Police initially pointed to a lack of evidence. They did not explain why they are taking up the case again. Gore emphatically denies the woman's accusation.

The body of West Virginia senator, Robert Byrd, is lying in repose today in the U.S. Senate Chamber. An honor guard took the casket into the capitol. Senators chose to place his body in the chamber rather than the rotunda because of Byrd's historic service and devotion to the Senate.

Immigration reform, we will take you to one border crossing where the immigrants are returning to Mexico saying they plan to stay there.

HARRIS: OK, live picture now, we're going to take you to the American University School of International Service. There it is. OK. Live picture here now. We're expecting the president any minute now. The president will make remarks on immigration reform to get the conversation going again. I got to tell you, stepped up efforts to keep illegal immigrants out of the United States are proving successful in many cases, but it is also led people to take risks with their lives to get in. Our Ted Rowlands reports from a border crossing in Tijuana, Mexico.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

TED ROWLANDS, CNN CORRESPONDENT: This gate over here is where they bring people that have been caught trying to enter the U.S. illegally. On the other side, you see the U.S. border patrol. On this side, you see the Mexican federalist. These gentlemen are being brought from the U.S. back to Mexico. Bottom line is it is a lot more difficult to get across the U.S./Mexican border into the U.S. illegally than it used to be.

ROWLANDS (voice-over): After spending a few hours in the U.S. illegally, 21-year-old Roberto Hernandez is back in Mexico. He says he was caught with a group of others in the hills east of San Diego by border patrol agents. Every day, there is a steady flow of people coming through this gate back to Mexico. Antonio Romero says after nine years of living in California, he's going to live in Mexico City because while it used to be much easier to get across illegally, now he says it's too difficult.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Maybe later. Not now. Maybe next year.

ROWLANDS: Roberto Hernandez says he paid smugglers about \$2,000 to get him across. It took him a year to save the money. He says he doesn't plan on trying to cross again. Sammy Anderson has been with the border patrol for

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21 years. He says dollars spent on fences, cameras and more agents is paying off. People can't just climb over or crawl under the fence or make a un for it over the border crossings like they used to in the past.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: The days of running around and catching what you can are gone.

ROWLANDS: But people are still trying to get across every day and some have come up with some creative and sometimes dangerous ways to do it. Hiding inside vehicles is one way, huddled in the trunk or in hidden compartments. Some of the spots people have crammed into are hard to believe. Laying in dashboards, sewn into car seats, even under the hood. A detector dog alerted agents to this Mercedes' side panel. Police say a woman was found inside, passed out, with a four- inch burn on her leg.

Last summer, the auto x-ray discovered a man and his 15-year-old boy inside this makeshift gas tank compartment, both suffering chemical burns. Over the years, people have been caught inside rolls of carpet, in hollowed out washing machines. This little girl was even stuffed inside a pinata.

ROWLANDS (on-camera): Social workers here in Mexico say most of the people that do take those drastic steps that risk their lives do so because they're desperate to get back to the U.S. because they have family there.

Ted Rowlands, CNN, on the U.S./Mexican border.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

HARRIS: Quickly now, we want to get you to Bonnie Schneider in the severe Weather Center. And Bonnie, we're talking about Alex still a tropical storm, still capable, weak?

BONNIE SCHNEIDER, AMS METEOROLOGIST: A weaker tropical storm than it was. The latest advisory has the winds at 50 miles per hour, Tony, so that is weaker than we had earlier this morning, but it's still intense. Look at the thunderstorms that are rolling into Texas and Louisiana right now. With those storms, we do have a tornado warning.

Let's zoom in right here. You see Rockport, Aransas Pass is under this tornado warning. Now, this will go until 10:30 a.m. central daylight time. And what's happening now is Doppler radar has indicated that there is some rotation in a thunderstorm near Rockport. So, we'll have more on that. Tony, back to you.

HARRIS: OK. I think we're going to get right to the president now. He is making remarks on immigration reform.

Let's take you to the President of the United States.

(JOINED IN PROGRESS)

BARACK OBAMA, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: -- outstanding secretary of labor, Hilda Solis, and members of my administration, all the members of Congress.

(APPLAUSE)

Hilda deserves applause.

So all the members of Congress, the elected officials, faith and law enforcement, labor, business leaders and immigration advocates who are here today, thank you for your presence. I want to thank American University for welcoming me to the campus once again. Some may recall that the last time I was here, I was joined by a dear friend and a giant of American politics, Senator Edward Kennedy.

And --

(APPLAUSE)

Teddy's not here right now, but his legacy of civil rights and health care and worker protections is still with us.

I was a candidate for president that day. And some may recall, I argued that our country had reached a tipping point, that after years in which we had deferred our most pressing problems and too often yielded to the politics of the moment, we now faced a choice: We could squarely confront our challenges with honesty and determination or we could consign ourselves and our children to a future less prosperous and less secure.

I believed that then and I believe it now. And that's why even as we've tackled the most severe economic crisis since the Great Depression, even as we've wound down the war in Iraq and refocused our efforts in Afghanistan, my administration has refused to ignore some of the fundamental challenges facing this generation.

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We launched the most aggressive education reforms in decades so that our children can gain the knowledge and skills they need to compete in a 21st-century global economy.

We have finally delivered on the promise of health reform, reform that will bring greater security to every American and that will rein in the skyrocketing costs that threaten families, businesses and the prosperity of our nation.

We're on the verge of reforming an outdated and ineffective set of rules governing Wall Street, to give greater power to consumers and prevent the reckless financial speculation that led to this severe recession.

And we're accelerating the transition to a clean energy economy by significantly raising the fuel efficiency standards of cars and trucks and by doubling our use of renewable energies like wind and solar power, steps that have the potential to create whole new industries and hundreds of thousands of new jobs in America.

So despite the forces of the status quo, despite the polarization and the frequent pettiness of our politics, we are confronting the great challenges of our times. And while this work isn't easy and the changes we seek won't always happen overnight, what we have made clear is that this administration will not just kick the can down the road.

Immigration reform is no exception.

In recent days, the issue of immigration has become once more a sense -- a source of fresh contention in our country, with the passage of a controversial law in Arizona and the heated reactions we've seen across America.

Some have rallied behind this new policy. Others have protested and launched boycotts of the state. And everywhere, people have expressed frustration with a system that seems fundamentally broken.

Of course, the tensions around immigration are not new. On the one hand, we've always defined ourselves as a nation of immigrants, a nation that welcomes those willing to embrace America's precepts.

Indeed, it is this constant flow of immigrants that helped to make America what it is: the scientific breakthroughs of Albert Einstein, the inventions of Nikola Tesla, the great ventures of Andrew Carnegie's U.S. Steel and Sergey Brin's Google Link. All this was possible because of immigrants.

And then there are the countless names and the quiet acts that never made the history books, but were no less consequential in building this country, the generations who braved hardship and great risk to reach our shores in search of a better life for themselves and their families: the millions of people, ancestors to most of us, who believed that there was a place where they could be at long last free to work and worship and live their lives in peace.

So this steady stream of hard-working and talented people has made America the engine of the global economy and a beacon of hope around the world. And it's allowed us to adapt and thrive in the face of technological and societal change.

To this day, America reaps incredible economic rewards because we remain a magnet for the best and brightest from across the globe. Folks travel here in hopes of being a part of a culture of entrepreneurship and ingenuity. And by doing so, they strengthen and enrich that culture.

Immigration also means we have a younger workforce and a faster growing economy than many of our competitors. And in an increasingly interconnected world, the diversity of our country is a powerful advantage in global competition.

You know, just a few weeks ago, we had an event of small-business owners at the White House. And one business owner was a woman named Prochi Davidas (ph), who came to this country, became a citizen and opened up a successful technology services company.

When she started, she had just one employee. Today, she employs more than a hundred people.

This past April, we held a naturalization ceremony at the White House for members of our armed forces. Even though they were not yet citizens, they had enlisted.

One of them was a woman named Pearla Ramos (ph), born and raised in Mexico. Came to the United States shortly after 9/11 and she eventually joined the Navy.

And she said, "I take pride in our flag and the history that forged this great nation and the history we write day by day."

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These women and men and women across this country like them remind us that immigrants have always helped to build and defend this country and that being an American is not a matter of blood or birth, it's a matter of faith, it's a matter of fidelity to the shared values that we all hold so dear.

That's what makes us unique. That's what makes us strong.

Anybody can help us write the next great chapter in our history.

Now, we can't forget that this process of immigration and eventual inclusion has often been painful. Each new wave of immigrants has generated fear and resentments toward newcomers, particularly in times of economic upheaval.

Our founding was rooted in the notion that America was unique as a place of refuge and freedom for, in Thomas Jefferson's words, "oppressed humanity." But the ink on our Constitution was barely dry when amidst conflict Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts, which placed harsh restrictions of those suspected of having foreign allegiance.

A century ago, immigrants from Ireland, Italy, Poland, other European countries were routinely subjected to rank discrimination and ugly stereotypes. Chinese immigrants were held in detention and deported from Angel Island in the San Francisco Bay. They didn't even get to come in.

So the politics of who is and who is not allowed to enter this country, and on what terms, has always been contentious. And that remains true today. And it's made worse by a failure of those of us in Washington to fix a broken immigration system.

To begin with, our borders have been porous for decades. Obviously, the problem is greatest along our southern border, but it's not restricted to that part of the country. In fact, because we don't do a very good job of tracking who comes in and out of the country as visitors, large numbers avoid immigration laws simply by overstaying their visas.

The result is an estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States.

The overwhelming majority of these men and women are simply seeking a better life for themselves and their children. Many settle in low-wage sectors of the economy. They work hard, they save, they stay out of trouble. But because they live in the shadows, they're vulnerable to unscrupulous businesses who pay them less than the minimum wage or violate worker safety rules, thereby putting companies who follow those rules and Americans who rightly demand the minimum wage or overtime at an unfair advantage.

Crimes go unreported as victims and witnesses fear coming forward, and this makes it harder for the police to catch violent criminals and keep neighborhoods safe. And billions in tax revenue are lost each year because many undocumented workers are paid under the table.

More fundamentally, the presence of so many illegal immigrants makes a mockery of all those who are going through the process of immigrating legally. Indeed, after years of patchwork fixes and ill-conceived revisions, the legal immigration system is as broken as the borders. Backlogs and bureaucracy means the process can take years.

While an applicant waits for approval, he or she is often forbidden from visiting the United States, which means even husbands and wives may be forced to spend many years apart.

High fees and the need for lawyers may exclude worthy applicants. And while we provide students from around the world visas to get engineering and computer science degrees at our top universities, our laws discourage them from using those skills to start a business or power a new industry right here in the United States.

Instead of training entrepreneurs to create jobs on our shores, we train our competition.

In sum, the system is broken, and everybody knows it.

Unfortunately, reform has been held hostage to political posturing and special interest wrangling and to the pervasive sentiment in Washington that tackling such a thorny and emotional issue is inherently bad politics.

And just a few years ago, when I was a senator, we forged a bipartisan coalition in favor of comprehensive reform. Under the leadership of Senator Kennedy, who had been a long-time champion of immigration reform, and Senator John McCain, we worked across the aisle to help pass a bipartisan bill through the Senate.

But that effort eventually came apart. And now, under the pressures of partisanship and election-year politics, many of the 11 Republican senators who voted for reform in the past have now backed away from their previous support.

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Into this breach states like Arizona have decided to take matters into their own hands. And given the levels of frustration across the country, this is understandable. But it is also ill-conceived.

And it's not just that the law Arizona passed is divisive, although it has fanned the flames of an already contentious debate.

Laws like Arizona's put huge pressures on local law enforcement to enforce rules that ultimately are unenforceable. It puts pressure on already hard-strapped state and local budgets.

It makes it difficult for people here illegally to report crimes, driving a wedge between communities and law enforcement, making our streets more dangerous and the jobs of our police officers more difficult. And you don't have to take my word for this. You can speak to the police chiefs and others from law enforcement here today, who will tell you the same thing.

These laws also have the potential of violating the rights of innocent American citizens and legal residents, making them subject to possible stops or questioning because of what they look like or how they sound.

And others -- as other states and localities go their own ways, we face the prospect that different rules for immigration will apply in different parts of the country, a patchwork of local immigration rules where we all know one clear national standard is needed.

Our task, then, is to make our national laws actually work, to shape a system that reflects our values as a nation of laws and a nation of immigrants. And that means being honest about the problem and getting past the false debates that divide the country rather than bring it together.

For example, there are those in the immigrants' rights community who have argued passionately that we should simply provide those who are illegally (sic) with legal status, or at least ignore the laws on the books and put an end to deportation until we have better laws.

And often this argument is framed in moral terms: Why should we punish people who are just trying to earn a living?

I recognize the sense of compassion that drives this argument, but I believe such an indiscriminate approach would be both unwise and unfair.

It would suggest to those thinking about coming here illegally that there will be no repercussions for such a decision. And this could lead to a surge in more illegal immigration. And it would also ignore the millions of people around the world who are waiting in line to come here legally.

Ultimately, our nation, like all nations, has the right and obligation to control its borders and set laws for residency and citizenship. And no matter how decent they are, no matter their reasons, the 11 million who broke these laws should be held accountable.

Now, the majority of Americans are skeptical of a blanket amnesty. They are also skeptical that it is possible to round up and deport 11 million people. They know it's not possible. Such an effort would be logistically impossible and wildly expensive.

Moreover, it would tear at the very fabric of this nation because immigrants who are here illegally are now intricately woven into that fabric. Many have children who are American citizens. Some are children themselves, brought here by their parents at a very young age, growing up as American kids, only to discover their illegal status when they apply for college or a job.

Migrant workers, mostly here illegally, have been the labor force of our farmers and agricultural producers for generations.

So even if it was possible, a program of mass deportations would disrupt our economy and communities in ways that most Americans would find intolerable.

Now, once we get past the two poles of this debate, it becomes possible to shape a practical, common-sense approach that reflects our heritage and our values. Such an approach demands accountability from everybody: from government, from businesses and from individuals.

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Government has a threshold responsibility to secure our borders. That's why I directed my secretary of homeland security, Janet Napolitano, a former border governor, to improve our enforcement policy without having to wait for a new law.

Today we have more boots on the ground near the southwest border than at any time in our history. Let me repeat that. We have more boots on the ground on the southwest border than at any time in our history.

We doubled the personnel assigned to border enforcement security task forces. We tripled the number of intelligence analysts along the border. For the first time, we've begun screening 100 percent of southbound rail shipments. And as a result, we're seizing more illegal guns, cash and drugs than in years past.

Contrary to some of the reports that you see, crime along the border is down.

And statistics collected by Customs and Border Protection reflect a significant reduction in the number of people trying to cross the border illegally.

So the bottom line is this: The southern border is more secure today than any time in the past 20 years.

That doesn't mean we don't have more work to do. We have to do that work. But it's important that we acknowledge the facts.

Even as we are committed to doing what's necessary to secure our borders, even without passage of the new law, there are those who argue that we should not move forward with any other elements of reform until we have fully sealed our borders.

But our borders are just too vast for us to be able to solve the problem only with fences and border patrols. It won't work. Our borders will not be secure as long as our limited resources are devoted to not only stopping gangs and potential terrorists, but also the hundreds of thousands who attempt to cross each year simply to find work.

That's why businesses must be held accountable if they break the law by deliberately hiring and exploiting undocumented workers. We've already begun to step up enforcement against the worst workplace offenders and we're implementing and improving a system to give employers a reliable way to verify that their employees are here legally.

But we need to do more. We cannot continue just to look the other way as a significant portion of our economy operates outside the law. It breeds abuse and bad practices, it punishes employers who act responsibly and undercuts American workers, and ultimately, if the demand for undocumented workers falls, the incentive for people to come here illegally will decline as well.

Finally, we have to demand responsibility from people living here illegally. They must be required to admit that they broke the law. They should be required to register, pay their taxes, pay a fine and learn English. They must get right with the law before they can get in line and earn their citizenship, not just because it is fair, not just because it will make clear to those who might wish to come to America they must do so inside the bounds of the law, but because this is how we demonstrate that being an -- what being an American means.

Being a citizen of this country comes not only with rights, but also with certain fundamental responsibilities.

We can create a pathway for legal status that is fair, reflective of our values, and works.

Now, stopping illegal immigration must go hand-in-hand with reforming our creaky system of legal immigration.

We've begun to do that by eliminating a backlog in background checks that at one point stretched back almost a year. That's just for the background check.

People can now track the status of their immigration applications by e-mail or text message. We've improved accountability and safety in the detention system. And we've stemmed the increases in naturalization fees.

But here, too, we need to do more.

We should make it easier for the best and the brightest to come to start businesses and develop products and create jobs.

Our laws should respect families following the rules, instead of splitting them apart.

We need to provide farms a legal way to hire the workers they rely on, and a path for those workers to earn legal status.



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And we should stop punishing innocent young people for the actions of their parents, by denying them the chance to stay here and earn an education and contribute their talents to build the country where they've grown up.

The DREAM Act would do this. And that's why I supported this bill as a state legislator, and as a U.S. senator, and why I continue to support it as president.

So these are the essential elements of comprehensive immigration reform. The question now is whether we will have the courage and the political will to pass a bill through Congress to finally get it done.

Last summer I held a meeting with leaders of both parties, including many of the Republicans who had supported reform in the past, and some who hadn't. I was pleased to see a bipartisan framework proposed in the Senate by Senators Lindsey Graham and Chuck Schumer with whom I met to discuss this issue.

I've spoken with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus to plot the way forward and meet -- and then I met with them again earlier this week. And I've spoken with representatives from a growing coalition of labor unions and business groups, immigrant advocates and community organizations, law enforcement, local government, all who recognize the importance of immigration reform.

And I've met with leaders from America's religious communities, like Pastor Hybels: people of different faiths and beliefs -- some liberal, some conservative -- who nonetheless share a sense of urgency, who understand that fixing our broken immigration system is not only a political issue, not just an economic issue, but a moral imperative, as well.

So we've made progress.

I'm ready to move forward. The majority of Democrats are ready to move forward. And I believe the majority of Americans are ready to move forward.

But the fact is, without bipartisan support, as we had just a few years ago, we cannot solve this problem.

Reform that brings accountability to our immigration system cannot pass without Republican votes. That is the political and mathematical reality.

The only way to reduce the risk that this effort will again falter because of politics is if members of both parties are willing to take responsibility for solving this problem once and for all.

And, yes, this is an unemotional question, and one that lends itself to demagoguery. Time and again this issue has been used to divide and inflame and to demonize people. And so the understandable, the natural impulse among those who run for office is to turn away and defer this question for another day -- or another year -- or another administration.

Despite the courageous leadership in the past shown by many Democrats and some Republicans -- including, by the way, my predecessor, President Bush -- this has been the custom.

That is why a broken and dangerous system that offends our most basic American values is still in place.

But I believe we can put politics aside and finally have an immigration system that's accountable. I believe we can appeal not to people's fears, but to their hopes, to their highest ideals. Because that's who we are as Americans. It's been inscribed on our nation's seal since we declared our independence: e pluribus unum -- out of many, one.

That is what has drawn the persecuted and impoverished to our shores. That's what led the innovators and risk-takers from around the world to take a chance here in the land of opportunity. That's what has led people to endure untold hardships to reach this place called America.

You know, one of the largest waves of immigration in our history took place a little more than a century ago. At the time, Jewish people were being driven out of Eastern Europe, often escaping to the sounds of gunfire and the light from their villages burning to the ground. The journey could take months as families crossed rivers in the dead of night, traveled miles by foot, endured a rough and dangerous passage over the North Atlantic. And once here, many made their homes in a teeming and bustling Lower Manhattan.

And it was at this time that a young woman named Emma Lazarus, whose own family fled persecution from Europe generations earlier, took up the cause of these new immigrants. Although she was a poet, she spent much of her time advocating for better health care and housing for the newcomers. And inspired by what she saw and heard, she wrote down her thoughts and donated a piece of work to help pay for the construction of a new statue, the Statue of Liberty, which actually was funded in part by small donations from people across America.

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Years before the statue was built, years before it would be seen by throngs of immigrants craning their necks skyward at the end of a long and brutal voyage, years before it would come to symbolize everything that we cherish, she imagined what it could mean.

She imagined the sight of a giant statue at the entry point of a great nation.

But unlike the great monuments of the past, this would not signal an empire. Instead, it would signal one's arrival to a place of opportunity and refuge and freedom.

"Here at our sea-washed sunset gates shall stand," she wrote, "a mighty woman with a torch. From her beacon hand glows worldwide welcome. Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp! Give me your tired and your poor," and, "Your huddled masses yearning to be free. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me. I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Let us remember these words, for it falls on each generation to ensure that that lamp, that beacon continues to shine as a source of hope around the world and a source of our prosperity here at home.

Thank you. God bless you. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

(END OF COVERAGE) HARRIS: The President making remarks on immigration reform and discussing the tensions around the immigration reform debate in this country. The president blaming partisanship and election year politics for the lack of work by Congress on immigration reform. The president making the point that the country has more boots on the ground along the southern border than at any other time in our history, adding that fencing and border patrol agents alone won't get the job done. Businesses who knowingly hire undocumented workers have to be punished.

Speaking seemingly to undocumented people in the country, the president asking that those here illegally come out of the shadows, get right with the law, pay taxes, and learn English. And there you have it, the president outlining the elements of comprehensive immigration reform as he sees it.

Now the question is what next? Let's take a break here on the CNN NEWSROOM.

HARRIS: All right, let's do this -- we're going to get you to Bonnie Schneider in a second. But we've got to tell you the Atlantic season's first hurricane is now a tropical storm. But Alex could still cause all sorts of problems as it moves inland along the border between Texas and Mexico. The storm made landfall late yesterday, about 100 miles south of Brownsville, Texas. It's biggest threat right now, flooding rains. There's also a threat of tornadoes.

Speaking of which, let's get to Bonnie Schneider. You've got a new -- is it a watch or a warning?

BONNIE SCHNEIDER, AMS METEOROLOGIST: It's a watch right now, Tony, but don't be surprised as we go through the day, we are anticipating more warnings to be issued. We had one earlier for coastal Texas.

Look at the rain sweeping across the panhandle of Florida down through Northern Mexico. This is one intense tropical storm. It came in as a Category 2 hurricane, a strong one at that. But now a tornado watch until 8 :00 tonight for much of south Texas. So we could still see these thunderstorms suddenly produce a tornado.

The latest conditions with Alex -- maximum winds at 50 miles per hour. A strong tropical storm. And you can see, as our satellite plays, the eye that formed, the storm really wrapped up, wound up and intensified before it made landfall in Mexico's coastline. And that was late last night around 9:00, 10:00.

The heaviest thunderstorms continue between Houston, Texas and Corpus Christi. So if you're driving, watch down for sudden downpours. The track continues to take the storm inland and it weakens, it'll dissipate and become a tropical depression likely by tonight -- Tony.

HARRIS: OK, Bonnie, thank you. Coast Guard crews will fly over the Gulf oil disaster zone today, to assess the impact of what was hurricane Alex. This is day 73 of the disaster and the focus is on trying to resume clean-up and containment efforts disrupted by the storm. Officials say residual effects from Alex may last for days.

A massive new oil skimmer could dramatically boost the clean-up. It arrived in the Gulf from Virginia yesterday. The tanker is described as the world's largest oil-skimming vessel. But it has never been tested. Oh, boy. The ship's owners say they are waiting for approval to begin work.

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Now the man handling the \$20 billion BP claims fund is out with a caution. Kenneth Feinberg said tourism claims may not be eligible for compensation. That's not what our guests want to hear ahead of the Fourth of July holiday weekend.

Baker Clark owns the Best Western Navarre Beach outside Pensacola, Florida. Kenny Glavin is with us, and he runs the Four Points by Sheraton Hotel in Biloxi, Mississippi. Emily Gonzalez is with us and she is the sales and marketing manager for Kaiser Realty in Gulf Shores, in Orange Beach, Alabama.

All right. Everyone is on board. Let's get started here.

Baker, this is the beginning obviously of peak season for Navarre Beach and your Best Western there. What is the outlook for the holiday weekend?

BAKER CLARK, BEST WESTERN HOTEL AT NAVARRE BEACH: Well, right now, tonight, we would normally have a full house going into the weekend and we're about 20 percent occupied. Tomorrow afternoon to tomorrow night we've got about a 50 percent occupied house. Saturday and Sunday we're at about 70 percent. Normally we'd have 100 percent right across the board.

HARRIS: How much --

CLARK: Next week -- sorry.

HARRIS: How much is a weekend like this -- the summer in general -- account for your entire year's profits?

CLARK: About 80 percent.

Our season runs from about middle of May, until the middle of August. We run pretty near 100 percent occupancy all during that period. With that being said, we're running about 50 percent across the board so far. It looks like it's going to get worse. I will say our beaches are fairly clean.

HARRIS: Hey, Baker, is the top concern the oil? Is that what is holding down the bookings, or is the overall sluggish economy playing a role in this as well?

CLARK: Well, in April the economy looked like we were going to have a pretty good season this year. The oil has absolutely devastated the summer season.

HARRIS: OK.

CLARK: Like I said, the beaches are fairly clean, they're doing a pretty good job of cleaning it up every night. But it's mostly what people are seeing on TV.

HARRIS: So, Emily, let me turn to you. Jimmy Buffet planned a concert for the holiday weekend but had to postpone because of concerns for hurricane Alex.

Did you see a spike in bookings on the announcement that Buffet was coming, and what's been the impact by the decision to postpone?

EMILY GONZALEZ, KAISER REALTY: We actually did see a nice spike in our holiday weekend. We could attribute 20 percent of our Fourth holiday season directly to the Jimmy Buffet concert. People decided to come to the Gulf and we saw a nice jump.

With the change, it hasn't been too difficult for us. We had great number of people decide to stay. And they're going to come down and enjoy themselves and enjoy our beaches and everything else there is to do in the area and we're very excited about that. And for a small group that was actually here last night, he did a surprise performance at Lou Lou's, his sister's restaurant here in the area. So about 2,000 people got a very intimate Jimmy Buffet show last night.

HARRIS: Well, if you would, describe your beaches.

How are you looking down here?

GONZALEZ: The beaches? It's day to day. It's just like anything else you could expect with weather and tides. Some days it's absolutely beautiful. Caribbean-blue water and you know, white sugar-sand beaches that literally squeak under your feet. And some days the tar is here and the tar balls are coming in.

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Right now with Alex out in the Gulf and the high moon tides with the full moon, we're looking at five to six-foot seas and the tides are really high in. And it's not far that we're having a problem. It's just normal beach ocean debris. And Gulf debris that's washing in. And that's being picked up just as quickly as it comes in by our crews.

HARRIS: All right. And Kenny, let me turn to you. Your hotel, Four Points by Sheraton is actually opening today? Is that correct? Is this the case of the worst kind of timing?

A sluggish overall economy and the worst-ever disaster of its kind landing on your doorstep?

KENNY GLAVIN, FOUR POINTS BY SHERATON IN BILOXI: Well you know, we survived Katrina. This was a coast landmark and it's been refurbished to be a Four Points by Sheraton Biloxi. We definitely have some concerns. It's almost like waiting for a hurricane. We've had some weathered oil come ashore. For the most part the beaches are in really good shape. And we're relying on some of our marketing to highlight some of our casino entertainment and other events and attractions on the coast.

HARRIS: And what are your prospects for this weekend and beyond? I mean, have you adjusted your outlook, your projections for say the first six months, or the first year of your new operation?

GLAVIN: Well, we did because we were greatly concerned about the advance bookings. But what is happening now, it looks like people are waiting to the last minute to make that decision. I think this Fourth of July weekend is going to be OK. We have what we've labeled the "curious tourists." They're actually coming down, not only for vacation, but to check it out and see how much the oil may be affecting the area. It's a great opportunity to let them know that our beaches for the moment are OK. But you know, we do not know, it's a big unknown, what the future is going to be like.

HARRIS: Well, thanks to all of our guests. Kenny, thank you. Baker, thank you. Emily, thanks to you, as well. And the best this holiday weekend.

It's a big one for you, we know and the rest of the summer. We appreciate it, thank you.

Let's get to a break here in the CNN NEWSROOM.

LOAD-DATE: July 2, 2010

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 35



216 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2010 States News Service  
States News Service

July 1, 2010 Thursday

LENGTH: 410 words

HEADLINE: BACKGROUND ON THE PRESIDENT'S EVENT TODAY AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

BYLINE: States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The following information was released by the White House:

**REMARKS ON COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM**

The President will deliver remarks on the need to fix our broken immigration system through comprehensive immigration reform at the American University School of International Service.

The audience of approximately 250 people will be composed of evangelical, business, labor, and community leaders, as well as law enforcement and elected officials (representative list below).

**STAGE PARTICIPANTS**

Dr. Cornelius Kerwin will welcome attendees.

Dr. Cornelius Kerwin became American University's 14th president in September 2007.

Bishop John Schol will deliver the Invocation.

John Schol is Bishop of the Baltimore Washington Conference of the United Methodist Church.

Nate Bronstein will lead the Pledge of Allegiance.

Nate Bronstein, junior and Ardmore, Pennsylvania native, is president of American University's (undergraduate) Student Government.

Vishal Vaidya will sing the National Anthem.

Vishal Vaidya, a Burtonsville, Maryland native, received a BA from American University in May 2009, where he majored in Music Theater and International Studies.

Pastor Bill Hybels will introduce the President.

Bill Hybels is the senior pastor of the 12,000-plus member Willow Creek Community Church located in North-west-suburban Chicago, Illinois.

**EXPECTED ATTENDEES**

Secretary Hilda Solis

Representative Jeff Flake, R-AZ

**AU004608**

BACKGROUND ON THE PRESIDENT'S EVENT TODAY AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY States News Service  
July 1, 2010 Thursday

Representative Luis Gutierrez, D-IL

Representative Pedro Pierluisi, D-PR

Representative Loretta Sanchez, D-CA

Representative Nydia Velazquez, D-NY

Mayor Michael Bloomberg, New York, NY

Mayor Michael Nutter, Philadelphia, PA

Rev. Leith Anderson, President, National Association of Evangelicals

Chief Chris Burbank, Salt Lake City Chief of Police

Mara Elena Durazo, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Los Angeles County Federation of Labor

Carlos Gutierrez, former Secretary of Commerce

Chief Jack Harris, Phoenix Police Chief of Police

Juan Hernandez, Co-Founder, Conservatives for CIR

Assistant Chief Wayne Jerman, Montgomery County Assistant Chief of Police

Dr. Richard Land, President, Southern Baptist Convention Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission

Doris Meissner, Senior Fellow, Migration Policy Institute

Janet Murgua, President and CEO, National Council of La Raza

Rev. Samuel Rodriguez, President, National Hispanic Christian Leadership Council

Rev. Al Sharpton, Founder, National Action Network

Richard Trumka, President, AFL-CIO

Mort Zuckerman, CEO, U.S. News and World Report

LOAD-DATE: July 1, 2010

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 36





94 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

August 19, 2010 Thursday  
Suburban Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B01

DISTRIBUTION: Maryland

LENGTH: 912 words

HEADLINE: High-achieving sisters hang together at AU;  
Area's freshmen loaded with smarts. Now they have to unload their stuff.

BYLINE: Daniel de Vise

BODY:

Four-fifths of the sport-utility vehicles queuing up behind the entrance to Letts Hall on a muggy move-in day at American University carried students who had finished in the top 10 percent of their high school class.

Even in that distinguished company, the Esson clan from Cleveland merited notice: Meghan and Moira, the valedictorian and salutatorian, respectively, of Brunswick High School, with grade-point averages separated by one-hundredth of a point. Older sister Kaitlin, an AU junior who was valedictorian of Brunswick High two years ago. Mother Irene, who was valedictorian of her high school class. And father Michael, who was valedictorian of his.

"Kind of runs in the blood, I guess," said Moira, 17, pausing to rest Saturday after the eight-hour road trip and a blur of unpacking comfort-top mattress covers and rented kitchen appliances.

AU welcomed a 1,500-student freshman class last weekend with red, white and blue balloons, one of the first universities in the region to open for the fall term. Howard and Trinity Washington universities also welcomed their new students last weekend. Move-in day arrives this week at the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia, on Tuesday at James Madison University and late next week at many other schools, including Georgetown, George Mason and George Washington universities, and the University of Maryland.

The days before the start of classes are a time for purchasing textbooks and locating mailboxes, and also for ceremony and giddy moments of bonding. In one of the odder events, nearly 4,000 freshmen at James Madison will gather on the quad next Thursday to celebrate the human genome through dance.

Entire families of valedictorians are rare. But in the upper tier of big-name universities in the Washington area, students like Meghan and Moira Esson are no longer so uncommon.

AU004669

High-achieving sisters hang together at AU; Area's freshmen loaded with smarts. Now they have to unload their stuff.  
The Washington Post August 19, 2010 Thursday

Applicant numbers have doubled in the past 10 to 20 years at some schools, driven both by a growing college-bound population and surging interest in top-ranked institutions. Admission rates are down, and the caliber of admitted students is up.

AU's Class of 2014 has an average SAT score of 1275 out of 1600 possible points in reading and math, and an average high school grade-point average of 3.79. The admit rate was 43.5 percent, the lowest in university history. The share of students who finished in the top 10 percent of their high school class stands at an all-time high.

At William and Mary, 79 percent of entering freshmen finished in the top 10 percent of their class. At GWU, the average freshman finished in the 91st percentile. And more than 90 percent of incoming freshmen at U-Va. ranked in the top 10 percent of their class, for the first time.

#### Just close enough

On the AU campus in Northwest Washington, Moira and Meghan settled into dorm rooms that were separate but nearly adjacent, each woman throwing in her lot with two roommates who had yet to reveal themselves. Meghan got the first choice of beds and selected the upper bunk by the window. Moira got the last choice, a loft-style perch five feet off the ground and next to the door. (Meghan later switched beds with a roommate after repeatedly hitting her head on the ceiling.)

The sisters thought sharing a room might be a bit much. "But knowing that she's here is so important," Meghan said.

Kaitlin was the first Esson to enroll at AU, choosing the Northwest school after falling in love with Washington during a two-week visit with a youth leadership group in her sophomore year of high school. Moira followed Kaitlin. Meghan followed Moira, picking American over Sarah Lawrence College with dramatic flourish on the day before the registration deadline.

They liked "the political advocacy, the feminism, the fact that even when they were 15," visiting campus with their older sister, "the faculty treated them like they were real people, adults," said their mother, Irene MacDougall, a corporate lawyer in Cleveland.

Michael Esson is a clinical psychologist. Both parents attended Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Today they are a suburban power couple.

The girls "grew up in an environment where doing your best was always expected," their mother said. But Meghan said her parents were "very relaxed" about homework and house rules. Studying was "our choice," she said, and the girls never wanted to let their parents down.

Meghan and Moira are part of triplets; brother Sean graduated in the top 10 percent of Brunswick High's 600-student class and is attending the University of Evansville in Indiana.

Moira rides show horses; Meghan is terrified of horses and smitten with classical ballet. Meghan plans to study economics and international relations; Moira is noncommittal. Moira packed a pink stuffed pig for her dorm room; Meghan brought a green stuffed rabbit.

#### Parting words

They carried boxes past poignant scenes. A mother, tears welling as she embraced her daughter one last time: "Study hard, sweetheart, and I'll see you in summer." Other parents rushed past, hauling double-size boxes of cereal and tubs of fresh blueberries.

When the last box had been liberated from the Esson family cars (they had brought two), the family paused for a brief farewell. There wasn't much time: It was 4 o'clock, and the key to Kaitlin's off-campus apartment had to be secured by 5.

The final goodbye fell to Dad, and he kept it simple. "Hang tough," he said. And then the elder Essons were gone, and Meghan and Moira were in college.

GRAPHIC: IMAGE: Bill O'leary/the Washington Post; Moira Esson, one of three Esson girls at American, hauls her gear into her dorm room. One sister's room is nearby.

High-achieving sisters hang together at AU; Area's freshmen loaded with smarts. Now they have to unload their stuff.  
The Washington Post August 19, 2010 Thursday

IMAGE; Photos By Bill O'leary/the Washington Post: Meghan Esson, left, and Moira unload the van while big sister Kaitlin, background, and brother Sean stand by to help with hauling it all in.

IMAGE; Michael Esson gives Moira a farewell hug. At right is mom Irene MacDougall. It took eight hours and two vehicles to get the family and belongings to school.

IMAGE; Kaitlin, right, and Sean lend a hand to Moira. left, and Meghan. Meghan plans to study economics and international relations; Moira hasn't decided yet.

LOAD-DATE: August 19, 2010

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 37



82 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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**The Washington Post**

washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

February 19, 2011 Saturday  
Met 2 Edition

SECTION: A-SECTION; Pg. A16

DISTRIBUTION: Every Zone

LENGTH: 991 words

HEADLINE: Digital divide grows in Washington area

BYLINE: Cecilia Kang

BODY:

Residents of the wealthiest parts of the Washington region tend to get the best value in high-speed Internet service, paying less for faster speeds, according to a new study from American University.

The report, released Friday by the university's Investigative Reporting Workshop, analyzed speed test and pricing information for high-speed Internet users in the greater Washington area.

It found that people in the 25 richest Zip codes in the region spend about one-third less on average than those in the 25 poorest Zip codes for similar Internet access speeds.

Subscribers in suburbs including Fairfax, Montgomery and Arlington counties spend about \$9.58 per megabit per second. Residents in the lowest-income neighborhoods, which include rural areas and parts of the District, pay about \$31.17 per megabit per second, according to the study.

The monthly bill in wealthier areas is typically higher - \$55.05 compared with \$51.29 in the poorer areas - but speed tests showed poorer areas get much lower speeds for the money.

"The original digital divide was about access, but we are now moving into a territory where we are understanding that the real barrier to access is about price and value," said John Dunbar, author of the AU report.

The findings complement data released Thursday by the Commerce Department, which also showed that many wealthy areas of the nation are getting faster broadband Internet speeds than poorer parts of the country.

The federal data, however, were collected from Internet service providers based on their maximum advertised speeds. The Commerce information didn't include broadband prices.

AU004666

Digital divide grows in Washington area The Washington Post February 19, 2011 Saturday

AU's report, taken from a much smaller survey sample, comes from 4,294 consumer speed tests on Ookla, an online service recommended by the Federal Communications Commission for testing the speed of a broadband connection. And the university study takes into consideration monthly costs reported by users.

"This is all new and very valuable information for policymakers and consumers that will frame discussions going forward," said Lee Rainie, director of research at the Pew Research Center's Internet and American Life Project.

Experts say that even though the AU report sample size is modest, it provides insights that the federal map doesn't. The agency showed that 10 percent of the nation doesn't have access to speeds fast enough to download Web pages or watch videos.

The agency said it will update its map every six months and will improve its speed information by adding results from consumer tests, although that pricing is difficult to analyze.

"Broadband service is not priced in a uniform way among providers," said Lawrence Strickling, assistant Commerce secretary. "Even if you could do an apples-to-apples comparison, the prices gathered six months ago would likely be outdated when we update the map."

But experts say that information is crucial to understand why users - particularly those in low-income areas - aren't buying broadband service.

As President Obama touts his \$18 billion plan to expand broadband access across the country, experts say there appears to be a growing digital divide, with poor and rural areas being left behind.

"I think that if you dig around you will find that the infrastructure of poor communities is worse," said Craig Settles, an independent broadband market analyst and consultant. "It is directly related to expected return on investment" by Internet service providers, who want to make sure they get the most possible paying customers, he said.

Companies such as Comcast and Verizon - major Internet service providers in the Washington area - dispute AU's findings. Verizon said the report doesn't adequately account for the practice of bundling, in which companies offer packages of phone, television and Internet service with a discount for subscribing to all three.

Bundles "provide consumers with greater values in pricing, but which this study chose to not factor," said Ed McFadden, a Verizon Communications spokesman.

Comcast said it offers its highest-quality broadband speeds - 100 megabits per second - equally across its consumer base in the Washington area, including low-income parts of Southeast Washington.

"Starting when we first offered broadband service in the D.C. area over a decade ago, we built out the D.C. service area with the same high speeds - among the highest offered nationally," said Charlie Douglas, a spokesman for Comcast. "We're committed to offering a great value in every corner of the city."

For Hugh Youngblood, a resident of the Bloomington neighborhood of the District, the problem is not having enough options. He can choose between Verizon's DSL service or Comcast's more expensive but faster cable modem service.

The network and security engineer chose a package of 1.5 megabits-per-second DSL service bundled with phone and television at \$50 a month.

"I went for the bargain price, which is probably okay for now but it's not going to let me do everything I want," he said.

That service is too expensive for some neighbors, Youngblood said, so he has worked with residents to build a free Wi-Fi hotspot with the help of city funds.

He and others think competition is the problem. Until Verizon rolls out its fiber network to their 20001 Zip code, prices for faster services will be out of reach, he said.

That concerns local policymakers.

Two years ago, when Verizon first approached the District to roll out its much faster fiber network, D.C. Council member Mary M. Cheh (D-Ward 3) rejected the plan because the company didn't want to serve parts of the city it didn't deem worth the investment, according to her office. The phone giant finally got approval in 2008 after it agreed to cover all areas within a decade.

Digital divide grows in Washington area The Washington Post February 19, 2011 Saturday

"We didn't want to permit cherry-picking or redlining or continuing the digital divide in any part of the city," Chel, who was chairman of the Public Services and Consumer Affairs Committee, said at the time.

kangc@washpost.com

LOAD-DATE: February 19, 2011

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 38





81 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

February 24, 2011 Thursday  
Mct 2 Edition

SECTION: SPORTS; Pg. D06

DISTRIBUTION: Every Zone

LENGTH: 630 words

HEADLINE: American gets its payback on Navy

BYLINE: Steven Goff

BODY:

American University's place in next week's Patriot League tournament had already been settled, but for the Eagles on Wednesday night in their regular season home finale, a sense of urgency crackled throughout a bruising game against Navy.

Fueled by memories of a lopsided loss to the Midshipmen last month and yearning to build momentum heading into the tournament, American shot well from all distances and survived a second-half scare to win its fourth straight, 69-58, in front of 1,913 at Bender Arena.

Vlad Moldoveanu scored 28 points and fellow senior Nick Hendra provided a late scoring boost for the Eagles (20-8, 10-3), who will be the No. 2 seed in the league event and host a quarterfinal next Wednesday.

Navy (10-19, 5-8) lost ground in its pursuit of a top-four finish and home-court advantage, as it is stuck in sixth place with one game remaining.

"It's a misconception when you lock up a seed that, if you have any remaining games, they don't count," Hendra said. "It's extremely important when you are going into the tournament that you are getting better with every opportunity. You can't miss an opportunity to improve the collective effort."

The Eagles shot 67 percent in the second half, made a season-high 11 three-pointers (on 21 attempts) and converted 18 of 22 free throws for their sixth win in seven games. The only recent loss came at Bucknell, the top seed.

While Moldoveanu, the league's second-leading scorer, carried the Eagles for long stretches, Hendra (11 points, five assists) warded off the Midshipmen with consecutive three-pointers and a pair of free throws in a 64-second span to turn a five-point lead into a 69-56 advantage with about a minute to go.

"That was huge, just having the guts to take it," Eagles Coach Jeff Jones said. "Vlad was actually trying to do too much, win the game, and no one else really seemed to want to step forward."

AU004664

American gets its payback on Navy The Washington Post February 24, 2011 Thursday

On the strength of three-point shooting and full-court pressure, Navy had cut a 16-point deficit to five with 7½ minutes left. But it went cold, and despite pulling within four, wilted down the stretch.

"We needed it," Coach Billy Lange said of the pressure defense that forced several AU turnovers. "We settled in and had four or five possessions in a row where we got a [defensive] stop and didn't score. That hurts."

Navy made 10 three-pointers but just 12 of 19 free throws and shot 35.3 percent overall. Greg Brown came off the bench for four three-pointers and 16 points.

In the first meeting, Navy handed American one of its worst losses of the season, a 19-point decision in which the Eagles shot a season-low 35.8 percent. They hadn't forgotten.

"I wanted to win by 40, 50, as much as we can," said Moldoveanu, who made four three-pointers and added nine rebounds. "I'm a little upset [it was only 11]. For me, it wasn't about Senior Night. It wasn't about my last regular season home game. It's really about getting those guys back for what they did [in Annapolis]. They played extremely well there, and I wanted to come here and blow them out."

The Eagles seemed on their way, using a 15-0 run in the first half. Navy closed to nine at intermission, but long-range shooting by Moldoveanu and Troy Brewer (16 points, four three-pointers) pushed the lead to 50-34.

When the Midshipmen's comeback fell short, AU celebrated its third 20-win season in four years.

"We're proud of that," Jones said, "but we want more."

Notes: Before the game, AU honored seniors Moldoveanu, Hendra and starting point guard Steve Luptak. Moldoveanu was accompanied by his mother, Carmen, president of Romania's basketball federation. Hendra was joined by his father, Tony, an English-born actor featured in "This Is Spinal Tap."

goffs@washpost.com  
centercenter50%american  
centercenter50%69

centercenter50%navy  
centercenter50%58

LOAD-DATE: March 10, 2011

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 39



163 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2011 States News Service  
States News Service

May 7, 2011 Saturday

LENGTH: 1952 words

HEADLINE: SPEECH OF SENATOR LUGAR LUGAR TELLS AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES U.S.  
HAS COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE WORLD

BYLINE: States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The following information was released by Indiana Senator Richard Lugar:

Senator Richard G. Lugar, the Ranking Republican on the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, delivered the following remarks today at the commencement of the School of Public Affairs at American University in Washington, D.C. Lugar received an honorary Doctor of Public Service. It is his 45th honorary degree, and his second commencement speech this year. Last week, Lugar spoke to Vincennes University in Indiana. Next week, Lugar will address Franklin and Marshall College in Pennsylvania:

I am honored to join you today for this commemoration of the achievements of the graduates of 2011. We come together to celebrate a high moment in the lives of all who will receive diplomas. This day also marks a very special milestone in the lives of parents, grandparents, children, family members, and friends who have given love, inspiration, and support to these graduates. We salute all who have made personal or financial sacrifices to help these graduates complete their studies and prepare for the next step of their careers.

As we honor individual scholarship today, we also celebrate the work of this University. For decades, American University and the School of Public Affairs have been prolific contributors to the skills and intellectual inquiry that our world needs to advance peace and prosperity. This school has brought together teachers, practitioners, and students from every corner of the globe, good people who exemplify creativity and optimism for the future.

We are sending these graduates into a world that is uncertain and dangerous and into an American society that is politically divided and questioning its own future. We are asking you to be leaders and experts within governments, corporations, schools, and communities who can unite, and even inspire, people to embrace productive solutions to problems.

Such responsibility is not new for American University graduates. As much as any university in the United States, this school was founded on the premise that skilled leaders, steeped in the history and philosophy of public policy, and devoted to the concept of service are vital for ensuring our countrys security and prosperity. It is not a surprise that AU students have been ranked more than once as the most politically active students in the nation or that AU students last year provided more than 100,000 hours of volunteer service.

Around the United States this month, ceremonies are commemorating the entry of students into their chosen fields. But few graduates, if any, are poised to have more impact on our nations future than you may have in this historic moment of need. Your education here in the nations Capital has been inextricably linked with the issues that confront

AU004593

SPEECH OF SENATOR LUGAR LUGAR TELLS AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES U.S. HAS  
COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE WORLD States News Service May 7, 2011 Saturday

American leaders on a daily basis. That is an enviable platform from which to enter public service, and you should always be proud that you studied at this University in this historic city.

The United States remains the most successful experiment in economic liberty and human freedom in the history of the world. In the last century, it is difficult to overestimate the role that the United States played in overcoming forces of tyranny and economic stagnation. Despite some missteps, I believe this is indisputable from any objective point of view.

The United States was the deciding force in defeating Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan during World War II. After the war, we helped rehabilitate our enemies, and they quickly established strong economies and vibrant democracies. We also helped countries such as South Korea and Taiwan move from extreme poverty to impressive prosperity through our assistance and protection. During the Cold War, we stared down the Soviet Union at great risk and expense, while functioning as the world's economic engine. Before the century ended, the tangible results of our global leadership were changing the game. The Soviet Union fell, Germany was united, China adopted a market-driven economic philosophy, and many countries in Eastern Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa became more democratic.

American democratic institutions and political and social freedoms served as models for the world, as we actively helped to nurture democratic transformations. Even Americans themselves do not fully appreciate the international impact of the example set by our transparent political debate and the extraordinary degree of public self-examination that accompanies U.S. policy decisions.

Furthermore, the United States has continued to perform a little-appreciated global security function during the post-Cold War era. Our armed forces, by their mere presence, have deterred major wars and minor conflicts. Our Navy has been the principle force for maintaining order on the high seas, and the alliance structures we built have brought stability and prosperity to previously volatile regions in Europe and Asia.

Americans have led the world's fight against disease and hunger. Beyond our own multi-billion dollar programs, the programs of other nations and many non-governmental groups depend on the United States for direction and support. The United States is also the undisputed leader in disaster assistance, because we have been willing to apply both our financial strength and our logistics capabilities to humanitarian relief in catastrophic situations like the Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004 and Japan's recent earthquake. We have even helped the former Soviet Union protect and destroy the very nuclear arsenal that was once pointed at us.

But in the 21st Century, it has become increasingly popular to question American power and influence. The media frequently runs stories on the theme that America's days as an economic superpower are numbered. Commentators focus on the maturity of our economy, the rise of China, uncertainty over the dollar's strength, military overreach, the continuing threat of terrorism, and many other reasons why American power will be eclipsed. But I do not believe that our current set of problems predestines the United States to experience an era of decline.

Much of what is identified as decline is actually a sign of how successful the United States has been in exporting our political ideals and our economic system. For example, China's economy is growing not because of the communist party structure, which remains an encumbrance, but because it has embraced many market principles.

The United States has been the main author of a gradual global transformation that is miraculous and unprecedented, but also uncertain and messy. One of the manifestations of this success is that nations that used to be on the periphery continue to join the world system as full partners. Just as Germany, Japan, and South Korea helped invigorate the Cold War global economy, now we are seeing the rise of China, India and Brazil. This dynamic is reflected in the fact that the G-20 group of nations, which includes even smaller economic powers such as Indonesia, Argentina, and South Africa, is supplanting the G-7 as the most notable gathering on the global economic stage. It is also reflected in the democracy movement in the Middle East, where populations long denied a voice in their own political affairs and economic futures have risen up to challenge repressive governments.

The advancement of other nations may affect our relative power, but it need not reduce our security, our standard of living, or our philosophical influence. The United States can compete successfully in the world. In fact, I believe the society you are about to enter holds enormous opportunity and promise. The United States is still the nation with the best hand to play and the one most capable of adapting to changing conditions.

Our competitive advantage is undergirded by the very thing that we are celebrating today. No other nation enjoys the quality and variety of post-secondary education options that exist in the United States. And no other country has a deeper tradition of individual achievement, freedom, and entrepreneurial spirit. These attributes have helped us create

SPEECH OF SENATOR LUGAR LUGAR TELLS AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES U.S. HAS  
COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE WORLD States News Service May 7, 2011 Saturday

the broadest scientific and technological base, the most advanced agriculture system, and the most influential culture in the contemporary world.

The current climate of international economic dynamism rewards education above all other commodities. It rewards those with multiple skills who dedicate themselves to a lifetime of learning. The United States will flourish in the global marketplace, if education remains a top priority and if we nurture the competitive genius of the American people that has allowed us time and again to reinvent our economy.

We have unmatched intellectual capital and sophisticated investors who are willing to take risks. We also have the advantage of a younger and more mobile population than exists in most other industrialized nations. Talented people want to learn, invest, and live in the United States. Many of them recognize that the American experiment in liberty is unique in its ambitions and values and our freedom to profit from new ideas has few limits.

To take full advantage of these strengths, we must overcome structural problems that will accompany the expansion of global prosperity. At the top of this list are problems that will be associated with the provision of energy and food. The advancement of China, India, Brazil, Indonesia and other populous countries will put intense pressures on basic commodities worldwide. As a nation whose oil import bill is now near a billion dollars a day, the United States is especially vulnerable to supply disruptions and long term declines in production. Most other economic vulnerabilities, including our serious debt crisis, are primarily political in origin and can be addressed through political and economic decisions. But solving our energy vulnerability will require not only political leadership, it will require technological breakthroughs, good managerial practices, diversity of supply, and flexibility in our markets.

As for food, we are already seeing the effects of food shortages and high prices, which have been factors in almost every Middle Eastern country that has experienced upheaval. This underscores the pivotal position of the United States as the largest and most diverse grower and exporter of food. This role comes with both enormous economic opportunities and national security imperatives.

As with energy, the world will experience explosive growth in demand for food. The United States must give high priority to executing a global food policy that both creates export opportunities for our farmers and agricultural businesses and addresses hunger in volatile regions that could negatively impact our national security.

As graduates of an elite school of public policy, many of you will be going to work for governments at the Federal, state or local levels. Others will be working for corporations or non-profits or launching your own enterprises. Some of you will choose the callings of teaching, justice, military service, or even elective office. However you plan to contribute, you must think beyond your immediate concerns and find within yourself the will to lead. You must understand how blessed you are to sit here today and how much our country and even the international community will depend on you.

I am confident that you will not be intimidated by the challenging work before you. You will affirm the accomplishment of your diploma by growing in your abilities to learn and to apply your expertise. We congratulate you for your commitment to knowledge, and we look forward to all the service to others that you will give and all the important goals that you will achieve.

LOAD-DATE: May 8, 2011

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 40



75 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

August 6, 2011 Saturday  
Mct 2 Edition

SECTION: A-SECTION; Pg. A01

DISTRIBUTION: Every Zone

LENGTH: 1109 words

HEADLINE: For freshmen, Facebook's the ultimate matchmaker

BYLINE: Jenna Johnson

BODY:

For generations, one of the first challenges of going off to college was meeting the stranger the school chose to be your roommate. Today, a growing number of students are bypassing that tradition and making the choice themselves through online social networking.

Over the next several weeks, many freshmen will arrive at dormitories to move in with roommates they already know, even if they have never met or talked on the phone.

"Realistically, even the most personal roommate-matching service can't match Facebook," said Adam Gang, 18, of Colorado, who will be a freshman at American University. "You're an accepted friend request away from knowing someone."

Some college officials say that choosing roommates for students helps ensure they are exposed to different points of view. They worry that incoming freshmen would tend to pick people of the same race, social background or home town.

But AU, recognizing that students want a voice in the matter, has come up with a way to help them.

Earlier this year, Gang filled out a short questionnaire: Do you maintain normal sleeping hours? (Yes.) How social are you? (Somewhat.) Sleep style? (Heavy.)

Rather than pairing Gang with a roommate, the AU housing office sent him a short list of potential matches based on his replies. He went to Facebook and hit it off with James Quigley, 18, of New York. Both students plan to study international relations and love playing sports. They requested to live together and will meet for the first time on move-in day this month.

"Me and Adam are pretty similar," Quigley said. "I feel like you need to know more about a person if you're going to live with them."

AU004661



For freshmen, Facebook's the ultimate matchmaker The Washington Post August 6, 2011 Saturday

### Colleges' take

As more freshmen go online in a quest to shape their living situation, college officials are split on whether that is a good idea.

A few schools are embracing the movement. Many others have no formal policies on the use of social networking to choose roommates but will offer guidance (encouraging or discouraging) to students who call to inquire. The University of Maryland has set up its own internal social network for admitted students to get to know each other and look for roommates.

At the University of Virginia, the number of requests for first-year roommates has more than doubled in five years. Last year, according to U-Va. acting housing director Patricia Romer, students were told that it may not be possible to honor all requests.

Giving freshmen more say in their living arrangements can result in fewer roommate conflicts, some college housing officials say. They add that students are more likely to be honest in a one-on-one chat with a fellow teenager than on a form their parents might see. Living with a stranger is always a risk, but allowing students to pick that stranger builds an investment in wanting to make things work.

But other officials worry that students are focusing on the wrong qualities in these searches - music bands instead of cleaning habits, funny prom stories instead of rules for overnight guests.

The self-matching process for the Class of 2015 started as early as January, when students admitted via early admission began to form Facebook groups. Many of these pages resembled online dating sites, as students queried each other about personality quirks, favorite sitcoms and drinking habits.

"It came down to even, 'What colors do you like in your room?'" said Julie Bogen, 19, from Connecticut, a sophomore at Wheaton College in Massachusetts who found her first-year roommate (now a close friend) on Facebook.

When Melanie Blair searched for her first roommate at the University of Southern California a few years ago, a few girls she contacted wanted to know her jean size.

"Some girls want a roommate who is the same size and has the same shoe size. That way they can share clothes," said Blair, 21, from Chicago, who will be a senior this fall. Once, she said, a prospective roommate turned her down because of a size conflict.

### Web's role in housing

Last year, AU launched the matching system that Gang and Quigley used. First, students complete a survey on basic living preferences. Then they receive a list of possible matches and are encouraged to bond via an internal networking site or e-mail - although most students connect on Facebook, said Chris Moody, AU's executive director of housing and dining program.

"We don't encourage it," he said, "but they do it."

Once roommates request one another, they can pick a dorm room on an online floor plan, just like booking an airplane seat. In the program's first year, Moody said, residence hall assistants dealt with fewer roommate conflicts and requests for room changes.

Social networking has played a major role in collegiate housing for years. On many campuses, it started with phone calls from parents who found profiles of their children's roommates online and were troubled by what they saw.

"They would call and say, 'We've seen X on their MySpace page. We just don't think they are going to be a good match,'" said Paul Lynch, director of campus and residential services at Marymount University in Virginia. (He never honored such requests.)

### Building a community

As high school students gained access to Facebook, they began to network with future classmates.

Last year on a George Washington University Class of 2014 page, some incoming freshmen posted introductory videos of themselves. This summer at the College of William and Mary, freshmen who will live in Dupont Hall have an

For freshmen, Facebook's the ultimate matchmaker The Washington Post August 6, 2011 Saturday

active Facebook pagewhere they announced room assignments, found neighbors ("Room 108! who is in 110!?! and 106?") and posted questions for RAs ("Does anyone know exactly what the rooms come with, furniture-wise?").

At many schools, move-in day is beginning to feel more like a class reunion. Several housing officials said they weren't surprised when students made friends online and decided, "Hey, we should room together."

Many students say they worry that the wrong roommate could ruin everything.

"I will be honest: There are some psychos. And I don't want to live with them," said Amelia Simpson, 19, a Boston University sophomore from Springfield, Va. "You don't want to be with someone who is slacking all of the time or complaining all of the time."

Simpson found a roommate on Facebook last summer. The two requested each other and split the cost of a mini-fridge and printer. On "selection day," they learned they had been assigned to a quad room with two more roommates, total strangers, chosen by who-knows-who in the housing office.

"We weren't even aware there were rooms with four people," Simpson said. "It ended up being the right mix. . . . We were the only room without drama."

johnsonj@washpost.com

LOAD-DATE: August 6, 2011

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 41



124 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2012 Environment and Energy Publishing, LLC  
ClimateWire

March 20, 2012 Tuesday

SECTION: SPOTLIGHT Vol. 10 No. 9

LENGTH: 1172 words

HEADLINE: ENERGY EFFICIENCY: How green is your college? American University scores in new rating system

BODY:

Lacey Johnson, E&E reporter

To the untrained eye, there is nothing extraordinary about American University's 84-acre Washington campus; but according to several rating systems, what's happening there is making the school one of the "greenest" educational institutions in the country.

Hundreds of students shower with solar-heated water in the university's residence halls, and professors can gaze through their office windows at rooftop gardens, which were planted all over campus to help absorb rainwater that would otherwise flow into the fragile Anacostia River.

The campus coffee shop -- which is located inside a new, ultra-efficient building, certified Gold under the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design program -- brews coffee using solar energy and sends the leftover grounds to be composted with organic waste from nearby dining halls.

Each year, the university offsets 100 percent of its electricity usage by purchasing more than 50 million kilowatt-hours of renewable energy credits from a wind farm in North Dakota, making it one of the top 25 green power purchasers in the nation, according to U.S. EPA.

American University is part of a growing sustainability movement on U.S. college campuses, and the schools that join in are discovering how going green can make for good publicity. A cure for 'survey fatigue' A rooftop garden at American University spells out AU's commitment to green expertise. Photo courtesy of American University.

In recent years, organizations like the Sustainable Endowments Institute, the Princeton Review and Sierra magazine have been flooding college sustainability offices with surveys that rate and rank their environmental efforts or lack thereof. The latest rating system is called STARS (Sustainability Tracking, Assessment & Rating System), and it aims to cut back on so-called "survey fatigue" by developing the single most comprehensive assessment to date.

STARS was created by the Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE) through a three-year collaboration with college leaders and sustainability experts. It made its official debut in early 2010 with more than 100 registered colleges in the United States and Canada, and that number has since tripled to more than 300.

The survey scores institutions in 139 categories, including energy use, waste management, public engagement, innovation and green research. The highest STARS rating is Platinum -- which no school has yet attained -- followed by Gold, Silver and Bronze. American University is currently among the top five Gold-rated schools, accompanied by Georgia Institute of Technology, Colorado State University, Green Mountain College in Vermont and Dickinson College in Pennsylvania.

AU004591

ENERGY EFFICIENCY: How green is your college? American University scores in new rating system ClimateWire  
March 20, 2012 Tuesday

"It's helping institutions understand where they're at using these consistent measurements," said Meghan Fay Zahniser, the program manager for STARS. With the campus sustainability movement just getting started, many colleges are at a loss for where to begin. That's where Zahniser believes STARS can offer a framework for improvement. Each rating is broken down in detail and made public online, so each institution can learn from its peers' strengths and weaknesses.

Experts say the green ratings offered by groups like STARS are becoming increasingly important to students. In the Princeton Review's most recent "College Hopes & Worries Survey," 65 percent of prospective freshmen said they would consider a university's environmental commitment when deciding whether to apply or attend. A lure for students

"Anecdotally, when we've asked student leaders if they thought about these things when they thought about their decision to come to Cornell, almost all them said yes," recalled Dan Roth, the associate director for sustainability at Cornell University, which received its first Gold STARS rating earlier this year. He said a dozen student environmental clubs existed at the school in 2005, and that number has jumped to 35 today. "Every year there's just more of them."

As students' interest in environmentalism has grown, so has the number of surveys. "It felt like we were spending just as much time filling out surveys as doing things," remembered Roth, who said each survey's unique questions and standards made the whole process "a headache."

But earlier this year, the creators of STARS aimed to change that with the "Campus Sustainability Data Collector." The new survey system allows colleges to complete a single online survey and share the answers with the Princeton Review, the Sustainable Endowments Institute and Sierra magazine -- three of the most respected green evaluators. In exchange for adding a few extra questions, the reviewers have agreed to use the STARS questionnaire to gather data for their assessments.

"Many of those earlier surveys led to a realization by higher education [leaders] that we need to take it to the next level, and STARS is the next level," says Christopher O'Brien, the director of sustainability at American University. "For us it means having a framework that makes sense."

"This is actually a huge win for everyone involved," agrees Roth. "To me, it's an indication that groups like Sierra Club and Princeton Review are publicly saying, 'OK, we're putting our institutions behind this data set.' It adds a lot of legitimacy to the work that they've done." A 'risky step' for some schools

While STARS may be turning into the gold standard of green university rating systems, less than 6 percent of the nation's 4,400-plus degree-granting colleges have actually signed up for an evaluation, and the vast majority of those are four-year institutions. At a time when many public colleges are struggling to stay afloat amid budget cuts, costly investments in green technology are rarely a priority. And if a school is falling behind in the sustainability department, why would it want a survey to publicly confirm it?

"A vast majority of universities are just getting started on sustainability," says Roth, "but they know if they sign up for STARS, it's not going to be a pretty picture. That's kind of a risky step."

This is one reason that STARS emphasizes it is a rating system, rather than a ranking system. The Sustainable Endowments Institute is known for issuing harsh grades of C, D or F to colleges that participate in its Sustainability Report Card assessment, and some of those bad scores have been reprinted by the media, making for bad press. The lowest rating STARS publicizes is Bronze, and colleges are listed by alphabetical order, rather than rank.

Zahniser says it's a constant challenge to push colleges to become more sustainable, while also making STARS welcoming to newcomers. Joining the ranks of green schools like American University isn't an easy task, and Zahniser insists that colleges don't need to aim for a Gold or Platinum rating right away.

"It's basically an opportunity for intuitions to pick and choose where they want to begin. It enables each institution to say, 'This makes sense for us.'"

LOAD-DATE: April 18, 2012

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 42



55 of 852 DOCUMENTS

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**The Washington Post**  
washingtonpost.com

The Washington Post

February 5, 2013 Tuesday  
Suburban Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B04

DISTRIBUTION: Every Zone

LENGTH: 492 words

HEADLINE: 3 arca colleges arc among those with many alumni in the Peacc Corps

BYLINE: Jenna Johnson

BODY:

The universities of Washington and Florida boast the largest number of alumni currently serving in the Peace Corps, with 107 graduates-turned-volunteers each, according to rankings the organization plans to release Tuesday. In the D.C. region, three schools made the Peace Corps' top five lists: American University, George Washington University and the University of Mary Washington.

For the past decade, the Peace Corps has released an annual ranking of the top large, medium and small schools that graduate students who then serve overseas for a little more than two years. The organization, an independent U.S. government agency that has been around for more than 50 years, has more than 8,000 volunteers in more than 75 countries.

This year, the top schools in each category were in Washington state: the University of Washington on the large-schools list, Western Washington University on the medium-schools list with 73 volunteers, and Gonzaga University in Spokane on the small-schools list with 24.

It's the first time that one state has swept all three categories, said Carrie Hessler-Radelet, acting director of the Peace Corps.

"It just seems to be the kind of state that's very progressive and shares some of the same values as the Peace Corps," said Hessler-Radelet, who volunteered in Western Samoa in the early 1980s and is part of a family in which four generations have participated.

On the opposite coast, the Washington region had several schools ranked in the top 10 in their respective category.

For small schools, the University of Mary Washington was No. 3 and St. Mary's College of Maryland was No. 8.

For medium-size colleges, AU ranked No. 2 in the country with 55 volunteers, and GWU was No. 3, with 53. Georgetown University ranked eighth and the College of William and Mary was ninth.

AU004659

3 area colleges are among those with many alumni in the Peace Corps The Washington Post February 5, 2013 Tuesday

And, yes, the college rankings craze has extended to even postgraduate public service work. Teach for America also releases an annual ranking of its top-producing schools (University of California at Berkeley, Northwestern University and Wellesley College topped the latest lists.)

Recruiters have recently begun pushing a previously understated perk of the program: attractiveness on resumes, especially as companies become more global and look for employees who are fluent in foreign languages and able to bridge cultural divides, Hessler-Radelet said.

At AU, which frequently lands high on the Peace Corps ranking, that perk is well recognized, said Sarah Bartfeld, an undergraduate academic adviser in AU's School of International Service. Many AU professors, staff members and alumni are previous Peace Corps volunteers, providing personal testimony to students.

"The Peace Corps has a very well-known reputation," said Bartfeld, who taught English in a small village in Albania in 2004 to 2006 with the organization. "These students, while they want to do service, they also want to get a job. The Peace Corps is known."

johnsonj@washpost.com

LOAD-DATE: February 5, 2013



# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 43



9 of 156 DOCUMENTS

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Washington Post Blogs  
In the Loop

February 6, 2013 Wednesday 1:30 AM EST

LENGTH: 172 words

HEADLINE: Area colleges score well in Peace Corps rankings;  
American University ranked second among mid-size schools, the agency said.

BYLINE: Al Kamen

BODY:

Washington-area schools once again did pretty well in the Peace Corps' annual rankings of colleges and universities that produced the most volunteers in 2012.

American University ranked No. 2 for all medium schools (5-15,000 undergrads), with 55 alums serving, while George Washington University ranked No. 3 (53 serving).

Georgetown University ranked No. 8 with 31 serving, followed by William and Mary, No. 9 with 30 volunteers, and Johns Hopkins at No. 24 with 22 alums in the field last year.

And among small colleges (fewer than 5,000 undergrads), the No. 3-ranked school was the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Va., which had 21 alums serving. St. Mary's College of Maryland, in St. Mary's, Md., tied for 8th with 16 serving.

Two area schools placed in the top 25 for large schools (more than 15,000 undergraduates): the University of Virginia was tied for 21st with 55 alums serving overseas and the University of Maryland was 24th on the list with 53 volunteers.

Our colleague Jenna Johnson has the full list here.

LOAD-DATE: June 7, 2014

**AU004644**

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 44



70 of 820 DOCUMENTS

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PR Newswire

March 25, 2013 Monday 8:00 AM EST

LENGTH: 1044 words

HEADLINE: American University Named Winner of SELF Magazine's Inaugural "Workout on the Quad" Challenge; SELF will present an exclusive Workout in the Park event on D.C. campus on April 27

DATELINE: NEW YORK, March 25, 2013

BODY:

The points have been tabulated and the results are in-SELF Magazine's Workout in the Park is headed to our nation's capital! SELF Magazine announces American University, a college-centered research university in Washington D.C., as the winner of its Workout on the Quad challenge.

(Photo:<http://photos.prnewswire.com/prnh/20130325/CG82099>)

The first-ever Workout on the Quad competition is a new addition to celebrate the 20th anniversary of SELF's Workout in the Park in 2013. College students across the country were invited to play SELF's Workout in the Park Social Game to vie for the chance to win an unforgettable day of invigorating exercise, beauty consultations, and nutritional know-how at their school. The winning school, American University, will enjoy a special event during the Workout in the Park tour, the leading women's outdoor fitness and wellness festival that brings the pages of SELF Magazine to life for tens of thousands of attendees each year.

"The fun and excitement of Workout on the Quad underscores SELF's mission as the leading healthy active lifestyle brand, and transporting the SELF Workout in the Park experience to a college campus for the very first time represents our commitment to engaging the millennial generation," says Laura McEwen, vice president and publisher of SELF. "We're thrilled that American University, in the heart of our nation's capital, has won the challenge, and we hope the entire student body and campus community will join SELF and our partner brands for this very unique and exhilarating day!"

A fun, interactive experience that celebrates fitness, nutrition and wellness, SELF Magazine's Workout in the Park Social Game combines virtual gameplay with real-world pursuits and in-game rewards. During the two-week competition-powered by HerCampus.com, the number one online community for college women-students across the nation represented their universities to compete for the ultimate prize: a Workout in the Park event on their very own campus. Students playing the game customized their own outdoor fitness parks, personalized their avatars and completed a variety of in-game fitness challenges with the goal of earning the most points on behalf of their school.

In its inaugural year of existence, more than 100 schools took part in the contest by playing SELF's Workout in the Park Social Game. American University's community had the highest level of participation and will host the high-energy event on Saturday, April 27 at the Eric Friedheim Quadrangle.

"Her Campus American is honored and excited to host SELF's Workout on the Quad. We are incredibly proud to bring a national fitness event to campus and promote a healthy lifestyle within the AU community. As an online magazine for collegiate women, our chapter strives to educate and inform American University students on health, life, career and style news. Workout on the Quad provides the ideal opportunity for Her Campus and SELF to engage the campus

AU004589

American University Named Winner of SELF Magazine's Inaugural "Workout on the Quad" Challenge; SELF will present an exclusive Workout in the Park event on D.C. campus on April 27 PR New

community in leading active lifestyles, and we are delighted to be a part of it!" says Her Campus American chapter founder and editor-in-chief Lesley Siu, a senior at American University.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of Workout in the Park. Last year, more than 12,000 people participated in the Workout in the Park series, reaffirming SELF's mission to motivate and inspire women to be their best selves. In addition to the event at American University, Workout in the Park events will take place in New York on May 11 and Chicago on June 1.

Sponsors of this year's event series include Garnier, Reebok, The Beef Checkoff®, Club Med, euphoria Calvin Klein, Green Mountain Coffee® Wellness Collection, La Roche-Posay, LeSportsac, LUNA® Bar, Perfectly Simple(TM) by ZonePerfect®, Skinnygirl Daily, Smartfood®, Sweet n Low®, Summer's Eve®, VSX Sport by Victoria's Secret and Wendy's®.

#### ABOUT SELF

I am in charge. I dream large. I choreograph my personal story. The SELF brand provides the content, the tools and the community to inspire a woman to live her most vivid life. Named to the current Adweek Hot List, SELF is the founder of the Pink Ribbon, and an ASME National Magazine Award winner for excellence in journalistic achievement in print and digital. The SELF brand reaches a total print and digital audience of 13 million. SELF is published by Conde Nast, home to some of the world's most celebrated media brands. Visit Self.com and follow @SELFMagazine on Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Instagram, Foodily and Google+.

#### ABOUT SELF WORKOUT IN THE PARK

SELF started the movement that's now the mainstream. Enjoy the latest classes, delectable treats, fabulous swag and more-grab your BFFs for a day of movement, inspiration and fun! SELF's Workout in the Park, celebrating 20 successful years in 2013, encourages women across the country to sculpt sexy bodies, look beautiful and feel their very best. With invigorating exercise, beauty consultations, style savvy, nutritional know-how, and exclusive freebies and giveaways, Workout in the Park brings the pages of SELF to life and puts attendees in the center of the action. For tickets and more information on SELF Magazine's Workout in the Park, visit <http://www.SELFWorkoutinthePark.com> and Tweet #WorkoutInThePark and #WorkoutOnTheQuad.

#### ABOUT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

American University is a leader in global education, enrolling a diverse student body from throughout the United States and nearly 140 countries. Located in Washington, D.C., the university provides opportunities for academic excellence, public service, and internships in the nation's capital and around the world.

#### ABOUT HER CAMPUS

HerCampus.com is the #1 online community for college women. Written entirely by the nation's top college journalists, with 3,000+ contributors and counting. HerCampus.com features national content on style, health, love, life and career supplemented by local content from 200+ campus chapters across the country. In addition, Her Campus offers a daily email newsletter, social media communities, job listings, e-commerce, surveys, giveaways and scholarships, creating a robust interactive experience.

#### SOURCE SELF Magazine

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LOAD-DATE: March 26, 2013

# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 45



63 of 820 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2013 States News Service  
States News Service

June 7, 2013 Friday

LENGTH: 795 words

HEADLINE: JFK'S AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SPEECH AND TODAY'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS CHALLENGES

BYLINE: States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, D.C.

BODY:

The following information was released by the Arms Control Association:

In the modern age, U.S. presidents have delivered dozens of addresses on international peace and security, but few have been as profound or consequential as John F. Kennedy's "Strategy of Peace" address delivered 50 years ago on June 10 on the campus of American University in Washington.

Coming just months after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, the speech was intended to send an unambiguous signal to Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev that the United States sought to "avert those confrontations which bring an adversary to a choice of either a humiliating defeat or nuclear war," as Kennedy phrased it in the speech.

As the essay "JFK's American University Speech Echoes Through Time" by Daryl G. Kimball in the June issue of Arms Control Today explains, "... the speech offered a revised formula for achieving progress on restricting nuclear weapons testing, a goal that had eluded President Dwight Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Khrushchev for more than six years. Kennedy viewed the nuclear test ban treaty—ideally a comprehensive ban—as an essential first step toward U.S.-Soviet disarmament and a barrier against the spread of nuclear weapons."

In a March 21, 1963, interview, Kennedy said, "[P]ersonally I am haunted by the feeling that by 1970, unless we are successful, there may be 10 nuclear powers instead of 4, and by 1975, 15 or 20."

On June 10, Kennedy announced that the United States "does not propose to conduct nuclear tests in the atmosphere so long as other states do not do so," and he suggested that this declaration could be codified through a binding treaty. Within weeks, U.S. and Soviet negotiators concluded the Limited Test Ban Treaty and Kennedy went on to lead a high-profile public campaign to win the Senate's support for ratification in September. In the years that followed, U.S.-Soviet-led talks led to the 1968 nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the superpowers began negotiations on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms.

Kimball notes that "since 1963, every U.S. president—Democrat and Republican—has echoed some of the key themes of Kennedy's "Strategy of Peace" address in his own policies and statements. Kennedy's successors have continued to pursue many of the disarmament goals outlined during his administration. President Barack Obama's April 5, 2009 address in Prague outlining the steps toward the "the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons" addresses all of these key themes."

In that address, Obama warned that "the threat of global nuclear war has gone down, but the risk of a nuclear attack has gone up. More nations have acquired these weapons. Testing has continued. The technology to build a bomb has

AU004587

JFK'S AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SPEECH AND TODAY'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS CHALLENGES States News  
Service June 7, 2013 Friday

spread." In his address, he outlined a step-by-step plan to move closer to "the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons."

The Prague speech energized U.S. and global action. In relatively short order, Obama and his team negotiated the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) with Russia and won Senate approval of the pact, helped secure an action plan to strengthen the NPT, accelerated global efforts to prevent nuclear terrorism, completed a top-to-bottom review of the U.S. nuclear weapons posture, and took steps to engage Iran in negotiations and build international pressure on Tehran to meet its nonproliferation commitments.

But since 2011, the administration's nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation effort has lost energy and focus. Planned talks with Russia on deeper nuclear cuts have not begun, implementation of the new U.S. nuclear posture review has been delayed, plans to seek Senate approval for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) have not yet been pursued, and the off-and-on talks on Iran's nuclear program have not yet produced results. A multi-nation conference on a WMD-Free Zone in the Middle East, which was to have been held in 2012, has been delayed. The hold-up threaten to create further strains on the NPT system.

In recent weeks, national security experts, former administration officials such as Ellen Tauscher, and key Senators such as Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) have urged President Obama to deliver a major address on his second term nuclear weapons policy priorities, including further cuts to Cold War-sized U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals, securing approval for the CTBT, and updating programs to secure vulnerable nuclear material.

As Kimball writes in *Arms Control Today*, "The real test for Obama and U.S. leaders yet to come is whether they can match the conviction and the urgency with which Kennedy sought to resolve the nuclear standoff in his 1963 address and in his bold leadership in the final months of his presidency as he sought global nuclear restraint."

LOAD-DATE: June 9, 2013



# Lindsay Coleman Declaration

## Exhibit 46



40 of 736 DOCUMENTS

Copyright 2013 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

June 9, 2013 Sunday  
Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Column 0; National Desk; Pg. 16

LENGTH: 1551 words

HEADLINE: When Presidential Words Led to Swift Action

BYLINE: By ADAM CLYMER

BODY:

WASHINGTON -- These days it is hard to imagine a single presidential speech changing history.

But two speeches, given back to back by President John F. Kennedy 50 years ago this week, are now viewed as critical turning points on the transcendent issues of the last century.

The speeches, which came on consecutive days, took political risks. They sought to shift the nation's thinking on the "inevitability" of war with the Soviet Union and to make urgent the "moral crisis" of civil rights. Beyond their considerable impact on American minds, these two speeches had something in common that oratory now often misses. They both led quickly and directly to important changes.

On Monday, June 10, 1963, Kennedy announced new talks to try to curb nuclear tests, signaling a decrease in tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. Speaking at American University's morning commencement, he urged new approaches to the cold war, saying, "And if we cannot end now our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity."

"In the final analysis," he continued, "our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal."

The next evening, Kennedy gave an address on national television, sketching out a strong civil rights bill he promised to send to Congress. For the first time, a president made a moral case against segregation. He had previously argued publicly for obedience to court orders and had condemned violence, but not the underlying system.

"We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the Scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution," Kennedy said. "The heart of the question is whether all Americans are to be afforded equal rights and equal opportunities, whether we are going to treat our fellow Americans as we want to be treated."

Action followed. An agreement to establish a hot line between Washington and Moscow came in a few days, and a limited nuclear test ban treaty in four months. In just over a year, the 1964 Civil Rights Act became the most important American law of the 20th century. Kennedy, of course, did not live to see the comprehensive civil rights legislation, a crowning achievement of his successor, President Lyndon B. Johnson and Republican leaders like Representative William M. McCulloch of Ohio and Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois.

Robert Dallek, Kennedy's leading biographer, said the two speeches were "not just two of his best speeches, but two of the better presidential speeches of the 20th century."

AU004652

When Presidential Words Led to Swift Action The New York Times June 9, 2013 Sunday

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, the director of the Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania and a scholar of political discourse, said the two "compelling" speeches invited the country "to see the world differently, expanding our concept of basic rights and propelling action vindicated by history."

They are underappreciated as oratory, she said, because neither had a "simple central phrase" like "Ich bin ein Berliner," which Kennedy said later that month, or "Ask not what your country can do for you," from his inaugural address.

Though Theodore C. Sorensen, the president's main speechwriter, was the principal writer of both speeches, they were prepared in very different ways.

The American University speech was a month in the making, growing out of Kennedy's sense that if some progress on controlling arms was to be made, it had to happen in 1963, not in the election year of 1964, and from signals from the Kremlin that new talks might be productive. But it was kept secret from the Pentagon, because of fears that generals might object to any steps toward conciliation.

In contrast, the civil rights speech was written in a few hours and was almost not given.

Mr. Dallek said the American University speech reflected Kennedy's "real passion" about his presidency, the goal of building "not merely peace in our time but peace for all time," as Kennedy put it that morning.

To achieve it, Kennedy said, it was necessary to "examine our attitude toward peace itself."

"Too many of us think it is impossible," Kennedy said. "Too many think it unreal. But that is a dangerous, defeatist belief. It leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable -- that mankind is doomed -- that we are gripped by forces we cannot control.

"We need not accept that view. Our problems are man-made -- therefore, they can be solved by man."

Another step was to "re-examine our attitude toward the Soviet Union."

He said that while it was "sad" to read Soviet propaganda insisting that the United States was planning many wars so it could dominate the world, "it is also a warning -- a warning to the American people not to fall into the same trap as the Soviets, not to see only a distorted and desperate view of the other side, not to see conflict as inevitable, accommodation as impossible, and communication as nothing more than an exchange of threats."

He said Americans should understand that "no government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue. As Americans, we find communism profoundly repugnant as a negation of personal freedom and dignity. But we can still hail the Russian people for their many achievements -- in science and space, in economic and industrial growth, in culture and in acts of courage."

Reminding his audience that at least 20 million Soviet citizens died in World War II, Kennedy said, "Among the many traits the peoples of our two countries have in common, none is stronger than our mutual abhorrence of war."

"Today, should total war ever break out again -- no matter how -- our two countries would become the primary targets. It is an ironic but accurate fact that the two strongest powers are the two in the most danger of devastation. All we have built, all we have worked for, would be destroyed in the first 24 hours."

On June 11, Kennedy had planned to speak about civil rights if there was trouble in Tuscaloosa, Ala., where Gov. George C. Wallace had vowed to stand in the way to prevent the integration of the University of Alabama. But Wallace simply made a statement and then stepped aside, and the process went smoothly. The speech seemed unnecessary.

Sorensen, who had labored over the Monday speech, went home, only to be summoned back at midafternoon when the president's brother Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy persuaded Kennedy to go ahead. Sorensen finished his draft with only minutes to spare, and Kennedy ad-libbed concluding paragraphs.

The president had come to the civil rights issue only "grudgingly," as Mr. Dallek put it. He thought segregation wrong and the Southerners who defended it "hopeless." But for more than two years in the White House, he had treated the issue as a distraction from not only foreign policy but also tough domestic issues like a tax cut to spur the economy. Moreover, Mr. Dallek said, Kennedy and his brother thought the issue would cost him the Southern states he won in 1960 and could bring his defeat in 1964.

## When Presidential Words Led to Swift Action The New York Times June 9, 2013 Sunday

Still, by late spring in 1963 the spread of civil rights demonstrations, and the brutality used in Birmingham and elsewhere to suppress them, forced his hand. And while he had fitfully used the word "moral" in civil rights statements, he had not made it a cause.

He told the nation: "One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression. And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

Kennedy said: "If an American, because his skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public, if he cannot send his children to the best public school available, if he cannot vote for the public officials who represent him, if, in short, he cannot enjoy the full and free life which all of us want, then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place? Who among us would then be content with the counsels of patience and delay?"

He was not addressing just the South, or even just Congress. "It is not enough to pin the blame on others, to say this is a problem of one section of the country or another," he said.

"A great change is at hand, and our task, our obligation, is to make that revolution, that change, peaceful and constructive for all. Those who do nothing are inviting shame as well as violence. Those who act boldly are recognizing right as well as reality."

This "moral crisis," he said, "cannot be met by repressive police action. It cannot be left to increased demonstrations in the streets. It cannot be quieted by token moves or talk. It is a time to act in the Congress, in your state and local legislative body and, above all, in all of our daily lives."

In between the two speeches, another critical issue arose. At a busy intersection in South Vietnam's capital, Saigon, a Buddhist monk named Thich Quang Duc set himself on fire. That set off the political developments that led to the ouster and murder of President Ngo Dinh Diem just three weeks before Kennedy's own assassination.

URL: <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/09/us/remembering-two-seminal-kennedy-speeches.html>

GRAPHIC: PHOTOS: Kennedy on June 11, 1963, taking up the issue of civil rights. (PHOTOGRAPH BY CHARLES GORRY/ASSOCIATED PRESS)

President John F. Kennedy at American University on June 10, 1963, announcing talks with the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear tests. (A16)

President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act a year after President John F. Kennedy called the issue a "moral crisis." (PHOTOGRAPHS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS) (A20)

LOAD-DATE: June 9, 2013

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## Exhibit 47



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July 9, 2013 Tuesday

LENGTH: 397 words

HEADLINE: AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR TO RECEIVE PAUL G. HEARNE AWARD FOR DISABILITY RIGHTS

BYLINE: States News Service

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The following information was released by the American Bar Association:

Robert D. Dinerstein, founder and director of the Disability Rights Law Clinic at American University's Washington College of Law, will receive the American Bar Association's Paul G. Hearne Award for Disability Rights. The ABA Commission on Disability Rights selected Dinerstein for his more than 35 years of service as a disability rights advocate, scholar and teacher.

Created in 1999, the award honors the work of Paul G. Hearne, a lawyer born with connective tissue disorder who became a leader in the disability rights movement. The award, co-sponsored by Starbucks Coffee Co., will be presented at the commission's Reception for Lawyers with Disabilities during the 2013 ABA Annual Meeting in San Francisco. The reception, sponsored by Walmart, will take place from 6 to 8 p.m. Aug. 12 in Moscone Center West.

Viewing law as an instrument for social change, Dinerstein worked as an attorney in the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division from 1977 to 1982, advocating for the rights of people with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities who were institutionalized.

In 1983, he began teaching at American University and has since held numerous leadership roles, including associate dean for experiential education, associate dean for faculty and academic affairs, and clinical program director.

Dinerstein is a national leader in disability rights. He was appointed by President Bill Clinton to the President's Committee on People with Intellectual Disabilities and was a signatory to the International Disability Alliance's legal opinion on Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. He consulted for the World Health Organization regarding mental health law reforms in Malawi and Ghana as well as for the Open Society Foundations regarding disability rights clinics in Latin America and Africa.

As a scholar, Dinerstein has authored, co-authored or contributed to works addressing the capacity of and autonomy for people with intellectual disabilities. He sits on the boards of directors of the Quality Trust for Individuals with Disabilities, the Equal Rights Center, the Washington Legal Clinic for the Homeless, and Advocates for Justice and Education. In the past he has served on the boards of Disability Rights International and the Maryland Disability Law Center.

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## Exhibit 48



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# WASHINGTON BUSINESS JOURNAL

Washington Business Journal

July 19, 2013 Friday

LENGTH: 483 words

HEADLINE: CFO of the Year 2013: Lifetime Achievement Award Winner;  
Winner: Don Myers, American University

BYLINE: Jing Cao

BODY:

Myers, 68, is CFO, vice president and treasurer at American University, a private university in D.C. that has 4,191 employees and recorded \$575 million in revenue in 2012. Myers, who has held that position since 1982, previously was the university's treasurer and an audit investigator for the U.S. General Accounting Office. The Bethesda resident was born in Hagerstown, Md.

Education: Bachelor's in business administration, Shepherd College; MBA in finance, American University; certificate in international senior managers program, Harvard University Business School

Family: Wife Margie, sons Charles and Curtis, daughter Tracey, granddaughters Elyse and Allie, grandsons MJ and DJ

Proudest achievement as CFO: Building the financial health of the university as well as developing the facilities of the university to meet academic needs. Also, being able to get Standard & Poor's and Moody's up to that level [A+ from S&P; A2 with positive outlook from Moody's] and to maintain them.

How did you get high ratings? The way we achieved them was through the financial safeguards. We didn't have any operating downturns or any cutbacks during the economic downturn.

What person had most influence on you? It was my parents who provided me with the values and the work ethic that has really guided me during my life, during my career.

How do you make sure that you quickly become aware of any problems in your company's financial operations without micromanaging routine daily activities? Make sure you build a management team that embraces the checks and balances everyone has agreed to rely on. Personally, and as a team and university, we adopted many of the internal controls in the Sarbanes-Oxley regulations. We adopted these controls even though they were not required for not-for-profits.

If you could redesign the U.S. tax code, what major change would you make? I would strongly encourage that we move to a system that is more simplified and equitable to a broader base of the taxpaying community and would restructure the corporate tax system to encourage, rather than discourage, capital investment in our economy. There needs

AU004584



CFO of the Year 2013: Lifetime Achievement Award Winner; Winner: Don Myers, American University Washington  
Business Journal July 19, 2013 Friday

to be a more simplified and lower tax structure more consistent with the tax structures of the other countries that the U.S. competes with. The tax system discourages multinational corporations from moving capital back to the U.S.

Many people think accountants and CFOs lack a sense of humor. Can you dispel them of that notion? To be able to be effective in any complex organization, one needs to absolutely have a sense of humor with the number of constituencies we have to work with on a day-to-day basis. I enjoy finding a way to be humorous through entertaining sarcasm. There's a way to make that fun.

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## WASHINGTON BUSINESS JOURNAL

Washington Business Journal

August 13, 2013 Tuesday

LENGTH: 232 words

HEADLINE: American University awards East Campus contract

BYLINE: Daniel J. Sernovitz

BODY:

American University has awarded a \$78 million contract to Skanska USA for its planned East Campus project by Nebraska and New Mexico avenues NW, a six-building, mixed-use project slated for completion in fall 2016.

The 340,000-square-foot project, to be developed on what's now a 900-space parking lot at 3501 Nebraska Ave. NW, is being developed to meet the growing needs of the Northwest D.C. university. It is slated to include three residence halls and another three academic and administrative buildings. AU has also retained architect and designer Little Diversified to be a part of the project, which will involve collaboration between the university, Skanska and the District's Certified Business Enterprise program.

"Skanska is proud to partner with American University in providing state-of-the-art learning and living space to meet the evolving needs of its students," Bill Brennan, co-chief operating officer for Skanska USA's D.C.-area building group. "We have extensive expertise in higher education construction, and are looking forward to collaborating with one of the top universities in the country to offer an environment that promotes a positive and well-balanced lifestyle for the faculty and student body."

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