

Richard E. Welsh
108 North St., NE
Leesburg, VA 20176

JUN 12 12:52 PM '98

MUR 4758

June 8, 1998

Office of General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
999 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20463

Attn: Retha Dixon, Docket Manager

RE: Amended Complaint

Dear Ms. Dixon:

This is a complaint pursuant to 11 C.F.R. Sect. 111.4 *et seq.* Enclosed, please find a copy of an article from *The Wall Street Journal* of May 28, 1998. The relevant sections are noted by marginal annotation.

The complaint is against individuals C. Boyden Gray, Jeanne Fletcher, and Sen. Trent Lott; and the multicandidate committee, New Republican Majority Fund.

The violations alleged, and probable violators of each, are:

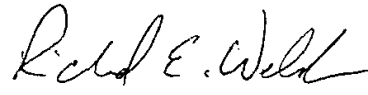
- 11 C.F.R. Sect. 110.4(b) (Contribution in the name of another): Gray, Fletcher
- 11 C.F.R. Sect. 110.5(b) (Annual limitation of contribution by individual): Gray
- 11 C.F.R. Sect. 110.1(d) (Excessive contributions by individual): Gray, New Republican Majority Fund, Sen. Lott

Further, in the case of Gray, at least, the violations appear to be knowing and willful, if the statements attributed to both him and Fletcher by the *Journal* are even approximately correct. As former White House Counsel, as well as his many other political assignments, Mr. Gray cannot credibly claim innocence of black-letter election law. Given this striking circumstance, it would behoove the Commission to make this one of its higher-priority cases, in its allocation of investigative resources.

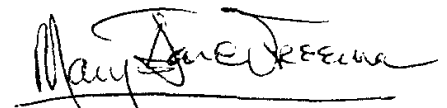
As to the matters charged, I report these based on information and belief. The fact of the article's publication, is my personal knowledge. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Commonwealth of Virginia
County of Loudoun


Richard E. Welsh

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 8th day of June, 1998:


NOTARY

My Commission Expires
May 31, ~ 2001

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

© 1998 Dow Jones & Company, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

VOL CCXXXI NO. 103 E/E/V/O * * *

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1998

INTERNET ADDRESS: <http://wsj.com>

75 CENTS

The Money Trail

Who Are Those People Donating to Politics? Secrets of a GOP PAC

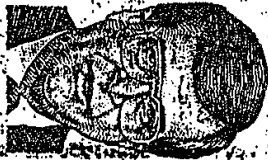
Hedge Funds Give, and Get; Shipbuilder Bids for Aid; Tennis Pro Stays in Touch

A Word in Trent Lott's Ear

By GREG HITT and PHIL KUNTZ
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON—In the summer of 1996, hedge-fund managers placed a big bet on the Republican Party.

In mid-June, Tiger Management LLC's Julian Robertson gave \$100,000 to the GOP. Two weeks later, Stan Druckenmiller of Soros Fund Management LLC upped the ante, giving \$250,000 to the party. That same day, an obscure political-action committee headed by Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott began recording a harvest of \$5,000 contributions, the maximum allowed by law, from a who's who of hedge-fund celebrities.

Vince Rossi of Turnberry Capital Management in Greenwich, Conn., pointed up. So did hedge-fund legend Harvey Sander, his longtime partner Barry Lewis and Mr. Lewis's wife, Barbara. Jack Nash, another pioneer, also joined.



Sen. Lott's \$5,000 club that summer as did investor Lewis Ramble. By Labor Day, Sen. Lott's New Republican Majority Fund had raked in \$165,000 in \$5,000 checks from financiers of various stripes.

Why the largess? Some, such as Mr. Ramble, say they can't recall why they gave. Others, like Mr. Sander, don't remember giving at all. "If I did it," he says, "it was because somebody else asked me." Mr. Rossi says it may sound "stupid or corny," but "I fundamentally believe you don't have a right to complain if you don't participate."

But perhaps there was another force at work. That fall, Sen. Lott found time in the Senate's end-of-the-session crush to take up the National Securities Markets Improvement Act. Among other things, the bill lifted hedge funds' limit of 99 U.S. investors, allowing money managers of these private investment funds to cast a wider net for capital.

After the bill passed, Mr. Robertson gave another \$100,000 to the RNC. A spokesman says his giving had nothing to do with the legislation. A Soros spokesman says the same about Mr. Druckenmiller's contribution: "We took no interest in the legislation whatsoever."

Campaign Reform

Once again, the House of Representatives is considering proposals to overhaul the creaky campaign-finance system. And once again, there is little chance Congress will enact anything. In the Senate, Sen. Lott himself has been a leading pallbearer for proposed reforms, deep-sitting a bill fashioned by a GOP colleague, Sen. John McCain of Arizona. Key members of Congress have made it clear they would rather retain the current incumbent-friendly system than significantly limit donations. As Sen. Lott put it last year, "writing big checks to politicians you like is 'the American way.'"

So donors with deep pockets will remain a fixture of American politics.

But who are they? Why do they give? What motivates them—ideology, partisanship, paternalism or something else? Are they the predators of the political system, buying influence through legalized bribery? Are they victims, pawns of money-hungry politicians too powerful to refuse? Or are they simply patriots seeking nothing more than a stake in the system, supporting candidates in whom they believe?

The List

To find out, The Wall Street Journal took a close look at a defined sample of big donors: everyone who contributed the \$5,000 maximum to Sen. Lott's New Republican Majority Fund in any of the three years after the GOP took control of Congress in 1995. Sen. Lott is a natural draw for big contributors. His fund, which supports other candidates and helps finance the Mississippi Republican's political activities, reflects that. Dormant for years, it has raised \$5.4 million since being reactivated in 1995, when Sen. Lott began his leadership ascent as majority whip.

A total of 144 individuals contributed the \$5,000 maximum to the senator's PAC in 1995, 1996 and/or 1997, for a total of \$850,000. The Journal tried to get in touch with all of these donors and identify their business interests, political leanings and anything else that might have motivated them to give. Some couldn't be reached. Sen. Lott declined to discuss contributions to his PAC and didn't respond to written questions.

Almost all of those reached say they were moved to give primarily by kinship with Sen. Lott's conservative ideology or by a long-standing friendship. For many, that appears to be the case. But the Journal's analysis shows that four out of five donors to the Lott PAC had identifiable stakes in specific programs and policies pending before the government. "I gave because I have an interest in how he votes. Please turn to Page A14, Column 1."

Following the Money: A Look at Contributors To a Trent Lott PAC

Continued From First Page
on maritime issues," says John Ralston, a shipping executive from Long Island, N.Y. "It's self-interest."

More than six dozen of the donors stood to benefit from specific legislation or other official actions favorable to their business interests, the Journal analysis found. Half of those donors' interests got attention from Sen. Lott himself. For example, the senator is the chief sponsor of an obscure bill imposing uniform standards on states for labeling cars as having been rebuilt from wrecks. His PAC received \$5,000 from Sherry Sharp, the wife of Circuit City Stores Inc. Chairman Richard Sharp. The Diamond, Va., company's used-car subsidiary, at Max, and the heavily Republican auto-dealer lobby favor the bill. The measure, which is opposed as too lax by consumer groups and the National Association of Attorneys General, is pending in the Senate after having cleared the House. The Sharps decline to comment.

Sen. Lott's top donors, nearly all well-to-do, are nevertheless an eclectic bunch. While hedge-fund managers and other financiers account for more than a third of them, the group also includes lobbyists for interests ranging from peanuts to Playboy. There is also actress Maria Maples, New York diamond dealer Jack Schmidt and Texas chicken magnate Lomnie "Bo" Plegant, who once opined that "giving large amounts of money to a politician is all-American as far as I'm concerned.... If you give them money, they return your calls."

There are also some other wise loyal Democrats, such as money manager Meyer Berman in Boca Raton, Fla., who is pushing Congress to overhaul the Nasdaq Stock Market. "I find in the Republican Party," Mr. Berman says, "Lott strikes me as a relatively reasonable person."

Some of the donors are so wealthy they barely remember giving \$5,000, which represents six weeks' gross pay for the average American family. Phillip Merrill, publisher of the Washington Post magazine, became angry when told that campaign records had him giving \$5,000. "I have never contributed to any PAC in my life! I don't believe I ever contributed to Trent Lott!" Later, he allowed that it is possible he did give, but forgot.

Others regret being part of what they consider a tainted political system. "It's gotten out of hand," says Ronald Sandmeyer, chairman of Sandmeyer Steel Co. in Philadelphia. "We have become a government of special-interest groups." The system "creates cynicism, skepticism, all of the above. I'm part of it, absolutely."

The Lott PAC wasn't immune to some of the same sorts of campaign-finance troubles that plagued Democrats in 1996, when individuals of questionable background contributed to the party to aid President Clinton's re-election effort. A handful of Lott-PAC donors have or had legal entanglements. Lobbyist Vernon Clark is under federal fraud indictment in Boston in a public-corruption probe; he has pleaded not guilty. Andrew Bressman pleaded guilty in a New York court to grand larceny in con-

nection with failed brokerage firm A.R. Barton & Co. Contributor Heidi Lieberman is the wife of Victor Teicher of Westport, Conn., who served 10 months in prison for securities fraud; an associate says her husband was behind her contribution. Finally, contributor Alfred S. Palagonia and his employer, D.H. Blair & Co., paid a \$25,000 fine last year to settle improper trading charges brought by the National Association of Securities Dealers.

While most of Mr. Lott's big donors are wealthy, Federal Election Commission records also list one secretary, Jeanne Fletcher, as contributing \$5,000 in March 1997. She works for C. Boyden Gray, who was counsel to President Bush. When asked, Ms. Fletcher and Mr. Gray both say the money actually came from him. They call it an innocent mistake.

Campaign law requires the actual source of the money to be disclosed in FEC reports. The provision helps enforce a \$25,000 cap on individuals' total annual giving to federal campaigns. A closer look at FEC records shows that Mr. Gray appears to have exceeded that cap by a factor of five in the past four years. Nearly \$17,000 in contributions were attributed to Ms. Fletcher, but she and Mr. Gray say the money was really his. Combining the Fletcher donations, Mr. Gray gave more than \$50,000 for 1996. FEC records show \$26,000 for 1995, and \$31,000 for 1994.

A frequent television commentator on Democratic ethics, Mr. Gray says Ms. Fletcher handles his finances, has authority to sign his checks and sometimes transmits his campaign donations. He and Ms. Fletcher say that may explain the incorrect reports. They say they previously asked various campaigns and the FEC to correct mistakes in the reports for 1994 donations but learned through inquiries from The Wall Street Journal that they weren't successful. Now Mr. Gray's office is asking campaigns to refund excess donations and to attribute all remaining Fletcher donations to Mr. Gray.

"There are times I frankly say, 'Thank God there are limits,'" Mr. Gray says. "Mr. Gray says, 'There are limits.'" Mr. Gray is now a lobbyist. Among his clients: Tiger Management, Mr. Robertson's hedge-fund company. Tiger hired Mr. Gray to lobby for the new investor rules passed in 1996.

A few businesses are especially well represented among top donors to the Lott PAC:

High Tech

Two issues have helped Sen. Lott's stand Silicon Valley. Many executives there want a law on shareholder suits, and some want a law to change "encryption" rules that don't let them export cutting-edge information technology that is difficult for law-enforcement agencies to crack.

Technology and telecom executives accounted for \$15,000 in \$5,000 gifts to Sen. Lott's PAC in 1995 through 1997.

In 1995, Sen. Lott helped rally the Senate to ride a Clinton veto of the securities litigation reform bill. Plaintiffs' lawyers, however, found a way by turning to state courts, and now Sen. Lott is supporting an industry effort to close that loophole also is trying to broker a compromise.

"We have become a government of special-interest groups," says a businessman who contributes.

"The system 'creates cynicism, skepticism, all of the above. I'm part of it, absolutely.'"

recalls Mr. Kvanme. Soon after, he sent a letter to Sen. Lott, at the suggestion of Michael Bo, lobbyist who used to be Sen. Lott's chief of staff. "We're interested in passing some legislation," Mr. Kvanme explains. "I felt he was on the wave length."

James and Sally Bar gave the PAC \$5,000 each last fall. Mr. Barksdale is a fund-raiser for the Palo Alto, Calif., Mr. Lott attendees of his interest group, "I thought it was a good idea to have a fund-raiser for the Lott campaign," says Mr. Barksdale. "I thought it was a good idea to have a fund-raiser for the Lott campaign," says Mr. Barksdale. "I thought it was a good idea to have a fund-raiser for the Lott campaign," says Mr. Barksdale.

communications bill two years ago, Sen. Lott shepherded an amendment giving LDS WorldCom, a long-distance service based in Jackson, Miss., a competitive edge over major carriers. Mr. Kluge was then LDS WorldCom's chairman.

In the spring of 1996, shortly after the bill passed, Mr. Kluge lent his New York apartment to Sen. Lott's PAC for a mixer that raised tens of thousands of dollars from Kluge associates, including 20,000 from new members of Sen. Lott's \$5,000 club. And last fall, Sen. Lott flew to Charlottesville, Va., in a helicopter made available by Mr. Kluge's Metromedia Co. for another fund-raiser. At Mr. Kluge's 8,000-acre estate. Following FEC rules, the PAC paid Metromedia \$2,117 for the ride.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kluge is branching out. Metromedia recently took control of a small New Jersey power marketer. Expansion plans are in the works to capitalize on an effort Mr. Lott supports to loosen utility regulation.

A spokeswoman for Mr. Kluge says he doesn't donate, "out of a sense of crossing palms to get a favorable vote. He contributes to a list of politicians as long as your arm. He truly believes it's part of the process."

Shipping

A longtime supporter of shipping and shipbuilding, Sen. Lott receives significant support from those industries. In some cases, the money has bought contributors access to the Senate majority leader.

Shipping executive William Charter, of Maryland-based American Automar Inc., paid \$5,000 last year to attend a discussion with Sen. Lott about maritime issues. About 25 shipping types sat around an ob-

long table nibbling finger food. Sen. Lott sat there and went around the table and listened to what we had to say," Mr. Charter says, recalling the meeting. "What attracted me about it was that it was billed to be a small group."

Mr. Raggin, of Sealit Inc. on Long Island, also attended. He says he had been told by someone—he doesn't recall whom—that "if you contribute to this, you'll get invited to this get-together."

The Senate Ethics Committee discourages members from charging people to participate in policy discussions. "Offering campaign contributors access to those discussions in direct return for campaign contributions creates the appearance that contributors receive special access to members and thereby exer-

cise undue influence," the panel said in 1997. Some of Mr. Lott's top donors got more than just access.

Consider World City Corp. Since 1990, the New York-based company has pushed a proposal to build the world's largest cruise ship, a 6,200-passenger behemoth featuring three hotels, a town of shopping streets and a 2,000-seat movie theater. The stumbling block has been the federal Maritime Administration, which has doubts about the project's feasibility and is refusing to approve a \$1 billion loan guarantee.

The company and its main proponents used to be fairly modest donors, giving no more than occasional \$500 gifts. Then in early 1996, the Maritime Administration formally rejected World City's application for the loan guarantee. A lobbying frenzy ensued.

In the next two years, World City and its supporters gave nearly \$250,000 to candidates and committees from both parties. Much of it went to members of Congress who signed letters pressing the Clinton administration to reconsider a weeks of the letters came within a few weeks of the letters.

Most of the \$40 million-plus spent developing the project came from Knut Kloster, founder of Norwegian Cruise Line, says World City Chief Executive John Rogers. But World City says all campaign donations came from U.S. funds and thus didn't violate laws against foreign contributions.

Through donations to his PAC and campaign, Sen. Lott received more money than World City than did any other congressional candidate. The timing may be noteworthy.

In the spring of 1996, World City persuaded several Mississippi shipbuilding-related companies to lobby the senator to support the project. On April 25, 1996, Sen. Lott met with World City officials. Two weeks later, two proponents of the project sent his PAC \$5,000 each.

The following month, World City tried to get the senator to attend a meeting it had set up with Federico Pena, then the secretary of transportation, to "muster some significant political support at that meeting," as a Mississippi company put it in a letter to Sen. Lott. On July 8, 1996, a Lott aide attended a meeting between Mr. Pena and World City officials; the next day, the senator wrote Mr. Pena a glowing letter about the project. "It is a significant opportunity for America to show its leadership as both a shipbuilding and a tourism nation," he wrote.

Sen. Lott has "been very helpful" from his leadership position, to make sure I've been able

Netscape's James Barksdale.

just a measure the company wanted to help it cure financing. On Aug. 7, World City supporters sent his PAC another \$10,000. A further \$14,000 came over the next eight months.

"Increasingly, we saw it as a way of life in Washington," World City Chief Executive Rogers says of the donations. "Obviously, what we want to do is create a climate in Congress where people are aware of the project." But the money was "not central" to the lobbying effort, Mr. Rogers adds. "We are not out there saying, 'See this check? You write this letter, you get this check.'"

The coincidence of the timing between donations and official action, however, sometimes makes it look that way. They say the Senate Ethics Committee advises members to be wary. "A decent interval of time should be allowed to lapse so that neither party will feel that there is a close connection between the two acts," the committee told senators in 1991. Sen. Lott was a member of the panel at the time.

Lobbyists

In all, nearly 20 lobbyists and consultants made \$5,000 contributions to Sen. Lott's PAC. Many have close ties to him.

James H. Johnson, for example, has known Sen. Lott since their days together at the University of Mississippi. He later worked as an aide to the senator, then became the Lott PAC's chief fund-raiser. Today Mr. Johnson is part of a circle of Mississippians and former Lott aides making their way in Washington as lobbyists known to have the Senate majority leader's ear. After leaving the PAC, Mr. Johnson formed his own lobbying business and became "of counsel" to the lobbying firm founded by one of Mr. Lott's Mississippi associates, Haley Barbour, the former GOP chairman.

After Sen. Lott became majority leader in 1996, his lobbyist friends exulted. "The environment for developing new business is the best that it's ever been," said Larry Griffith, another Mississippiian in Mr. Barbour's lobbying firm. Mr. Boland, who is in the lobbying business with another Lott friend named Peter Madigan, told a reporter at the time, "Life has always been good, but it got a lot better recently."

All the name partners of their firms—Barbour, Griffith & Rogers and Boland & Madigan—have contributed to Sen. Lott's PAC and encouraged clients to do so. Simultaneously, they lobby him and

function as his kitchen cabinet, dispensing polit advice.

"I encourage them all" to contribute, says Barbour, explaining that the money helps the certain control of Congress, and thus favors clients. "It's a hell of a lot easier going into meeting," he says, "when you've got a chair that agrees with you."

Barbour partner Edward Rogers is one of Lott's biggest fund-raisers. He was behind a \$5 donation from California investor Sam Bam who wrote a check after hearing a Lott talk at cutting inheritance taxes. "I figured, what heck—let's support him and see if he can deliver," Bamieh says. The donor was disappointed, don't think he went far enough," he says, because estate taxes were merely cut, not eliminated. Many of their clients haven't lured too bad Capitol Hill.

Mr. Johnson has represented D.H. Blair Investment Banking of New York whose chairman, J. Mo Davis, contributed \$5,000 to Mr. Lott's PAC in 1996. Last year, Johnson lobbied for a targeted capital-gains provision sought by Mr. Davis; it passed with the support Sen. Lott and others. Johnson declined comment, and Mr. Davis's return phone call.

An issue of interest some Lott-PAC ignores year was the Medicare ment system. Shortly Mr. Barbour left his GOP and rejoined his lobby firm last year, the Lott got \$5,000 from a new Bar client, Robert Atkins, CE of nursing homes and long-term hosp Md. The nursing-home company also retained other lobbying firm, U.S. Strategies Corp Alexandria, Va., whose lobbyist gave \$15,000 Sen. Lott's PAC. DHS was lobbying on changing Medicare's payment system. After some change were contained in last year's budget bill, an executive was quoted as saying DHS would benefits under the new system.

Also interested in the Medicare bill was E Lunford, CEO of Vencor Inc., a Louisville, Ky erator of nursing homes and long-term hosp He contributed \$5,000 at the urging his lobbyist Madigan, but congressional aides who work the bill say Vencor didn't have very well. Lunford didn't return a call seeking commen-

S
Sandler, Harvey, Boca Raton, Fla., Investor/Sandler Associates
Sandmeyer, Ronald P., Philadelphia, Pa., Sandmeyer Steel Co. chairman
Schmidt, Jack, Flushing, N.Y., Diamond wholesaler
Saggebar, Harry G. A., Fairfield, Conn., International Investment Advisors president
Shapiro, Philip J., Brookville, N.Y., Liberty Maritime Corp. CEO
Sharp, Sherry, Richmond, Va., Wife of Circuit City Stores Inc. CEO Richard Sharp
Shick, Helen E. S., Naples, Fla., Naples Community Hospital, board member
Smalley, M. Deldre, Orlando, Fla., Housewife
Smalley, Richard H., Orlando, Fla., Bee Jay Sales of Florida
Smick, David M., Washington, D.C., Financial and political consultant
Smith, Theodore, Laguna Beach, Calif., Filenet Corp. CEO
Steelman, Deborah, McLean, Va., Lobbyist
Steinhardt, Michael H., New York, Investor
Subotnick, Stuart, New York, Metromedia Co. executive

T
Thiry, Kent J., San Mateo, Calif., Vivra Specialty Partners CEO

V
Van Andel, Betty, Grand Rapids, Mich., Wife of Jay Van Andel
Van Andel, Jay, Grand Rapids, Mich., Amway Corp. senior chairman
Vaughan, Joe F. Jr., Katy, Texas, Ocean Shipholdings Inc. CEO

W
Wardle, Peter, San Francisco, Calif., Investor/Newtek Ventures
Wilkins, Howard Jr., Wichita, Kan., Investor

Y
Young, John, Portola, Calif., Hewlett-Packard Co. former CEO

N
Nash, Jack, New York, Investor/Odyssey Partners
Neiss, Deborah, Brooklyn, N.Y., Investor
Newkirk, Wayne, Walkertown, N.C., S & N Communications president
Newman, Roy, Gulfport, Miss., Newman Lumber Co.
Noble, George L., Lexington, Mass., Investor/Teton Partners

O
Oberndorf, William, Mill Valley, Calif., Investor/SPO Partners & Co.

P
Palagonia, Alfred S., Quogue, N.Y., Broker/D.H. Blair & Co.
Palmer, John N., Jackson, Miss., Mtel Corp. CEO
Pearce, Charlotte, Bay Springs, Miss., Wife of John Pearce
Pearce, John, Bay Springs, Miss., Colonial Chapel Funeral Homes
Pilgrim, Lonnie A., Pittsburg, Texas, Pilgrim's Pride Corp. CEO
Pitts, William R. Jr., Arlington, Va., Lobbyist/ABC Inc.
Polltrick, David S., San Francisco, Charles Schwab & Co. president

R
Raggio, John, Manhasset, N.Y., Sealift Inc. executive
Ranieri, Lewis S., Merrick, N.Y., Investor/Ranieri & Co.
Readmond, Ronald W., Trapp, Md., Former executive/Charles Schwab & Co.
Rogers, Ed, Washington, D.C., Lobbyist/Barbour Griffith & Rogers
Rogers, Edwin, Alexandria, Va., Investor
Rogers, John S., New York, World City Corp. CEO
Rohr, George, New York, Investor/NCH Advisors
Rosenwald, Lindsay, New York, Investor/Castle Group
Rosenwald, Rivki, New York, Investor
Ross, Vince, Greenwich, Conn., Investor/Timberly
Capital Management L.L.C.
Roth, Millicent, Washington, D.C., Retired
Ryan, Patrick G., Winnetka, Ill., Aon Corp. CEO

Virginia Beach, Va. wife of Edward S. Garcia
Gerhard, Lang Hanett, Ross, Calif., Investor/West Highland Capital Inc.
Gosnell, Thomas, Rochester, N.Y., Retired publishing executive
Griffin, Kenneth C., Chicago, Ill., Investor/Neilington

Associates Inc.
Griffin, Larry, Washington, D.C., Lobbyist/Barbour, Griffin & Rogers
Guenter, Nance L., Boynton Beach, Fla., Lobbyist/S Strategies Corp.
Hanson, Eric R., Alexandria, Va., Lobbyist/S Strategies Corp.
Harwitz, Daniel, Wellesley, Mass., Investor/OAQ Capital Management

Hart, J. Steven, Washington, D.C., Lobbyist/Williams & Jensen P.C.
Haydon, Richard L., Investor/Cumberland Associates
Hayes, John E. Jr., Toledo, Kan., Western Resources Inc. chairman
Hemphill, Philip J., Greenwich, Conn., Investor/Ascisly Partners
Hill, John M., Gulfport, Miss., Real-estate developer
Hirsch, Douglas A., New York, Investor/Seneca Capital

Hurd, Paul R., Rockville, Md., Lobbyist/National Assn of Manufacturers
Jacobson, James H., North Cos. CEO
Jacobs, Jeremy M., East Aurora, N.Y., Delaware
Johnson, Robert W. IV, New York, Investor/Johnson Co.

Kanoff, Michael, Brooklyn, N.Y., Real Estate
Kemper, Kathleen, Washington, D.C., Tennis coach/Naahy
Kemper & Co.
Kenny, John V., Arlington, Va., Lobbyist/Formerly with U.S. Strategies Corp.
Kingsley, Alfred D., Forest Hills, N.Y., Investor/Greenway Partners
Kingsley, E. Temma, Forest Hills, N.Y., Wife of Alfred D. Kingsley
Klein, Michael, Brooklyn, N.Y., Laser Master International CEO

Klinge, John W., New York, Metromedia Co.
Kramme, E. Floyd, Saratoga, Calif., Investor/Leiner Perkins
Kutnick, B. J., Byers
Laiter, Lance, Teaneck, N.J., Laiter & Associates
Lau, Irving J., Flushing, N.Y., Perry Chemical Corp. president
Lewis, Barbara E., New City, N.Y., Writer, wife of Barry Lewis
Lewis, Barry, New City, N.Y., Investor/Sandler

Associates
Lieber, Irwin, Old Westbury, N.Y., Investor/Geo Capital Corp.
Lieberman, Hedi, Westport, Conn., Wife of Victor Tencher, formerly an investor with Gabriel Capital LP
Lindsey, Jean C., Laurel, Miss., Brandon Petroleum Products
Lundford, W. Bruce, Louisville, Ky, Vencor Inc. CEO

Madoff, Ruth, New York, Wife of investor Bernard L. Madoff
Malek, Fred V., McLean, Va., Investor/Thayer Capital Partners
Maples, Maria, New York, Actress
Mark, Morris, New York, Investor/Mark Asset Management
Martin, Eli Sam, Francisco, Calif., Sachs & Co.
McCarthy, Scott, Portola Valley, Calif., Sun Microsystems Inc. CEO
Meeks, Frank, Alexandria, Va., Dominus Inc.
Metkin, J. Ezra, New York, Investor/Gabriel Capital LP

Merrill, Philip, Annapolis, Md., Publisher/Capital Gazette Communications
Mick, Ernest S., Emma, Minn., Capital Inc. CEO
Miller, Patrice R., Washington, D.C., Wife of developer Herbert S. Miller
Mollett, James R., New Orleans, La., Freeport-McMoan Copper & Gold Inc. CEO
Mottet, Louis H., New York, La. wife of James R. Mottet