

The Washington Times

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COMMEMORATIVE ANNIVERSARY EDITION

washingtontimes.com SECTION C

Fearless reporting

Hard-hitting commentary and American values
for 35 years ... and counting



Thirty-five years later, some would say the miracle is that The Washington Times has survived at all, let alone thrived both as a daily newspaper and — through WashingtonTimes.com — a powerful, conservative online presence, in an age when publications of the left, right and center have been falling by the wayside at an alarming rate.

The Times has by no means been immune to the gale-force winds that have buffeted the industry, but with a commitment to solid journalistic values and a

commitment by the paper's founder and the managers and editors to support that vision, the newspaper has made the transition from the age of Reagan to the age of Trump.

Every newspaper, every day, is a slice of history preserved in pixels, pulp and printer's ink. That first issue of The Washington Times, debuting at a time when — as even the paper's first editorial noted — “so many papers, old and new, are closing,” was launched to fill a commercial and an ideological void.



A word from the editors

Dear readers,

For 35 years, The Washington Times has stood sentinel along the banks of the Potomac River, shining a bright light into all corners of the federal government.

During Republican administrations and Democratic administrations alike, the paper has been unflinching in keeping its responsibility to inform readers and expose government shenanigans.

Long before “fair and balanced” became a battle cry and the proliferation of websites spanning the political spectrum, there was The Washington Times, beholden to no one and no party.

When Ronald Reagan stormed into Washington on a promise to “make America great again,” The Washington Times was there and chronicled the historic collapse of the Soviet Union.

When George H.W. Bush won the Gulf War, only to later stumble on his pledge of “no new taxes,” The Washington Times was there.

When a young, smooth-talking governor from Arkansas stunned the political world, The Washington Times was there. And for eight years, the paper produced award-winning political coverage that ended in President Clinton’s impeachment and investigations that to this day leave many questions unanswered.

During the epic 2000 presidential election recount in Florida, The Times was there, counting chads and recording every legal argument all the way to the Supreme Court.

On Sept. 11, 2001, The Washington Times was there. And never forgot.

The Times stood watch from the triumphant march into Baghdad to the bitter end of George W. Bush’s presidency.

The Times was there for the hopeful dawn of President Obama’s inauguration to the rejection of his presidency with the election of Donald Trump.

Of course, politics is the bread and butter of any newspaper based in Washington. But The Times has also invested unparalleled energies into covering the First Amendment, religious freedom, American culture, gun rights and social issues that many other newspaper shy from.

The only agenda of The Washington Times is the agenda of its readers. If it is important to you, it is important to us. It has always been that way.

Over the past 3½ decades, tumultuous changes have wracked the newspaper industry.

Today, there is greater competition among news outlets — both in print and over the internet — than ever before in human history. The most vaunted and venerated publications must now compete with any outlet that has a web address and a keyboard.

But to this day, The Washington Times has never surrendered its independence, its dedication to accuracy and its devotion to the interests of our readers.

Thank you for reading. We hope you will keep reading for the next 35 years.

— Executive Editor Christopher Dolan and Opinion Editor Charles Hurt

Creating ‘America’s Newspaper’

Dedicated to faith, family and freedom



THE WASHINGTON TIMES

By DAVID R. SANDS
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Starting a newspaper “is worth doing, and we make our first public appearance with a heady sense that we can do it. Our confidence rests in part on the zest and skills of the staff we have recruited. Just as importantly, it rests on the need we find expressed all over Washington for a new perspective on local, national and world events.”

— From “Introducing The Washington Times,” Monday, May 17, 1982

The headline of the main front-page story conceded it was an eleventh-hour “miracle” that the first edition even got out the door. On Page 2, Prince Charles was eagerly awaiting the birth of his first child with Princess Diana, even as British Sea Harrier warplanes were strafing Argentine military vessels ahead of an expected invasion of the Falkland Islands.

President Reagan’s plan to abolish the Department of Education was mired in Congress. Actor Hugh Beaumont, the stern but wise father of “Leave It to Beaver” fame, had just died of a heart attack while visiting West Germany. The final Business Brief item of the day concerned plans by Ocean Spray Inc. for the national rollout of a newfangled “aseptic container made of layers of paper, foil and polyethylene” for its fruit drinks — the first juice box.



Rev. Sun Myung Moon

and tragedies in Chernobyl, Columbine, Oklahoma City, the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, Beslan, Virginia Tech, San Bernardino and Orlando.

The Times era also covers three Washington Redskins Super Bowl wins; the Republican Revolution of 1994 and the tea party revolt of 2010; the Black Monday market crash of 1987, the dot-com crash of 1999 and the Great Recession of 2008 and 2009; a presidential election that turned on hanging chads and one eight years later that produced the nation’s first black commander in chief; the improbable Trump insurgency; an earthquake in the eastern U.S., three popes; and 35 Academy Awards best picture honorees.

The Times not only persevered but thrived in the wake of the September 2012 passing of founder Rev. Sun Myung Moon, whose vision for a credible, conservative voice in the nation’s capital has been upheld by his family and the Washington Times Foundation.

Former Washington Times Chairman Dr. Douglas D.M. Joo recalled being “very proud” of what the newspaper has contributed to the history of this country, helping to establish freedom, shape American culture and make the family healthier. He said The Washington Times “has more than lived up to the ideas” it said were the reasons for its creation, noting that former President Ronald Reagan described the newspaper as a “loud and powerful voice” that helped America win the Cold War.

Breath of fresh air

From the outset, The Times proved to be a breath of fresh air for conservatives looking for a mainstream, professional news outlet that honored their principles and gave voice to their discontents. A daily multipage Commentary section, filled with writers not given platforms in other “prestige” media, quickly became essential reading for many, including one of the paper’s earliest fans, President Reagan. In its early years, Mr. Reagan publicly praised the accurate reporting of The Times.

Bo Hi Pak, the Korean businessman and diplomat who served as The Times’ first president, said the paper’s role was “not to bend to the right” but to “provide the balance so obviously lacking in many other major newspapers.”

If its editorial pages carved a distinctive conservative identity, the newsroom’s willingness to skewer the powerful on an equal-opportunity basis earned it fans — and readers — across the ideological spectrum.



Mr. Douglas D.M. Joo



Dr. Bo Hi Pak



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In early 1982, the Parsons Paper Company warehouse on the northeast border of The National Arboretum in Washington, DC, underwent a round-the-clock conversion to house the newsroom and presses of the newly created Washington Times. The Times’ staff worked and published daily in the midst of the construction.

“I will reliably report to you that it was an awful lot of fun in a Democratic White House to read The Washington Times every day, [with its] great insights into the infighting among movement conservatives,” President Clinton’s White House spokesman Michael McCurry told

The Times for the volume marking the newspaper’s 20th anniversary. “It skewered the Clinton administration on a regular basis, but we turned to The Washington Times to find out what the other side, the Republicans, were doing. ... The Times has much better sources on the right than much of the mainstream press.”

The paper’s commitment to national defense and the



THE WASHINGTON TIMES

value of military service led to some of the most focused and substantive coverage of issues facing the military of any mainstream news outlet in the country, from matters of grand national strategy to the gripes and frustrations of ordinary grunts and their families. Unlike many other U.S. media outlets, The Times has kept its commitment to fair and hard-hitting foreign and national security coverage, even as it remains must-reading inside the Beltway and on Capitol Hill.

Taking the lead

The paper proved itself repeatedly willing to pursue stories and scandals that the established media gatekeepers dismissed or overlooked: the book publishing deals that brought down Democratic House Speaker Jim Wright; the House bank scandal; the reprimand of Rep. Barney Frank; Whitewater and the personal scandals that dogged Mr. Clinton throughout his presidency; the massive Promise Keepers march on Washington; the ethical shortcomings of a string of D.C. mayors; China’s military buildup and its efforts to infiltrate the American military and commercial establishment; the international tug of war over the fate of a Cuban boy named Elian Gonzalez; the crippling Republican infighting over the tenure of party Chairman Michael S. Steele; the coaching merry-go-round that has undermined the once-mighty Redskins; the long-running policy debates on immigration, education, religious freedom and the decline of the family.

Born in an age when typeset tastes in newspapers ran the gamut from dark gray to light gray, The Times pioneered — along with USA Today, another mold-breaking daily newspaper with national ambitions that debuted

five months after The Times hit the newsstands — the use of color and eye-catching graphics to enliven coverage and enhance the reader’s understanding. The WashingtonTimes.com website launched on May 17, 1996, and now is the foundation of The Times’ integrated online and in-print news coverage.

Even in times of organizational and financial uncertainty, Times’ officials have expressed a commitment to the paper’s values and a willingness to provide the support needed to keep it in the marketplace.

At the 2012 funeral for Rev. Moon, Bo Hi Pak, who worked beside and translated for Rev. Moon for more than a half-century, expressed a quiet optimism in an interview that the church and The Times

could handle the difficult transition period.

“Rev. Moon’s teachings were completely recorded. We know what he left us as a spiritual will,” said Mr. Pak, who was president and chairman of The Washington Times when it was founded in 1982.



Reagan and the Times



“Best conservative newspaper in D.C. hands down. As a millennial I read the Washington times for a great source of conservative news.”
— Benjamin, Washington D.C.

During the 1980s, The Washington Times became a valuable resource for those who wanted to know what was on President Reagan's mind — or how to influence his thinking.

On June 21, 1984, the president urged students from the National YMCA Youth Governors Conference to read The Times to learn about how their government worked.

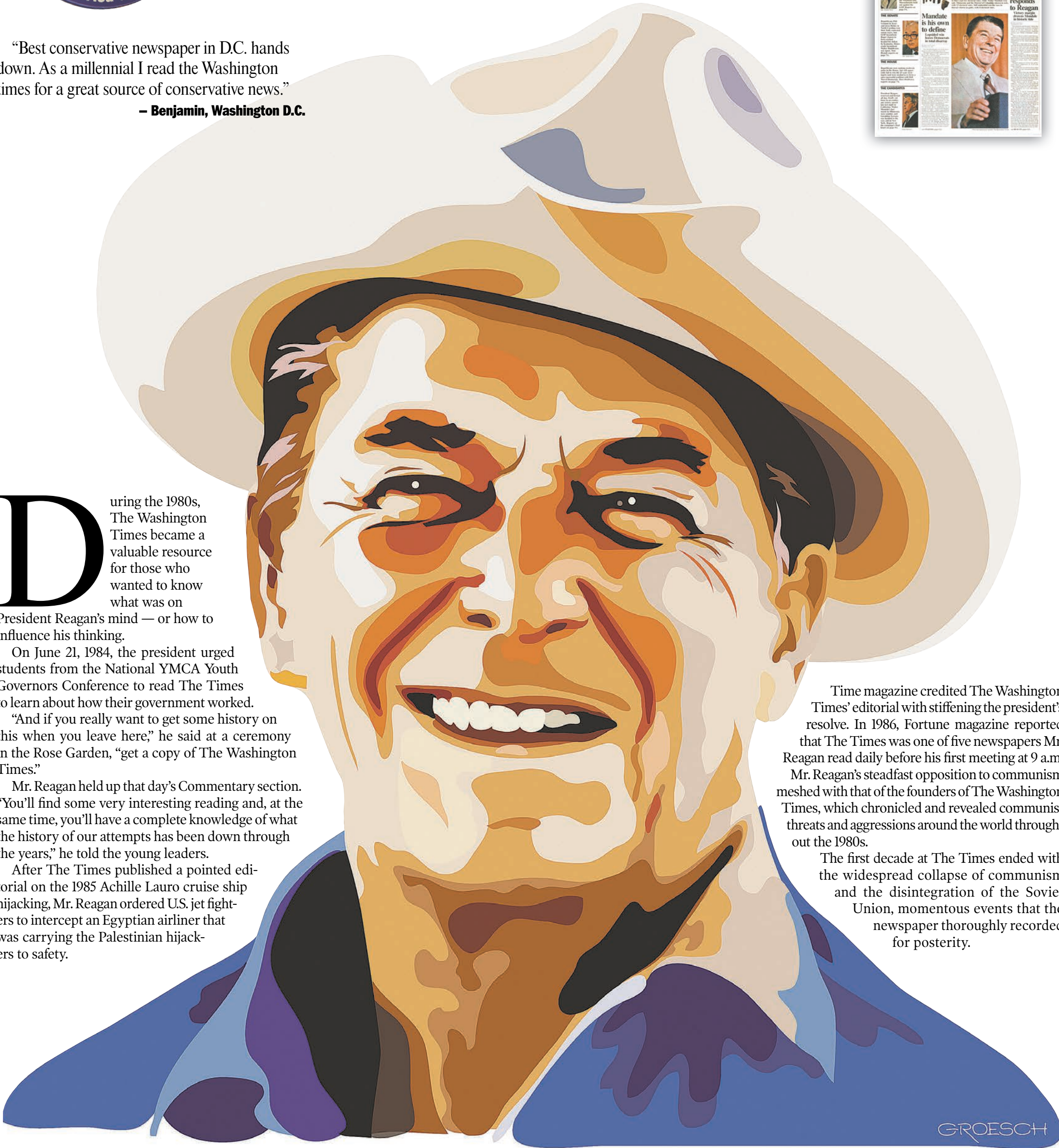
“And if you really want to get some history on this when you leave here,” he said at a ceremony in the Rose Garden, “get a copy of The Washington Times.”

Mr. Reagan held up that day's Commentary section. “You'll find some very interesting reading and, at the same time, you'll have a complete knowledge of what the history of our attempts has been down through the years,” he told the young leaders.

After The Times published a pointed editorial on the 1985 Achille Lauro cruise ship hijacking, Mr. Reagan ordered U.S. jet fighters to intercept an Egyptian airliner that was carrying the Palestinian hijackers to safety.

Time magazine credited The Washington Times' editorial with stiffening the president's resolve. In 1986, Fortune magazine reported that The Times was one of five newspapers Mr. Reagan read daily before his first meeting at 9 a.m. Mr. Reagan's steadfast opposition to communism meshed with that of the founders of The Washington Times, which chronicled and revealed communist threats and aggressions around the world throughout the 1980s.

The first decade at The Times ended with the widespread collapse of communism and the disintegration of the Soviet Union, momentous events that the newspaper thoroughly recorded for posterity.



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Pictured clockwise from upper left: President Reagan standing at the Resolute Desk in the Oval Office, the president and first lady Nancy Reagan, a caricature bust of the 40th president by Washington Times staff artist Alexander Hunter, presented to President Reagan by the editors of The Times, the president with Dr. Edward Teller promoting the Strategic Defense Initiative, president Reagan speaking at Berlin's Brandenburg Gate with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.



THE WASHINGTON TIMES



Meet some of our newsroom staff

Andrea Noble



Covered the Justice Department and national law enforcement issues, wrote about criminal cases including gang killings and public corruption trials, was selected as the 2013 John Jay College of Criminal Justice/H.E. Guggenheim reporting fellow.

Justice Department reporter
Birthplace: Kansas City, Missouri
Education: Webster University
Career Highlights:

D.C. Family: Mother and a grandmother



conservative newspaper; joined The Washington Times copy desk in 1985. An award-winning opinion writer and columnist who has served as an editor in several capacities.

Valerie Richardson



National Reporter
Birthplace: Waco, Texas
Family: Married 33 years to Craig Richardson; three children
Education: Bachelor of arts degree in government, Pomona College
Career highlights: Western reporter since 1990 based in California and Colorado; covered fall of Berlin Wall, Oklahoma City bombing, Columbine massacre, earthquakes, fires, and multiple presidential and Senate races. Has a few awards somewhere. Bruce Babbitt once called her his worst enemy.

Ian Bishop



Managing Editor/Digital
Birthplace: Cambridge, Massachusetts
Family: Wife, daughter, elderly beagle
Education: College of the Holy Cross
Career highlights: Flying as the pool reporter aboard Air Force One in 2004, without a minute of sleep, hours after the Red Sox won the World Series. Oh, and that time during a press conference I had to ask Hillary Clinton what she thought about her husband being depicted without a wedding ring in his official portrait.

Alex Swoyer



Legal Affairs Reporter
Birthplace: Houston, Texas
Family: Married Aug. 5, 2017
Education: University of Missouri-Columbia School of Journalism; Ave Maria School of Law.
Career highlights: Obtained a license to practice law in 2013; broke major stories while reporting in mid-Missouri from 2009-2010 as well as during the Republican presidential primary race in 2016.

Carlo Muñoz



Military Correspondent
Birthplace: New York, New York
Family: Single, one sibling
Education: Ohio Wesleyan University
Career highlights: Associate editor, Defense Group at Inside Washington Publishers, 2005-2010; deputy editor at AOL Defense, 2010; foreign correspondent for Stars and Stripes/Mideast bureau, 2015-2016.

Tarron Lively



Editor, Universal Desk
Birthplace: Ches-tertown, Maryland
Family: Married
Education: Morgan State University
Career highlights: Reporter/editor, 2003-2011; deputy continuous news editor, 2011-2014; universal slot editor since 2014; honored by Virginia Press Association; recipient of The Washington Times Excellence in Achievement Award in 2012.

Deborah Simmons

Senior Correspondent, Communities Editor
Birthplace: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; raised in Washington,

Christine Reed



Newsroom Office Manager
Birthplace: Lewisburg, Pennsylvania
Family: An awesome husband, amazing parents and an adventurous Westie.
Education: Bachelor of arts degree from Bucknell University
Career Highlights: With the exception of working at a grocery store while in college, spent career at The Washington Times. Started in the advertising division, worked for a former vice president and then transferred to the newsroom. Recipient of a Washington Times Excellence in Achievement Award in 2012.

By JENNIFER HARPER
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

It was a no-frills employment notice that went public 35 years ago, touting an original vision that sustained The Washington Times on its quest for profitability. “WANTED: The Best. We’re launching a new daily newspaper in Washington, D.C. We intend to build it, rapidly and purposefully, into one of the nation’s best newspapers,” the brief missive read. “The Washington Times will be a bold, new voice in the nation’s capital. It will be a paper of excellence, representing the highest-quality standards of journalism. It will be a worthy challenger to the Washington Post, and an unmistakable alternate voice, as excellent in its presentation of news and commentary from a conservative vantage point as the Post is from a liberal perspective.”

The year was 1982. The very first edition of The Washington Times newspaper emerged — and thousands more followed, produced in a building that had once been a warehouse on the outer edge of the nation’s capital. The Times never missed an issue over the years, earning accolades from the likes of Ronald Reagan, George H.W.

Bush, George W. Bush, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and lady Margaret Thatcher.



Jennifer Harper

will never be drowned out,” Thatcher said in a remarkable public video produced the same year.



That’s larger-than-life stuff. But one significant moment was to come that no one will

ever forget. On Oct. 15, 2015, The Washington Times formally announced that it had

achieved its first profitable month in its history, successfully transforming a traditional money-losing print publication into a leaner multimedia company with diverse revenue streams and a growing national audience. That moment was 33 years in the making, and one that drew considerable media attention.

“The hardworking employees and patient owners of The Washington Times have waited for this day for a long time,” President and CEO Larry Beasley said after surprising his staff with an impromptu champagne celebration at company headquarters that very afternoon. “A lot of people said this couldn’t be done, especially in

the difficult media marketplace today,” Mr. Beasley said. “But I’m proud of our team for its determined effort to remake their company into a digital-first business that can sustain a print publication that still yields enormous clout.”

The process was long. It was expensive. Though The Times achieved outsized influence in the nation’s capital and beyond, the paper also accumulated losses that far exceeded \$1 billion.

“I know the owners can’t wait for us to pay them back,” a good-natured Mr. Beasley joked during the company celebration.

His business acumen and finesse were key. Under Mr.

Beasley’s watch, The Times went from losing more than \$2 million a month at the end of 2012 to profitability in less than three years, while more than doubling its web audience to become the 17th-largest online news organization, according to the Pew Research Center.

“Since we burst on the scene in 1982, we’ve always been known for providing an exclusive, original news report unrivaled by others and one that resonated with conservative thought leadership. It’s now rewarding to know we have a business model to sustain us well into the future,” said Dr. Michael Jenkins, chairman of Operations Holdings, parent company of The Times.

“I only read The Washington Times because I only have time for the truth.”

— Bob, Leavenworth, Kansas

Bradford Richardson



Culture Reporter
Birthplace: Redwood City, California
Family: Two sisters
Education: Bachelor of arts degree in philosophy, politics and economics, Claremont McKenna College

Career Highlights: Editor-in-chief of the Claremont Independent, 2013-2014; Publius Fellow at the Claremont Institute, 2015; collegiate network fellow in journalism, 2015.



best seller. “Sabotage: How the CIA went to war against George W. Bush.”

S.A. Miller



degree from the University of Baltimore
Career Highlights: Maryland State House correspondent 2003-2007; traveling press on U.S. presidential campaigns, 2008, 2012, 2016; Washington correspondent for New York Post, 2010-2014.

Cheryl Danehart



Universal Desk night supervisor
Birthplace: Yuma, Arizona
Family: Widowed; no children
Education: West Virginia University
Career highlights: Joined The Intelligence in Wheeling, West Virginia, 1988; joined The Washington Times as a copy editor, 2000; named copy desk chief, 2008; named Universal Desk night supervisor, 2012.



Assistant Managing Editor/Universal Desk
Birthplace: Athens, Greece
Education: Northeastern University
Career Highlights: Working at The Washington Times during the aftermath of Sept. 11 and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Carlton Bryant



Senior Universal Editor
Birthplace: Tallahassee, Florida
Family: Married with two children, two granddaughters
Education: University of Maryland at College Park; University of Florida at Gainesville
Military: U.S. Navy, 1980-1984
Career highlights: Metropolitan reporter, 1989-1991; assistant National editor, 1993-1997; Features editor, 1997-1999; Metropolitan editor, 1999-2007; assistant managing editor, 2007-2014; senior universal editor, 2015-present.

“I read The Washington Times editorial page to know what’s going on in the nation’s capital ...”

— CIA Director, Mike Pompeo, Kansas

35 years of dedication and distinction – four from Day One

Editor-in-Chief Emeritus Wesley Pruden arrived in Washington on a dark and stormy night in 1963, the year John F. Kennedy was assassinated. With a few clothes and a Remington typewriter packed in the back of his Volkswagen Beetle, he came to join the National Observer, the new national weekly newspaper from Dow Jones & Co., publishers of the Wall Street Journal.

More than 50 years later, 35 of it as a driving force at The Washington Times, Mr. Pruden’s wry, witty, take-no-prisoners commentary, “Pruden on Politics,” remains a popular fixture in print, online and by email for a legion of loyal Times readers.

A Baptist preacher’s son, Mr. Pruden grew up on words, the rich cadences that make up the music of the King James version of the Bible. He was hired at 15 by the Arkansas Gazette in his hometown of Little Rock. He continued to work there after graduation from Little Rock High School while attending classes at what is now the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. Three years later, he joined the Commercial Appeal, a Scripps Howard newspaper, in Memphis.

Mr. Pruden joined The Times as a political columnist on Day One and quickly became the fledgling paper’s managing editor, guiding a rowdy and eccentric collection of rogues, scamps and vagabonds, all skeptical of nearly everything, living by the famous newsroom maxim that “if your mother says she loves you, check it out.” He helped shaped the newspaper alongside several editors-in-chiefs, including Arnaud de Borchgrave, in the first decade and then as editor-in-chief himself through the second. He kept the emphasis on the fundamentals of old-fashioned “shoe-leather” reporting, setting the yardstick by which today’s newsroom operates.

Drawing on his experience as a newspaperman in Arkansas and Tennessee and a war correspondent in Vietnam and the Middle East, Mr. Pruden quickly set out to develop The Times’ unmistakable identity in which respect for institutions could be spiked with an irreverent, occasionally irascible attitude, qualities that later would come to be derided in polite parlance as “politically incorrect.” This became a mantra.

“We’re the way we are because that’s the way we were designed to be,” Mr. Pruden insisted that each recruit, whether cub or veteran, be told. “If you want to work on a plain-vanilla newspaper that looks and sounds like a thousand others, this is not the place for you. Don’t send them thinking you’re going to change the way we are. But if you want to work on a newspaper that chases the unexpected story, the story other papers ignore and your readers crave, finding and printing the inconvenient but illuminating fact, this is the place for you.”

Mr. Pruden nurtured a period of stable growth and acceptance in which The Times projected a mature influence while attracting new talent, several who have become the core of today’s news gathering and opinion operations. And he is one of four who can say they have seen it all at The Times.

Senior Political Correspondent
Ralph Z. Hallow

Senior Political Correspondent Ralph Z. Hallow has a knack for the exclusive, and he’s been doing it since the beginning. The Reagan White House’s secret program to finance the rebels in Nicaragua with proceeds from arms sales to Iran had begun to leak in early November 1986. In a Nov. 21 recording for his diary, Vice President George H.W. Bush called the Reagan administration’s internal bickering over who knew what “unseemly,” and “like blood in the water and sharks are coming in.” Then: “There was the first linkage of me to all this today when Ralph Z. Hallow, a horrible fellow, a right-wing guy from The Washington Times, wrote a piece that wasn’t bad at all but when playing against little kids, trounced the lad.

Kenny, if you’re reading this, Brad’s back in the newsroom. And I think he wants a rematch. And it was Mr. Hallow in The Times who first noted the “wheels are coming off the



Wesley Pruden

McCain campaign” as the lead on a March 3, 2000, report put it, because the senator continued to alienate core Republican voters — as was abundantly clear to anyone willing to see and report it.

David A. Keene, then chairman of the American Conservative Union who would later serve as The Times’ opinion editor, says: “The Times saw and reported early the defects in the McCain candidacy at a time when most of the other media were so emotionally involved that they couldn’t see he was planting the seeds of his own destruction.”

The Times “remains the best place to read about internal Republican politics because its reporters are so plugged in,” Washington Monthly noted in 1997, citing as an example Mr. Hallow’s description of a private meeting at which 32 conservative activists sharply criticized House Speaker Newt Gingrich for “going soft” on tax cuts.

Less than a decade later, MSNBC’s Rachel Maddow reiterated the importance of reading The Times to better understand the Republican Party as she regularly read Mr. Hallow’s coverage of shenanigans and infighting of the Republican National Committee under the stewardship of Michael Steele. Mr. Hallow’s meticulous reporting and sources within the RNC led to Mr. Steele’s downfall and the rise of Reince Priebus, whose transformation of the GOP’s operations is credited with helping the GOP win the White House and re-establish itself in many states.

Mr. Hallow came from the Chicago Tribune’s editorial board, but he honed his reporting chops at the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Not long after the newspaper’s founding, Mr. Hallow, then a relative newcomer to Washington, accompanied House Democrats and their families to an annual retreat at a resort in West Virginia. One evening, the pols threw a dinner and dance, at which they and their families occupied dozens of tables. While mingling and schmoozing as good reporters do by definition, Mr. Hallow recalls, he was invited to pull up a chair.

“And as I moved from table to table and conversation to conversation, it became clear to me that they sought my company because of the newspaper I represented — and the traditional family values that paper already was known to respect,” Mr. Hallow says.

It goes with the territory that any political writer covering a campaign event or state or national political convention in cities and towns across America will be asked repeatedly by attendees what publication he or she works for. “But almost from Day One,” Mr. Hallow says, “upon learning I was from The Washington Times, the convention delegates, candidate supporters or members of the state or national Republican Party committee would pump my hand, clap me on the back, even hug me, and say things like, ‘Thank God for The Washington Times.’”

Alexander Hunter, art director and an illustrator for The Times’ Commentary section

Alexander Hunter was the last staffer personally selected by Rev. Sun Myung Moon at a draft of Unificationists held in New York at the inception of The Washington Times in January 1982.

He arrived in Washington that year and went to work as an information graphic artist and illustrator for the paper, adding publication design and art direction to his repertoire under the tutelage of The Times’ designer Gil Roschumi and his art director, Joe Scopin.

Over the past 35 years, Mr. Hunter served as political cartoonist, art director and chief illustrator for the Commentary section through the 1980s as well as designer and art director at various times for virtually all other sections of the paper, save the front page and sports.

Winning the Society of Newspaper Designers Gold Award for Design in 1985 (shared with illustrator Dolores Motitchka) began a period of recognition that racked up over two dozen local and national awards for

illustration and publication design.

Mr. Hunter created a full-page Sunday feature, Hunter’s Big Picture, which in its first year tied for second place in the Scripps Howard Foundation National Journalism Award for Editorial Cartooning competition in 2008. This same feature won first place in the same category in 2009.

Still swelling a bicuspid-bitten Venus No. 2 in either fist, he currently reprises his role as art director and an illustrator for The Times’ Commentary section and has recently become a contributing cartoonist for its Editorial Page and website.

Frank Perley, senior opinion editor

Frank Perley received a tip in August 1981 while working in San Diego that a startup newspaper with a conservative editorial perspective would debut the following year to replace the defunct Washington Star. A native New Yorker, he headed back East with his English degree to ensure he was front and center when hiring began.

He signed on to the original staff in January 1982 to begin prepping for publication from offices in the basement of the National Press Building.

“We practiced putting together prototypes with news stories we banged out on typewriters and edited by hand,” he recalled. “I remember all of us running around Capitol Hill before the crack of dawn on March 1, delivering our first real paper to congressional offices. It was then that Washington knew we were for real.”

After the paper went daily on May 17, Mr. Perley spent three years gaining reporting experience covering a full range of news beats in Prince George’s County — courts, police, schools, human interest. Moving to Fairfax County, he held down the same role, always a one-man news bureau competing against as many as a dozen reporters from The Washington Post. For a while, he had with him a young, ambitious sidekick learning the reporting ropes. The kid has since done well: Peter Baker, now chief White House correspondent for The New York Times.

Mr. Perley spent the early 1990s working with Washington Times Editor-in-Chief Arnaud de Borchgrave. Organizing an endless series of newsmaker luncheons, Mr. Perley had close encounters with a variety of political and entertainment figures — Dan Quayle, Condoleezza Rice, Dionne Warwick and Louis Farrakhan among them. Most impressive was Henry Kissinger. “He was the only guest who talk could incessantly and still manage to clean his plate,” said Mr. Perley.

Moving on to another choice assignment, Mr. Perley joined the Opinion staff in 1992 as articles editor, working with Tony Snow, who later served as chief speechwriter for George H.W. Bush, and Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Mary Lou Forbes. “Tony was a great tennis player and an even better editor,” said Mr. Perley. “Mary Lou was tough on the outside and soft on the inside. They were both dedicated to the core mission of conservative opinion.” Tony passed away in 2007, Mary Lou in 2009.

As senior opinion editor since 2010, Mr. Perley has written editorials and edited the Opinion section together with Associate Managing Editor for Opinion Carol Herman, Editor-in-Chief Emeritus Wesley Pruden and, until recently, Opinion Editor David Keene, who has been succeeded by Charles Hurt.

Along the way, Mr. Perley, with his wife, Marianne, raised three sons to become engineers, and picked up a couple of writing awards from the MDDC Press Association and the Virginia Press Association. But, he said, spending 35 years at The Washington Times has been its own reward. “The paper has always been about ‘faith, family and freedom,’ and so have I. What more could I ask for than to be where I belong?”

Cheryl Chumley



Online Opinion Editor
Birthplace: Brockton, Massachusetts
Family: Married with four children
Education: Manhattanville College; Army Ordnance Corps
Career highlights: Author of “Devil in DC: Winning Back the Country From the Back in Washington” and “Police State USA: How Orwell’s Nightmare Is Becoming Our Reality.” Robert Novak journalism fellow. News appearances on Fox News, CBSAN, OANN, CBN and various national radio shows.

Dave Boyer



White House Correspondent
Birthplace: Baltimore, Maryland
Family: Wife, Christine
Education: Bachelor’s degree in journalism from Penn State University
Career Highlights: Winner of more than one dozen statewide journalism awards in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia. Has covered the White House for seven years, including overseas presidential trips and domestic coverage on Air Force One. Traveling reporter with the George W. Bush campaign for The Times in 2000 and with the Obama re-election campaign in 2012. Served as congressional bureau chief for The Times.

Rowan Scarborough

National Security Reporter
Birthplace: Bethesda, Maryland
Family: Single
Education: Journalism degree, University of Maryland. Summa cum laude; William Randolph Hearst scholarships
Career Highlights: Stories broken: Don’t ask, don’t tell; Highest-ranking woman

Commentary

Merits of topics aired daily

No wisdom is regarded as conventional on the Commentary pages of The Washington Times, where a distinguished array of the nation's opinion leaders, commentators and scholars offer challenging, informed thoughts on a wide range of political, moral, economic and scientific issues.

In a media environment bombarded by calamitous claims and dubious data, Commentary turns to those best qualified to weigh the merits of the topics at hand. Wherever possible, Commentary goes to the source of emerging ideas for enlightenment and provocative discussion. Whenever possible, Commentary punctures those hot-air balloons that others allow to drift unchallenged across the landscape.

With the emergence of the internet, cellphones and explosion of opinion coverage, the continuing objective of the Commentary section is to offer each day a stimulating menu of enlightenment that many readers — conservatives, liberals and that rarest of all Washington animals, the undecided — feel compelled to digest. Supporting those ideas are nuggets of information that fill in the blanks overlooked in the rush of daily reporting, and that serve to illuminate what is the truth and what is not.

On the battlefield of competing philosophies that define our times, Commentary offers an arsenal of ideas.

On the battlefield of competing philosophies that define our times, Commentary offers an arsenal of ideas. If readers do not agree with all that they see, they are at least persuaded that there are other ways of viewing current problems.

Commentary is especially mindful of the alienation that citizens sometimes feel from their government, before and after September 11. To bridge that chasm, Commentary un-

dertakes to clarify complex issues so that readers can easily comprehend what is at stake and to make their voices heard where it counts. If the sound bites of the incessant news cycle or hastily assembled deadline stories leave questions unresolved, Commentary advances the debate to a different horizon of analysis and information.

It is Commentary's commitment to be a valuable resource for intelligent decision-making by those who lead and public participation by those the decisions affect.

While most newspapers print two daily opinion pages: the editorial page and the op-ed page, located opposite the editorials. From its very early days, however, The Washington Times distinguished itself by printing more daily opinion pages than any other newspaper in the nation, four Commentary pages every day. The pages, which set The Times apart from all its competitors, quickly became some of the most important in the newspaper.

The editorial page in The Times, which displays the opinions and views written in the name of the newspaper, located under the masthead, often presents a point of view that contrasts, and often sharply, to that of The Washington Post, the New York Times and other organs of the dominant media. A great many readers find this tremendously refreshing.



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COMMENTARY SECTION FRONT CIRCA 1988

Art with an edge

Since its inception, The Washington Times has used a team of graphic artists to enliven the op-eds in a robust Commentary section that drives debate in Washington and across the globe. Every day The Times provides a four-page forum for lively debate and hard-hitting opinions from experts, lawmakers and influential decision makers from across the political spectrum.



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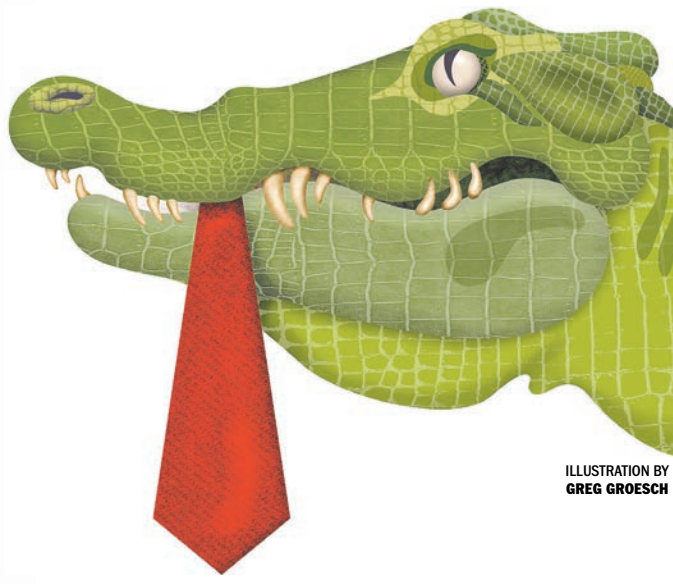


ILLUSTRATION BY GREG GROESCH

Amid the controversies, the facts

Sober witness to a time for war

On Sept. 14, 2001, George W. Bush was standing with New York City firefighters in the rubble of the World Trade Center, trying to address a crowd, when someone shouted that he couldn't hear what the president was saying.

"I can hear you," Mr. Bush said through a bullhorn. "The rest of the world hears you. And the people who knocked these buildings down will hear all of us soon."

The war on terrorism had begun.

The al Qaeda terrorist network, headed by Osama bin Laden, claimed responsibility for the Sept. 11 attacks, in which radical Islamic terrorists hijacked four U.S. jetliners and flew them into the twin towers of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Passengers of one jetliner overpowered the hijackers and crashed the plane into a field in Pennsylvania. More than 3,000 people were killed in the attacks.

Afghanistan, ruled by the Islamic totalitarian Taliban regime, had been sheltering al Qaeda and bin Laden and refused to deliver them to Western authorities. The U.S. assembled a multinational force and in October 2001 began bombing raids and eventually invaded Afghanistan. The Taliban were toppled quickly, but their leaders and bin Laden escaped.

In the wake of Operation Enduring Freedom, a democratic government was established in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the U.S. response to the terrorist threat included the enactment of the Patriot Act and the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security.

Mr. Bush then turned his eyes toward Iraq. Citing intelligence reports, he and other administration

leaders said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had acquired weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them.

In 2002, the Senate authorized the president to use force against Iraq. In March 2003, U.S. forces launched strikes against Saddam's regime. Within weeks, Baghdad fell, Saddam was deposed and Mr. Bush declared an end to major combat operations underneath a "Mission Accomplished" banner on board an aircraft carrier returning from the Persian Gulf.

But insurgents from nearby countries and Saddam loyalists began thwarting efforts to establish a democratic government in Iraq. Shiites began seeking revenge against the Sunni minority that had oppressed them under Saddam. Al Qaeda set up operations in the country, and sectarian violence threatened to escalate



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into all-out civil war.

It was only after a much-decried "surge" in U.S. forces ordered by Mr. Bush in 2007 that the situation was stabilized and

the government in Baghdad was able to re-establish control over the country.

President Obama, promising to reverse the policies of his

predecessor, ended the combat mission in Iraq and tried to wind down operations in Afghanistan, scoring a major intelligence and security coup

with the successful mission to assassinate bin Laden in his Pakistan hideout in May 2011.

But Mr. Obama's policy of strategic retreat ran into problems on multiple fronts when a new civil war broke out in Syria, Russia seized the Crimean Peninsula from the Western-backed government in Ukraine, the Taliban stepped up its resistance to the U.S.-backed government in Afghanistan and, most crucially, a new movement calling itself the Islamic State arose from the remnants of the radical resistance to the government in Iraq.

After Syria defied Mr. Obama's "red line" against chemical weapons use, Russia and Iran provided new military muscle for Syrian leader Bashar Assad to keep him in power. Islamic State exploited a power vacuum to seize broad swaths of Syria and Iraq, attracting foreign fighters from around the world to its self-proclaimed

"caliphate" in the heart of the Middle East in 2015.

The U.S. and its military have only slowly clawed back territory from the deadly ISIS movement, a campaign that has gathered strength under President Trump in pitched battles to reclaim cities such as Mosul in Iraq and Raqqa in Syria. Mr. Trump has also approved more U.S. forces for Afghanistan, although there is little sign of a quick end to a 16-year conflict that now rates as the longest in U.S. history.

The global war on terror, first proclaimed by Mr. Bush, shows no signs of winding down anytime soon.

Throughout the string of conflicts that have marked the new millennium, The Washington Times has provided exclusive reports on policies, plans and programs, covering the Pentagon, the White House and Capitol Hill, as well as events in Afghanistan and Iraq.

For its Nov. 8, 2000, publication, The Washington Times tore up its front page four times to report that the presidential election was too close to call, that George W. Bush had won, that Al Gore had won (in an unpublished edition) and that, finally, the presidential election was too close to call.

The Times was not alone.

On election night, Mr. Gore conceded defeat to Mr. Bush. But around 3:30 a.m. EST, the vice president placed a second call to the Texas governor.

"Let me make sure I understand," Mr. Bush said. "You're calling me back to retract your concession?"

"You don't have to get snippy," Mr. Gore said.

The election of 2000 sparked the biggest electoral controversy since Rutherford B. Hayes won in 1876 with fewer popular votes than Samuel J. Tilden. Like the Republican Hayes, Mr. Bush received the most votes in the Electoral College, and like the Democrat Tilden, Mr. Gore won the majority of popular votes.

A showdown was set into motion, and all eyes turned to Florida, where confusion over "butterfly ballots" misdirected some residents to vote for candidates they opposed.

Mr. Gore filed legal challenges, and during five weeks of recriminations and round-the-clock media scrutiny, multiple recounts of paper ballots were conducted, introducing the public to the term "hanging chad."

Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris — who had been appointed by Gov. Jeb

An undecided vote



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Bush — certified the election in favor of her boss' brother.

The U.S. Supreme Court later supported her certification, and Mr. Gore dropped his challenges. Various election reforms such as

touch-screen voting machines emerged from the 2000 imbroglio.

Mr. Bush went on to be re-elected in 2004 by defeating Sen. John F. Kerry with the majority of the electoral vote and the popular vote.

At the top of their games

Peers in the trade honor excellent efforts

Winning awards is not why reporters and editors do what they do. Getting the story (and getting it first) is the payoff. But it's nice to be recognized by colleagues for jobs well done.

The Washington Times has been honored over the years with thousands of national and regional awards — and this, of course, is a conservative estimate — for outstanding news reporting and editing, editorial and column writing, arts and features coverage, sports and special sections, headlines, photography, illustration and page design — not to mention what the judges call "overall excellence."

A partial list of professional newspaper associations and other groups that have honored The Washington Times and its staff members with top awards in the past 35 years:

- American Association of Sunday and Feature Editors
- American Association of University Professors
- American Society of News Editors
- Associated Press Sports Editors
- Association of Food Journalists
- Association of Opinion Page Editors
- Atlanta Photojournalism Contest
- Atrium Awards
- Benjamin Fine Awards for Outstanding Education Reporting
- Center for Education Reform
- Chesapeake News Association's Mark Twain Awards
- Chess Journalists of America
- Conservative Reform Network
- EdPress: The Association of Educational Publishers
- Education Writers Association
- Edwin M. Hood Award for Diplomatic Correspondence

- Ernst Haas Awards
- Free Press Association's H.L. Mencken Award for Investigative Journalism
- H.L. Mencken Award
- J.C. Penney-University of Missouri Newspaper Awards
- Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Press Association
- Maryland State Bar Association
- Maryland State Education Association
- Mason-Dixon Outdoor Writers Association
- National Association of Realtors
- National Capital Velo Club
- National Council for Children's Rights
- National Headliner Awards
- National Newspaper Association
- National Society of Newspaper Columnists
- Religion Communicators Council's Wilbur Awards
- Religion Newswriters Association
- Scripps Howard Foundation's Walker Stone Award
- Society of American Travel Writers Foundation's Lowell Thomas Award for Travel Journalism
- Society for News Design
- Society of Professional Journalists (Washington Chapter) Dateline Awards
- Society of Publication Designers
- The Robert F. Kennedy Awards for Excellence in Journalism
- Raymond Clapper Memorial Award
- U.S. Chess Federation
- Virginia News Photographers Association
- Virginia Press Association
- White House Correspondents' Association
- White House News Photographers Association
- Scripps Howard Foundation's National Journalism Award for Editorial Cartooning

A voice of reason on the border

The Washington Times devoted its pages to immigration coverage long before it was the raging national debate, giving policymakers in Washington and readers across the country an in-depth view of the conflict that has arisen between being a nation of immigrants and also a nation of laws.

Even as the rest of the news industry has caught up, giving the issue more attention, The Times still stands out with intensive coverage of the border, the fight over enforcing immigration laws and the costs and benefits of mass immigration.

From President Clinton's calls for assimilation to fights in 2006, 2007 and 2013 over legalizing illegal immigrants, to President Trump's push for stiffer enforcement, The Times has been there.



THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A 2014 surge of illegal immigrants from Central America helped reshape the debate, derailing President Obama's late-term push for legalization.

Mr. Trump helped shake up the issue further by announcing plans to build a border wall — and make

Mexico pay for it — as he declared during his iconoclastic presidential campaign in the summer of 2015.

Now in the White House, Mr. Trump has overseen a major change in immigration policy, ditching the lax enforcement of the Obama years and once again raising the risks

for most illegal immigrants to be deported.

The anti-Trump resistance has also kicked into gear, with cities across the country declaring themselves "sanctuary" for illegal immigrants who fear deportation.

The fight has also spread to the courts, where federal judges are playing an ever-increasing role in trying to limit the powers of the White House to set immigration priorities.

Along the way, the face of illegal immigration has changed, with far fewer people jumping the border. Mexico's improving economy and tougher penalties in the U.S. have also shifted the flow, with Central Americans — and particularly families and unaccompanied minors — making the treacherous journey.

‘41’ and ‘43’ at the helm for two turning points of history

Among the most consequential presidential presidencies covered by The Washington Times were the administrations of the Republican father-and-son team of George H.W. Bush and George W. Bush, who sometimes jokingly called each other “41” and “43” for their presidential places in history.

Both Bushes were wartime presidents, but they had distinctly different styles of leadership and strengths. The son was more adept at hardball politics, the father more experienced in foreign affairs.

The elder Bush, a former director of the CIA and vice president for eight years under Ronald Reagan, captured one term in the White House but lost to Democrat Bill Clinton in 1992.

His son, a former governor of Texas, got a measure of family revenge in 2000 by defeating Mr. Clinton’s anointed successor, Vice President Al Gore. George W. Bush, who went on to win a second term, led the nation through the dark days of the 9/11 attacks.

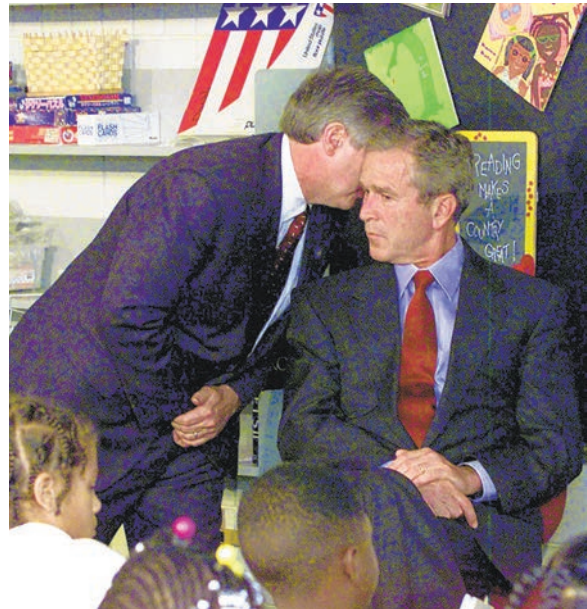
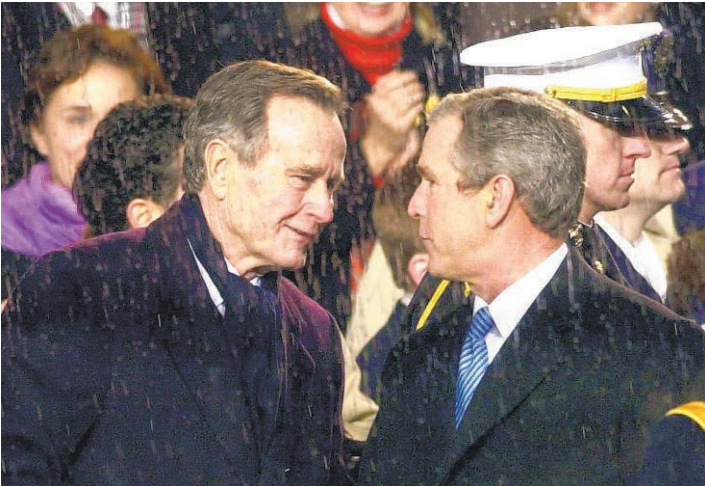
In November 1988, Democrats increased their majorities in the House and the Senate, but George H.W. Bush won the presidency with 54 percent of the vote, aided by a six-word declaration: “Read my lips: No new taxes.” In doing so, he became the first sitting vice president to advance to the White House since Martin Van Buren in 1836.

Under George H.W. Bush, the U.S. military won high-profile victories, ousting Panamanian leader Manuel Noriega in 1989 and driving Iraqi forces out of Kuwait in January 1991 in a lightning-quick operation, Desert Storm, six weeks of air assaults followed by a ground invasion that lasted only 100 hours.

Mr. Bush displayed impressive leadership and diplomatic skills in assembling the largest multinational force since World War II to liberate Kuwait from the clutches of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Army Gen. “Stormin’” Norman Schwarzkopf led a flawlessly executed military operation that brought international attention to the lifelong soldier — and partly redeemed America’s defeat in Vietnam.

Bolstered by those successes, George H.W. Bush’s popularity rose to 89 percent in March 1991. His re-election 20 months later seemed almost a certainty.

But conservatives began to sour on him after he broke his “no new taxes” pledge in 1990 in a budget deal with congressional Democrats, enacting one of the largest tax increases in the country’s history. Washington Times



From the top: President George W. Bush is congratulated by his father, former President George H.W. Bush, after his inauguration on Jan. 20, 2001; the president and First Lady, Laura Bush, dance at the Inaugural Ball; the President being informed of the 9/11 attacks; he comforts Olympic torch runner Elizabeth Howell, widowed by the World Trade Center attacks; below: the president at a victory rally in 2004.



columnist Warren Brookes was among the first national writers to predict that Mr. Bush’s change of heart would ensure his re-election defeat in 1992.

Eight years later, when George W. Bush ran for the presidency, he consulted with his father often and proudly described his political heritage to voters.

“I’ve seen at close range the positive impact a leader can have,” he said at a campaign rally. “My dad taught me, in the way he lived, that life is more than personal gain.”

He defeated Mr. Gore in a tight election, after the Supreme Court intervened in the recount in decisive Florida. The Bushes thus became the first father and son to hold the presidency since John Quincy Adams followed in the footsteps of his father, John Adams, more than 150 years earlier.

Both Bushes worried that they might get emotional at George W. Bush’s inauguration in January 2001. The father indeed wiped away tears as he watched his son’s address on the inaugural platform.

George W. Bush’s first year in office began routinely, but his presidency — and the world — changed on Sept. 11, 2001, when Islamist terrorists crashed two commercial jetliners into the World Trade Center in New York. Another hijacked plane slammed into the Pentagon; a fourth crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. Nearly 3,000 people were killed.

In the defining moment of his presidency, George W. Bush stood on a pile of rubble at ground zero and spoke to first responders through a bullhorn after someone shouted that he couldn’t hear what the president was saying.

“I can hear you,” Mr. Bush said. “The rest of the world hears you. And the people who knocked these buildings down will hear all of us soon.”

He launched an invasion of Afghanistan, where Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda network had plotted the attack. Then, fearing that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had acquired weapons of mass destruction to use against the U.S., Mr. Bush authorized the invasion of Iraq in March 2003. Saddam was toppled, but the war would be long and costly, and no WMDs were found. U.S. troops remained in the country until 2011, three years after Mr. Bush left office.

Mr. Bush enacted large tax cuts in 2001 and 2003. He also signed a popular, and expensive, prescription drug program under Medicare Part D.

As his presidency came to an end, the U.S. was hit with a severe recession, prompting Mr. Bush to approve the \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program bank bailout, unpopular with conservatives but generally credited with preventing the recession from worsening.



President George W. Bush bows before the casket after delivering his eulogy during the state funeral service for Ronald Reagan at the National Cathedral in Washington on June 11, 2004. Former President George H.W. Bush shares a laugh with his wife, Barbara, as their son delivers a presidential speech during the commissioning ceremony of the Navy’s nuclear-powered aircraft carrier the USS George H.W. Bush in 2009.

How I became a ‘Horrible fellow’

By RALPH Z. HALLOW
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Democrats tell me they tend to want to read what I’ve written because it gives them the best idea of where Republicans, particularly conservatives, want to go and what their strategy is.

I came to The Times when Anne Crutcher, the first editorial page editor, invited me to be her deputy when the newspaper started. I was on the Chicago Tribune’s editorial board, and before that at the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. After a while, Smith Hempstone asked if I’d help strengthen economic coverage, and I said sure. So I did that on the business desk for a while and then was asked to move over to the national desk to do politics.

The elder George Bush, when I was covering his campaign for the Republican nomination in 1988, gave me a fake karate chop the first time I boarded the

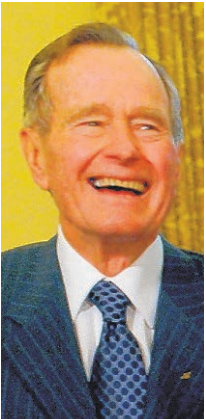
plane. I turned to The Post reporter and asked, “What ... was that all about?” He said: “He didn’t like today’s story.” Bush often thought I was hard on him. I presume he thought that was somewhat unfair because The Times — a conservative and Republican newspaper, in his view — should be kind to him. I tried not to let him get away with nonsense, pulling the wool over people’s eyes. If a policy he proposed, or his speeches, didn’t track with conservative principles he espoused, I’d seek out other people in his party to comment candidly. That irked him.

Just before President Bush left office in January 1993, some of his taped diaries as vice president were made public. Seems that every paper had the story on Page One, with his 1986 entry about this “horrible fellow” from The

Washington Times named Ralph Hallow — misspelled as “Halla” — and he basically said: “He was the first to call me on Iran-Contra, but he wrote a fair story.” I was on a trip to California at the time, but when I got back, Wes Pruden had pasted a sign, set in 72-point headline type, on my computer in the newsroom: “Horrible fellow.”

The president’s son, George W. Bush, declared his candidacy for the job in June 1999, and I went out on the official launch trip. The Bush people finally invited me down at the end of the summer to the governor’s mansion in Austin for a private, sit-down interview. I think that was the first one that he did. I spent about an hour and a half with him.

I’d known George W. Bush for years,



Left: President George H.W. Bush; above: President George W. Bush in the Oval Office on the 100th day of his first term.

because he always traveled with his father’s campaigns, but I’d never really sat down and talked. I didn’t think he knew much about international and foreign affairs, or was much of a policy guy. I was blown away by the way he handled

the interview. He had no note cards. He laid out for the first time positions that he stuck with throughout the campaign — and as president — on China, Russia, economic policy. We published a transcript and did a long story on Page One.

The Clinton/Obama nexis

President Bill Clinton

The Washington Times distinguished itself in its coverage of Bill Clinton, even before he declared his presidential candidacy, by first reporting widespread accusations of marital infidelities by the then-governor in his home state of Arkansas.

Mr. Clinton's formative years as a collegiate war protester, draft evader, Moscow tourist and party animal at Oxford came to light in exclusive reports in The Times. On his use of marijuana, he said he had tried it but "didn't inhale."

Nonetheless, Mr. Clinton won election in 1992 in what was essentially a three-way contest among himself, President George H.W. Bush and Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot.

Before he assumed office, The Times reported about his plans to allow homosexuals to serve openly in the military, which eventually morphed into the Pentagon's "don't ask, don't tell" policy.

Voter discontent with that plan, the president's failed attempt to



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reform health care and abuses of power by mostly Democratic leaders — all chronicled by The Times — spawned a Republican takeover of Congress in the 1994 midterm election, making Rep. Newt

Gingrich speaker of the House.

But a failed Arkansas land deal called Whitewater brought Mr. Clinton more disappointment. The Times' coverage of Whitewater prompted a special-counsel

investigation that netted 14 convictions, including Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker and close associates of the Clintons'. What's more, the Clinton administration, which the president had promised would be

the most ethical ever, gave rise to a trio of "-gate" scandals:

Filegate — the disappearance of Whitewater files from the office of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster immediately after

his suicide in 1993.

Travelgate — a Clinton scheme to fire White House Travel Office personnel and award lucrative travel contracts to a Hollywood crony.

Troopergate — Mr. Clinton's use of Arkansas state troopers to procure women and conceal his peccadilloes when he was governor.

"Bimbo eruptions" — as one Clinton operative described the president's indiscretions — plagued Mr. Clinton throughout his tenure, and several women told of highly charged encounters with him: Paula Corbin Jones, Gennifer Flowers, Kathleen Willey. Yet his presidency was almost undone by a young White House intern named Monica Lewinsky.

Ms. Lewinsky's midnight confessions, which were recorded by her friend and former White House staffer Linda Tripp, prompted another special-counsel investigation that made a household name of Kenneth Starr.

Based on Mr. Starr's findings, the House impeached the president on two charges in December 1998 — only the second time Congress had taken such action. The Senate acquitted Mr. Clinton of perjury and obstruction of justice in January 1999.

Still, Mr. Clinton was disbarred and forced to pay a \$25,000 fine.

Hillary always in a league of her own

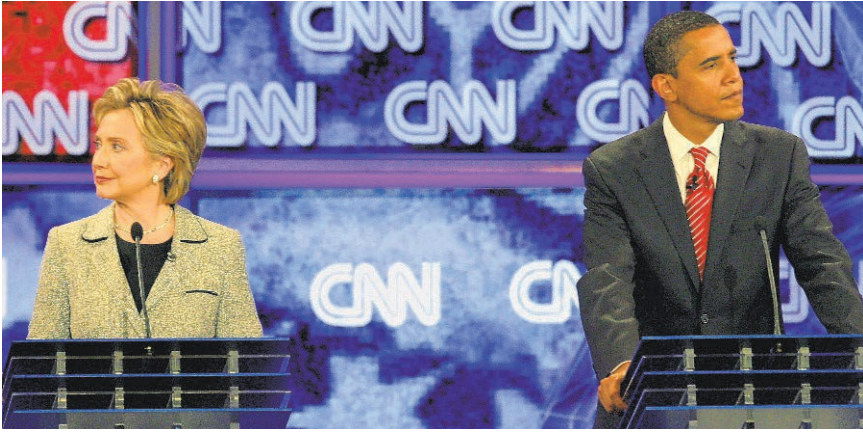
Hillary Clinton has few rivals when it comes to dominating headlines in The Washington Times for the past 35 years, as the paper's reporters investigated and chronicled her many ups and downs.

Her lifetime in the public eye unfolded in The Times' pages, from her prominent role in the successful 1992 presidential campaign of husband Bill Clinton to her own repeated failed runs for the White House, capped with a stunning upset loss last year to novice politician Donald Trump.

It has been a roller coaster, and The Times has been there for every twist and turn — not just along for the ride but pushing forward Mrs. Clinton's story by exposing the truth behind her public persona.

Whether it was her backroom fury over her husband's Oval Office sexcapades with Monica Lewinsky or revelations of classified material bandied about in her secret private email account as secretary of state, The Times drove the coverage.

With exposes and analyses, The Times dogged Mrs. Clinton from the misadventure of "HillaryCare" in 1993 to her easy wins of a U.S. Senate seat from New York, from the racially tinged feud with Barack Obama in 2008 to her political rebound as secretary of state, and from the lackluster response



to the deadly terrorist attack in Benghazi to her grueling and ultimately heartbreaking 2016 presidential bid that may have ended her political career.

Mrs. Clinton was as prominent on the editorial pages as in the news section.

After she went from being first lady to Sen. Clinton in 2001, Editor in Chief Wesley Pruden, in one of his twice-weekly columns, described her as "abandoning her role as America's sweetheart to become the gray eminence of Gotham."

That was one of his kinder descriptions of Mrs. Clinton, who was always a lightning rod for controversy and a favorite subject of many of the paper's opinion makers.



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Clockwise from top left: Then-Senator Clinton debating Senator Barack Obama in 2008; Secretary Clinton testifying at the Benghazi hearings; campaigning for president in 2016.

The Times was front and center for Mrs. Clinton's many milestones, including when she broke through the proverbial glass ceiling to become the first woman to win a major party nomination for president.

The paper's political team followed her every move at the 2016 Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia, taking

careful note of the history she was making.

"Tonight's victory is not about one person. It belongs to generations of women and men who struggled and sacrificed and made the moment possible," she said in her acceptance speech, as she earned another banner headline on the front page of The Times.

The Washington Times stood out with its coverage of Barack Obama, reporting extensively on his meteoric rise from community organizer and state senator in Illinois to the 44th president of the United States.

Mr. Obama, whose associations as a young man in Chicago with left-wing radicals such as Bill Ayers and controversial figures such as Rev. Jeremiah Wright would later become political liabilities, based his presidential ambitions on his opposition to the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq. His strong stance against the conflict would prove a winning issue for the Illinois senator in his triumph over Hillary Clinton, who had voted in favor of the invasion, in the party primary.

The financial collapse during the tail end of the Bush administration also gave Mr. Obama a leg up in the general election as voters turned against the GOP and looked to Democrats to pull the economy out of a tailspin.

Mr. Obama won the presidency convincingly in November 2008, becoming the nation's first black president after besting Republican Sen. John McCain in a campaign that saw him attract record crowds for political rallies and become perhaps the nation's first true celebrity candidate, even traveling to Europe to deliver a high-profile speech. The Times covered that campaign relentlessly, even being kicked off of Mr. Obama's plane during the home stretch of the election after a Times editorial endorsing Mr. McCain.

After his win, Mr. Obama brought with him to Washington a Democratic Congress, including a filibuster-proof Senate. They quickly delivered a massive \$787 billion recovery package with just a handful of Republican votes.

Mr. Obama also made repairing U.S. relations with the global community, which he said were badly damaged by the Iraq War, a top goal. The world responded by giving him a Nobel Peace Prize just months after his election.

But as time wore on, Mr. Obama's administration would be bogged down by a sluggish economic

Barack Obama makes history

recovery and foreign policy missteps that led to the rise of the Islamic State and allowed a bloody civil war in Syria to claim thousands of lives.

Perhaps the most notable political legacy of Mr. Obama's tenure is the health-care reform law that bears his name. The Times covered the Affordable

The contentious health-care battle also gave rise to the tea party movement that upended Democratic control of Congress in the 2010 midterms, delivered Republican majorities, and sewed the seeds for the political rise of Donald Trump.

In Mr. Obama's first term, the Times also repeatedly broke stories on: The "Fast and Furious" gun-running scandal that put Attorney General Eric Holder in the crosshairs; Mr. Obama's failure to institute a tax on carbon emissions; and the bankruptcies of Obama-backed companies such as Solyndra that had taken hundreds of millions in taxpayer dollars only to go belly up.

In May 2012, Mr. Obama publicly came out



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Clockwise from top: Presidentelect Barack Obama is sworn in as the 44th president of the United States; the new first couple attend the Neighborhood Inaugural Ball at the Washington Convention Center; candidate Obama at a rally in Pittsburgh in 2008.

in favor of same-sex marriage in a culturally defining moment for his presidency.

In November of that year, two months after four Americans were killed at a diplomatic compound in Benghazi, Libya, he won re-election over Republican Mitt Romney.

Throughout his tenure, Mr. Obama sometimes was forced to play the role of "comforter in chief," often in the

wake of mass shootings. The Times provided detailed coverage of each instance, including in-depth, on-the-ground coverage of the president's visit to Newtown, Connecticut, following the massacre at Sandy Hook Elementary School in late 2012.

Mr. Obama, who had failed to build true relationships with Republican leaders during his first term, defined his final four years in office by executive action.

On immigration, the Times was consistently at the forefront of Mr. Obama's proposals to grant legal status to young illegal immigrants, or Dreamers, along with the administration's highly selective enforcement of deportation laws and other examples of executive power on the hot-button issue.

On other issues throughout his second term, from gun control to climate change to workplace regulations, Mr. Obama bragged of using his "pen and phone" to achieve things with no help from Congress.

The president also secured a landmark deal in Paris in 2015 to curb global greenhouse gas emissions, his most notable achievement on the environment. That same year, the U.S. and its allies signed an agreement to curb Iran's nuclear program in exchange for the lifting of economic sanctions. Both stories were covered extensively in The Times.

Also in 2015, Mr. Obama ended decades of U.S. policy by formally reopening traditional diplomatic relations with Cuba. He later visited the island.

Amid those seeming foreign policy successes, however, were blunders. Mr. Obama famously drew a "red line" with Syrian President Bashar Assad over the use of chemical weapons, but failed to enforce it, and the country's civil war dragged on.

In the summer of 2013, Mr. Obama launched airstrikes against the Islamic State, which had made massive gains in both Iraq and Syria. The air campaign continued for the remainder of his presidency, and the failure to contain the radical Islamic group became yet another major talking point for Mr. Trump's 2016 run.

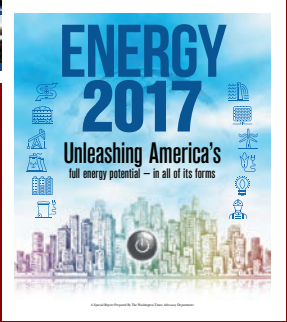
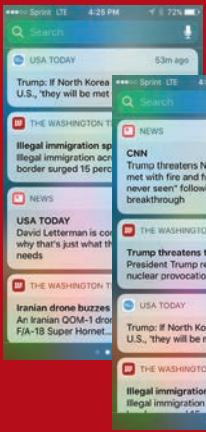
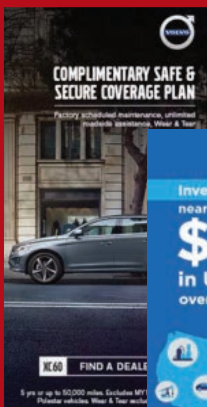


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We are adding more than 1,000 people to our global ad review team, helping more quickly identify and remove ads that violate our policies. We are also working to make it easier for you to report ads that you think are inappropriate.
- Investing in security**
We will move more than 1,000 people to our global ad review team, helping more quickly identify and remove ads that violate our policies. We are also working to make it easier for you to report ads that you think are inappropriate.
- Sharing the ads we've found with Congress**
We have shared more than 1,000 ads that appear to have come from a Russian entity known as the Internet Research Agency.
- Continuing our internal investigation**
We are working to further our understanding of how foreign groups may have misused Facebook in order to prevent further abuse.
- Fighting threats across the Internet**
We recognize this is a global, industry-wide problem, so we are sharing threat information with other companies. Any user trying to misuse Facebook is likely trying to abuse other internet platforms and we need to work together.
- Expanding our partnerships with election committees**
We are working with election committees around the world to help them better understand how to use Facebook to engage with their community.
- Supporting elections globally**
We have been actively working to help prevent the integrity of elections on Facebook around the world.
- Building civic engagement tools**
We will build new tools to help our community to engage in political discourse, and to protect them when they do.

