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<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

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National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

John

ID # 047208

PRO14-12

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/11/12

Name of Correspondent: Jack Abramoff

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: writes regarding plans to create a national advisory Board which will serve in an honorary capacity. Requests that the President honor them by serving as Honorary Chairmen of the advisory board.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>✓ SC Rodg</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>8/11/12</u>	<u>GN</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8/11/12</u>
_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>	_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>
_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>	_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>
_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>	_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>
_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>	_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOb).
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 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4680 4610 _____

Prime Subject Code: PR 014-12 Secondary Subject Codes: PL _____
ED _____
ST 035 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P. _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence
 - n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 - n - 3 - Ron
 - n - 4 - Dutch
 - n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 - n - 6 - Ronald
 - n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
 - n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Nancy
 - n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
 - n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

December 2, 1981

Dear Mr. Abramoff:

On behalf of the President I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter requesting he serve as Honorary Chairman of the National Advisory Board of the College Republican National Committee.

While the President would like to assist the College Republicans, he has a policy not to accept Honorary Chairmanships unless he can be actively involved in the organization. He must therefore, send his regrets.

The President did ask that I convey, however, his appreciation for your interest and wishes you the best of luck in your new Advisory Board.

With the President's best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Gregory J. Newell
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Jack Abramoff
Chairman
College Republican
National Committee
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Republican Center
310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

GJN:fs:emb-24b

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

November 16, 1981

TO: Lyn Nofziger

FROM: GREGORY J. NEWELL, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION.

PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING
SCHEDULING REQUEST UNDER CONSIDERATION:

EVENT: To serve as Honorary Chairman of the College
Republican Advisory Board

DATE: _____

LOCATION: _____

BACKGROUND: _____

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept ___ Regret Surrogate ___ Message ___ Other ___
Priority ___
Routine ___

IF RECOMMENDATION IS TO ACCEPT, PLEASE CITE REASONS:

RESPONSE DUE November 20 TO Fan Snodgrass 



*Scheduling
attn. Tricia Rodgers*

November 9, 1981

REGRET
DATE 11/17
FS

Jack Abramoff
Chairman

Linda Gorton
Co-Chairman

Frank Atkinson
Vice-Chairman

Jeff Lucia
Vice-Chairman

John Brown
Secretary

Fred Gander
Treasurer

Grover Norquist
Executive Director

The Honorable
Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

047208

Dear Mr. President:

The College Republican National Committee is the largest and most active student political organization in the country. With over 125,000 members on over one thousand campuses, the College Republicans have been an important asset to the Republican Party and its efforts to build the majority of the future.

This fall, the College Republican National Committee has expanded its membership dramatically. At the end of the year, we hope to have over one half million members!

We are leading a national petition drive for the freedom of the people of Poland. We have gathered over one hundred thousand signatures on this petition. We are young people dedicated to the future of the Republican Party and America.

I am writing to you today in order to ask for your assistance with our efforts. Our national board has decided to create a National Advisory Board which will serve in an honorary capacity. We would be truly grateful if you would honor us by serving as Honorary Chairman of this advisory board. We would not require any of your time in this effort and we will send to you information on all of our efforts.

I hope that you would be willing to assist us in this way and would appreciate hearing from your office as soon as possible.

Looking forward to seeing you and to working with you in the future, I am

Respectfully yours,

Jack Abramoff, Chairman
College Republican
National Committee

Enc.

PRO14-12

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/11/14

Name of Correspondent: WILLIAM H. MANHART

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: AS AGENT FOR OWNER, OFFERS TO
LOAN A NEWLY DISCOVERED
REMBRANDT PAINTING TO NATIONAL
GALLERY FOR EXHIBITION

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	COTRADD	ORIGINATOR	8/11/13		C	8/12/18
	NFAH/NEA	R	8/11/13		C	8/11/18
	NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART/BROWN	R	8/11/14		A	8/12/14
			1 1			1 1
			1 1			1 1

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- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

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- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4690

Prime Subject Code: PR01412 Secondary Subject Codes: AR
FG 25305

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
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- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

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- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
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- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
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- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

National Gallery of Art

Washington, D.C. 20565

Office of the Director

14 December 1981

Dear Mr. Manhart:

Your letter to President Reagan offering to lend a painting by Rembrandt to the National Gallery of Art has been forwarded to me for reply. Although we appreciate very much your interest in the National Gallery of Art and your desire to share your discovery with the American people, I am afraid that we are not in a position to accommodate your request. Our policy at the National Gallery of Art forbids us from accepting unsolicited loans for exhibition. As I am sure you can appreciate, this restriction is necessary because of the large number of such requests we receive annually.

Just for the record, it would be most unusual for the President to write a letter of endorsement to the National Gallery of Art. Although your letter indicates that you were advised to seek the President's endorsement, our Curator of Dutch Painting, Arthur K. Wheelock, Jr., assures me that he never recommended this course of action.

I am returning to you the packet of information you kindly sent along with your letter. Thank you again for your interest in the National Gallery of Art.

Sincerely,

'SIGNED'

J. Carter Brown
Director

Mr. William H. Manhart
Suite 804
2300 Lincoln Park West
Chicago, Ill. 60614

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

NOVEMBER 17, 1981

TO: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
ATTN: NEAH

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 047545

MEDIA: LETTER

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. WILLIAM H. MANHART
SUITE 804
2300 LINCOLN PARK WEST
CHICAGO IL 60614

SUBJECT: AS AGENT FOR OWNER, OFFERS TO LOAN A NEWLY
DISCOVERED REMBRANDT PAINTING TO NATIONAL
GALLERY FOR EXHIBITION

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

enclosed

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:
SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

William H. Manhart
2300 Lincoln Park West
Suite 804
Chicago, IL 60614
(312) 472-5078

Hon. Ronald W. Reagan
President of the United States of America
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: Letter of August 7, 1981,
with enclosures, re rediscovered
Rembrandt.

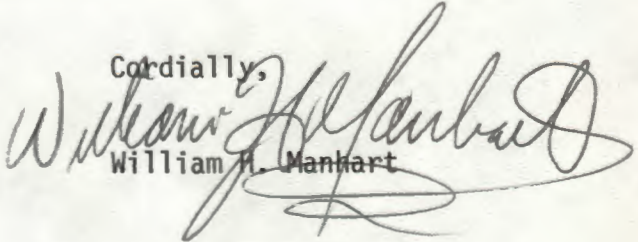
Dear Mr. President:

After I sent you the enclosed letter of August 7, 1981, together with enclosures (including photograph of rediscovered Rembrandt with galley proofs of book, Rembrandt's Incredulity of St. Thomas), with appropriate copies to recipients to whom I was directed by FBI personnel, I was contacted by phone by the head of Arts and Humanities of your staff, Ms. Ann Coulson, who advises she did not receive her copy. I have had no word from the other recipient, Richard Richards.

Though I know how crowded your schedule is and how precious your time, allow me, in the interest of Art, to refresh your recollection as to the contents of the original mailing and to urge that time is of the essence in our request that you endorse the painting for exhibition at the National Gallery. We presently anticipate a major midwest showing--the initial unveiling--before Christmas, and hope to exhibit at the National Gallery, under your auspices, circa April, 1982, thereby granting the American public the cultural, social and historical boon of perceiving the painting.

Kindly contact me personally or through a member of your staff to whom you can entrust such an assignment. This masterpiece has been underground too long.

Cordially,


William H. Manhart

Wm.H.M./cj

CC: Richard Richards
Ann Coulson

ENC: Letter of August 7, 1981, with enclosures.

2300 Lincoln Park West
Suite 804
Chicago, IL 60614
(312) 348-6610

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Enclosed please find two (2) packets, together with a cover letter to President Reagan, as follows:

Packet One contains galley proofs of a Catalog presently being printed in Leyden, The Netherlands (Rembrandt's birth-place)(American publishers, Aliotta & Manhart).

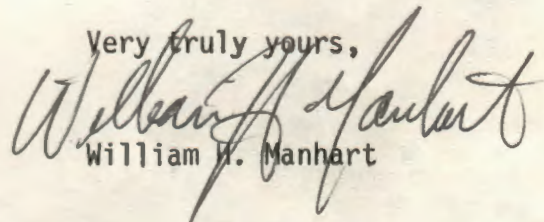
Packet Two contains a photograph of a newly-discovered Rembrandt, the subject of the Catalog in Packet One.

Because the information is of a highly sensitive nature, I wish to request that whoever happens to come into contact with this material will respect my desire for confidentiality. (All material is copyrighted.) This is the very first "publication" of the photograph depicting the Rembrandt; premature release of this information without observation of necessary safeguards with respect to the scientific and artistic reports and opinions herein contained could jeopardize important long-term goals.

As exclusive curator of the painting, in the enclosed letter to President Reagan I offer to allow its first exhibition "on loan" to the American People at the National Gallery. Inasmuch as various plans must be made in connection with the proposed exhibition, I trust you will see to it that President Reagan personally receives this material as soon as possible.

Thanking you in advance for your kind cooperation, I remain,

Very truly yours,


William H. Manhart

WHM/cj

copy of

EXPRESS MAIL
NEXT DAY SERVICE

POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE



B 74373491

FROM:
William H. Manhart
2300 Lincoln Park West
Chicago Ill 60614

Value Declared, if any: Customer Number, if any:

TO:
President
Ronald Reagan
White House 20500
Washington D.C.

ORIGIN:	
Initials of Receiving Clerk:	b
P.O. ZIP	60614
Date in:	8-4-81
Time in:	13:45 pm
Weight:	Postage:
1 Lbs.	\$9.20

SERVICE GUARANTEE:
Domestic mailings under this service made at designated USPS facilities on or before a specified deposit time, will be accepted for express shipment to a designated USPS delivery area having Express Mail service for next day delivery to an addressee or agent on or before the time specified by the USPS at mailing. USPS will refund upon application to originating office, the postage for any shipments mailed under this service and not meeting the service standard except for those delayed by strike or work stoppage. See USPS Notice 43 for details.

INSURANCE COVERAGE:
(1) *Document Reconstruction Insurance* (Domestic and International Mail). Non-negotiable documents are insured against loss, damage or delay up to \$50,000 per piece subject to a limit of \$500,000 per occurrence. See USPS Notice 7 or Notice 63 for limitations of coverage.
(2) *Merchandise Insurance* (Domestic and International Mail) Parcels are insured against loss or damage up to \$500. The mailer must declare the value of the article at the time of mailing. See USPS Notice 13 or Notice 63 for limitations of coverage.

Claims for loss, delay, or damage must be made within 60 days. Claim forms may be obtained at the post office of mailing.

EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE
Customer Receipt

LABEL 11B * SEPT/80 U.S.G.P.O. 1980-324-960

PRESS HARD YOU ARE MAKING 4 COPIES

copy do show
you send thru

William H. Manhart

2300 Lincoln Park West
Suite 804
Chicago, IL 60614
(312) 348-6610

once
101...

President Ronald Reagan
White House
Washington, D.C.

SALLY
TRACK TO
ARTS

047545

Dear Mr. President:

Though I have long been a Democrat, you have made me a "reborn Republican"; I support you wholeheartedly, especially when you give America a spiritual uplift, as you did in your speech the other night when you said (in effect) it's about time some good things come America's way.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you of one good thing which has indeed come to America, and to request your assistance in assuring that as many Americans as possible are exposed to it.

The enclosed self-explanatory materials concern a newly-discovered Rembrandt recently found in America. As the owner's exclusive authorized agent and curator of the painting, I hereby offer to loan the painting to the American People by way of an exhibition at the National Gallery. Should my offer be accepted, it will be the painting's first exhibition as a documented Rembrandt since its creation, circa 1633, in Rembrandt's studio. An exhibition this year will fall during the 375th anniversary of Rembrandt's birth.

The circumstances surrounding the loss and rediscovery of the painting, together with scholarly references to scientific and artistic reports and opinions, are set forth in the galley proofs of the Catalog contained in Packet One.

A photograph of the painting itself is contained in Packet Two. Since you are a sensitive and artistic individual who, I am sure, has seen many a Rembrandt, I can only project that your personal response will be somewhat like mine was, involving the thrill of discovery.

Here is what I seek from you, as President of the United States: Would you please write a letter of endorsement to me for presentation to the National Gallery, accepting my offer to first exhibit the painting there; and, will you authorize the inclusion of a copy of such letter as prefatory to the Catalog? I have been advised by Dr. Arthur K. Wheelock of the National Gallery that such an endorsement from you is prerequisite to any exhibition.

This painting--a newly-discovered Rembrandt in America, the Land of Discovery--should be on display to the American Public; the people and the painting deserve no less.

I thank you for taking the time from your hectic schedule to attend to this matter of artistic importance, and I want you to know that in my mind, at least, there are no doubts that you will come to the aid of Art. As you yourself said just the other night, "You're either with us or 'agin' us!"

If you have any questions or comments, please call me any time at (312) 348-6610, ext. 804. I anxiously await hearing that you have accepted my offer on behalf of the American People. Should you wish to speak with me in person, I stand ready to fly to Washington (or anywhere you designate) at once.

William H. Manhart
Respectfully,
William H. Manhart

WHM/cj (Enc: two (2) packets)

ID # 047546
PRO14-12

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

O - OUTGOING
 H - INTERNAL
 INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/11/07

Name of Correspondent: RICHARD SQUIRES

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: SEEKS ADMINISTRATION'S HELP TO PRESERVE RHODES TAVERN ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON

ROUTE TO:		ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	<u>CO4A DD</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>8/11/07</u>		<u>C 8/11/07</u>
	<u>COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>8/11/07</u>		<u>C 8/11/07</u>
	<u>CO4166</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8/20/07</u>	<u>AH</u>	<u>A 8/11/07</u>
			<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
			<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

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Prime Subject Code: PRO14-12 Secondary Subject Codes: AR _____ LE _____
EG 096 _____
PR 007 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

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- n - 7 - Ronnie

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- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

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- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

November 25, 1981

Dear Mr. Squires:

On behalf of President Reagan I would like to thank you for your thoughtful letter regarding the preservation of Rhodes Tavern.

As you know by now, a petition to review the proposed demolition of the Tavern was denied by the Supreme Court on November 17, 1981. It appears there remains no further recourse through legal channels to prevent the owner from continuing with his plans.

Unfortunately, as this appears to be a private dispute, President Reagan believes it is important that he not interfere in any way. I hope you will understand the need for him to take this position.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Anne Higgins
Director of Correspondence

Mr. Richard Squires
Far House, Welbourne
Middleburg, VA 22117

AVH:FINE ARTS:sk:emb-11a

Return photos

DRAFT

11/20/81

RCHW

ack

Dear Mr. Squires:

On behalf of President Reagan I would like to thank you for your thoughtful letter regarding the preservation of Rhodes Tavern.

As you know by now, a petition to review the proposed demolition of the Tavern was denied by the Supreme Court on November 17, 1981. ~~so~~ It appears there remains no further recourse through legal channels to prevent the owner from continuing with his plans.

Unfortunately, as this appears to be a private dispute, President Reagan believes it is important that he not interfere in any way. I hope you will understand the need for him to take this position.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

AVH

AVH: FINE ARTS: SK:

Jally

Is there some agency
we can send this
to?

(NOTE: request to return
SBB photos)

DATE: _____

TO: _____ NCH _____

Bumped from
Simple.

per AVH

FROM: Charles A Donovan
Special Response
Presidential Correspondence
Room 499, Ext 7798

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION PERTAINING TO THE PRESERVATION OF
RHODES TAVERN

1. Muriel Humphrey (D) Senate Resolution 547 1978
Co-Sponsors: Hayakawa (R)
Leahy (D)
Mathias (R)
Matsunaga (D)
2. Donald Fraser (D) House Resolution 1978
3. Charles Mathias (R) Senate Resolution 143 1979
4. Morris Udall (D) Bill HR 3507 1979
Co-Sponsors: Corrine C. (Lindy) Boggs (D)
John Brademas (D)
William D. Ford (D)
5. Stuart McKinney (R) Introduction of Material Into Congressional
Record 1979
6. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D) Introduction of Material Into
Congressional Record 1979

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/20/81

Please note that Bob
suggests using some of
this for the sample.
WCH

Patsy

Can you type a CLEAN
DRAFT for me?

Thanks,

Bob

[Handwritten signature]

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Squires:

On behalf of President Reagan I would like to
~~Mr. Hill asked me to~~ thank you for your thoughtful letter
regarding the preservation of Rhodes Tavern.

As you know by now, ~~the~~^a petition to review the proposed
demolition of the Tavern was denied by the Supreme Court on
November 17, 1981, so it appears there remains no further
recourse through legal channels to prevent the owner from
~~razing the building.~~ *continuing with his plans.*

~~At the same time, however, I understand Mr. Carr has
stated he is making an effort to relocate the structure on
another site and thus preserve some measure of its his-
torical value. Assuming these statements have been made in
good faith it would appear reasonable to see what comes of
these efforts before taking any new actions.~~

~~It would appear that any~~
Unfortunately, as this ~~appears to be~~^{appears to be} a private dispute, President
Reagan ~~to~~ believes it is ^{Sincerely} important that he not interfere in any
way. I hope you will understand ^{the need for him to take} this position.

With the President's best wishes,

AVH

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

NOVEMBER 16, 1981

TO: COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ACTION REQUESTED:

~~DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF ANNE HIGGINS~~

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 047546

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

TO: ROBERT HILL

FROM: MR. RICHARD SQUIRES
FAR HOUSE, WELBOURNE
MIDDLEBURG VA 22117

SUBJECT: SERK'S ADMINISTRATION'S HELP TO PRESERVE
RHODES TAVERN ON PENNELVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, DC

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 52, THE WHITE HOUSE.

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:
SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Washington Star

Founded in 1852

MURRAY J. GART, Editor

SIDNEY EPSTEIN, Executive Editor

WILLIAM F. McILWAIN, Deputy Editor

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SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1980

A landmark worth preserving

The prospects are grim for Rhodes Tavern. The 180-year-old landmark, the sole downtown building surviving from George Washington's 1791 design for the capital, could be doomed Tuesday by the District Council. It would be a victim of the "politics of development."

That is not necessarily a pejorative phrase, of course. To the contrary. But that mighty machine can generate a momentum that irreparably rolls over valuable, and often fragile, textures of our past. Such, regrettably, is the case with Rhodes Tavern, the cornerstone for which was laid in 1799. It has been a presence, and participant, in the events of nearly two centuries in this city's special history. After putting the torch to the Capitol, the Treasury and the then-Presidential Mansion in 1815, the awful Admiral Cockburn rode his mule into the tavern's main room and to the innkeeper announced "the much abused Cockburn come to sup with you, madam."

Though a band of preservationists has campaigned long and tenaciously, there is no local unanimity about saving the building, which is enrolled on the National Register of Historic Landmarks. J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery and a big-hitter in matters aesthetic, for instance, dismisses the tavern as "the missing tooth in the smile of 15th Street." That's a nifty line — a bit too nifty perhaps. His disdain, it seems to us, illustrates the limitations of determining what is worthy of preservation solely or even primarily by aesthetic merit. The structure has also been condemned as "out of scale" with Oliver T. Carr's \$77 million Metropolitan Square project, the formal cause of the tavern's jeopardy.

The three-story building on the northeast corner of 15th and G Streets is, granted, on the scruffy side now — but that distinctly is not the moral of this tale. The dull and repetitive architecture that now defines L and K Streets and, indeed, most of "new downtown" is hard equally on eye and, if you will, soul. These buildings defy any special sense of place. They are without

character. Their tone is impersonal and intimidating.

Rather than being out of scale with Mr. Carr's Metropolitan Square, Rhodes Tavern would contribute, we think, the grace note in an increasingly dimensionless urban pile. As it stands, the "missing tooth" on 15th Street will be replaced by another monumental facade.

If the City Council as expected gives final approval of the last procedural barrier for Mr. Carr's project (and only Hilda Mason voted against the bill on first reading), there will be few alternatives for those who would save the tavern. A legal appeal is being considered. There was a flurry of interest on Capitol Hill earlier and that might be stimulated once again. But aside from those marginally promising possibilities, final judgment may be Oliver T. Carr's.

Mr. Carr is a native Washingtonian, and a man not insensitive to the historic resonances of the city. The marvelous beaux-arts facades of the old Keith-Albee Theater and the Metropolitan Bank were saved from destruction earlier. It was a bruising process that left scars but it did succeed. The arguments made by the Rhodes preservationists that Mr. Carr could incorporate the tavern into his Metropolitan Square with no sacrifice of footage are persuasive. Moving the tavern to some other spot, as Mr. Carr suggested at one point, is a poor gesture: The site is the sentiment in this case. The developer, it should be noted, was granted additional square footage and other developmental benefits in the agreement to save the two facades; those benefits should encompass retaining the tavern as well.

Inasmuch as Mayor Marion Barry has jettisoned his campaign promise to protect Rhodes Tavern, Mr. Carr may be the final arbiter. He could make a magnificent civic gesture to the history — and the future — of his native city by announcing that, on reflection, he has decided to save the old structure. We're rapidly running out of past.

The case for saving Rhodes Tavern

One of Washington's most historic landmarks is about to be demolished or moved for reasons which defy rational analysis. The case for saving Rhodes Tavern may be summed up in two points:

First, the building's historical significance mandates that it be preserved on its present site and re-used in an appropriate manner. Second, there is no aesthetic or economic justification for not integrating this landmark into the 900,000-square-foot, \$70-million Oliver T. Carr development to be located near Garfinckels.

It is safe to say that the 180-year-old building at the corner of 15th and F streets has the most significant history of any non-governmental building in the District.

Rhodes Tavern is the cradle of District government. It functioned as a town hall in the early years of the republic. There our first mayor and council members presided over citizen meetings at which were organized our first school, public market and theater.

Institutions associated with the growth of Washington spent their formative years at Rhodes Tavern. The National Metropolitan Bank opened there in 1814 as did Riggs Bank in 1839. When the National Press Club was located at the tavern from 1909 to 1914, Presidents Taft, Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt were honored guests.

It has been said by certain architectural critics that the

Point of View

three-story Rhodes Tavern is out of place in the context of today's urban design. This argument should be turned on its head. The tavern should be preserved precisely because it is small in an age of "big is better."

The size of the tavern and, in particular, its location on a corner are important because they preserve for the future an example of the original scale of Washington buildings. There is no doubt that people feel more comfortable with low-rise buildings in their environment. As such the tavern would draw pedestrians into the massive development.

Admittedly Rhodes Tavern is in a rundown condition. However, with proper rehabilitation the tavern would become as much a civic asset as the equally old Octagon and Decatur houses.

At a public hearing, David Childs, the Carr Co.'s architect, clearly indicated that the deletion of the tavern from his development scheme was based not on economics but on his personal aesthetic judgment that the development would look better without Rhodes Tavern.

It is evident that there is no economic justification for not preserving Rhodes Tavern on its present site. While a higher building could be erected to replace

the tavern, the loss of this space in terms of the total development is negligible — only 1.5 per cent. More significantly, because of zoning requirements, any rentable space lost by keeping the tavern may be transferred to other parts of the project and thereby remain commercially available.

Much has been made of the fact that the Carr Co. has agreed to incorporate the facades of two other landmark buildings into the project. However, this was only agreed to in exchange for the District allowing the company to add an additional 94,000 square feet of rentable space to the development by lifting the legal height limit on 15th Street (bill already passed) and the closing of a U.S. alley (bill pending in the council).

The mayor has requested that the land in the alley be awarded free to the company.

According to a study by Harry Vonk of Centaur Associates, if it is assumed that preservation costs for saving all three buildings is \$5 million (a fair estimate) and this amount is deducted from the revenue stream produced by this space, then the 94,000 square feet still produces \$2 million profits above a normal 12 per cent rate of return.

If the District is going to award the Carr Co. the right to make windfall profits, then the Council should, at the very least, obligate the company to keep up Rhodes

Tavern on its present site.

In light of the above discussion, it is clear that suggestions of some that Rhodes Tavern be moved amount to a sell-out, not a compromise. A real compromise would be for the Carr Co. to give the building to a charitable organization which would agree to raise money for its rehabilitation.

The Carr Co., in turn, would receive a large tax deduction for the contribution while relieving itself of the burden of restoring the tavern.

This solution is more than an idle concept. In 1978, the Historic Preservation Impact Area of the Junior League of Washington expressed great interest in raising funds to restore Rhodes Tavern, which would be operated as a restaurant, provided that the Carr Co. donated the tavern to the Junior League.

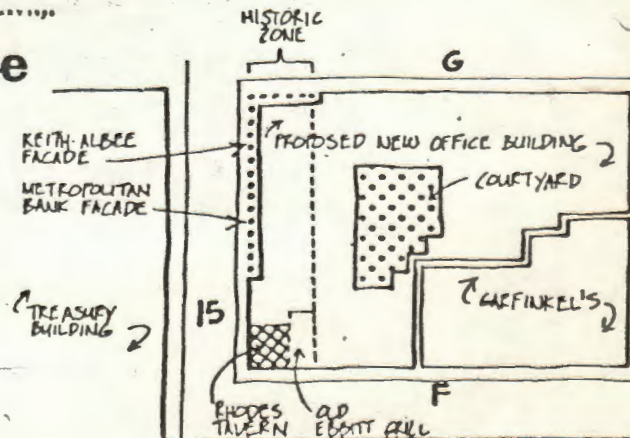
During that year, on a number of occasions, the Carr Co. expressed its definite desire to donate the building to the Junior League. Unfortunately, this was not followed up with the formality of a written agreement.

There is no doubt that if good will and fairness are present, we will see Rhodes Tavern creatively adapted to a new use and gracefully integrated into a new development.

Mr. Grano is president and a co-founder of the Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern.

The DC Gazette

GAZETTE QUIZ OF THE MONTH: Look closely at this drawing of Ollie Carr's new office building across from the Treasury Building. See the little square in the corner called 'Rhodes Tavern?' See the big square in the middle called 'courtyard?' Now find out how many times the Rhodes Tavern would fit inside the courtyard and, for extra points, explain why Carr will give this much space to a courtyard but not a square inch for saving Washington's oldest downtown commercial building. Send all answers to Mayor Marion Barry.



The Washington Post

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SA TURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1979

Nelson Rimensnyder

Home-Town Roots at Rhodes Tavern.

My interest in Rhodes Tavern goes back 10 years to my first job in Washington as a researcher for the Library of Congress. An early assignment, conducted on behalf of a member of Congress with a long record of support for home rule, led me to study the origins of the local movement for political rights. From newspapers and documents of the period, I learned that Rhodes Tavern played a key role in the development of relations between the federal and local governments and was a center of Washington's early civic, political and social activity.

And now the tavern at 15th and F streets NW, for years a kind of unofficial city hall, faces the imminent approach of the wrecker's ball. Rhodes Tavern must be saved.

While the national significance of the tavern has been recognized, the building's place in local history is equally impressive, as extensive research in newspapers and old documents shows. In 1801, Washington's first neighborhood civic association organized and began to meet there regularly. This civic group, known as the F Street Inhabitants and Proprietors Association, initiated the longstanding debate on what portion of local expenses should be shared by the federal government. Their first concern was the financing of Washington's street and sidewalk improvements, an issue that continues to be part of the federal payment debate today.

After Congress withdrew the federal franchise in the District of Columbia in 1801, citizens met at Rhodes Tavern to discuss what degree of home rule and congressional representation might be extended by Congress. These meetings resulted in the drafting of the first petitions to Congress on these subjects, so important then and now.

The writer is a historian and an alternate member of the National Capital Planning Commission.

The first city council elections were organized there in 1802, and the tavern was one of three polling places in the first four city elections. The other polling places, also taverns, have long since been demolished.

Washingtonians concerned about property assessments met at Rhodes Tavern to discuss the matter and to petition the local government to establish a board of assessment appeals. Such a board was established, and newspaper advertisements soon informed residents that the board of property assessment appeals, as well as the tax collector and certain court officials, had regular hours of business on the premises.

Many citizens' meetings held at the tavern were presided over by Washington's first mayor, Robert Brent, and city council members. Washington's militia met at the tavern and drilled on adjacent streets. Two early local unions, the carpenters and the bricklayers, organized and met there regularly.

Rhodes Tavern represents an architectural link to the past as the only remaining building in downtown Washington built to the design specifications for the City of Washington established by President George Washington in 1791. A presidential proclamation of that year required all private construction in the new capital to be of brick or stone and to be between 35 feet and 40 feet in height. These design guidelines were recommended to President Washington by then-secretary of state Thomas Jefferson, who was the president's adviser on the planning of the new capital.

Can't we save the only place left in the original city center that is an example of the urban design promulgated by the man whose name this city bears? The tavern is the only remaining building downtown contemporary to the occupancy of the White House and to the first meeting of Congress in the Capitol in 1800. All other contemporary taverns and hotels of 19th century Washington have been torn down, the last in the 1830s.

Demolition of Rhodes Tavern would be a profound and fundamental loss to both federal and home-town Washington, to resident and visitor alike. With it will go downtown Washington's last remaining link with its civic roots, the last physical evidence of Washington's early history and development as a city and capital. To destroy it will only give credence to those who maintain that Washington is and always has been a city of transients with political ties and roots elsewhere.

The Washington Star

Rhodes Tavern: Site and History

After the D.C. Court of Appeals ruled the other day against a preservationist group's attempt to stop a demolition permit for Rhodes Tavern, a leader of the organization said, "We will appeal to the court of public opinion." But Joseph N. Grano Jr., who has crusaded to save the 182-year-old building on its present site, may find that court of less help than he hopes.

The question after years of administrative procedures and litigation is a sharp one: Would a Rhodes Tavern preserved by removing it from the corner of 15th and F Streets really be Rhodes Tavern?

Mr. Grano argues with passion that relocating a building that has stood in the heart of Washington for nearly two centuries would be almost as great a desecration as tearing the rather undistinguished structure down. Indeed, the tavern's unremarkable architecture reinforces the argument that its location on the same site where, as one historical tidbit, Admiral Cockburn dined in leisure while his Redcoats burned down the White House, is intrinsic to its public value.

There probably would be a loss of historical integrity or atmosphere, difficult as it might be to define it precisely.

The next exhibit before the court of public opinion: Would it be better to move the structure, and preserve *something* of historical significance, if the alternative is to see it razed? This case is further complicated by the fact that the District and another preservationist organization of reputable credentials acquiesced, in effect, to the displacement at least of the tavern. When developer Oliver Carr began his Metropolitan Square project on 15th Street, two appealing old buildings were jeopardized — the Keith-Albee and National Metropolitan Bank

buildings. As a condition for partially saving the two structures, by incorporating their facades into his development project, Mr. Carr got the District and Don't Tear It Down to desist in opposing the demolition permit for Rhodes Tavern. It was a painful trade-off but, on the whole, a gain for preservation and the city's past.

There we are: The choice more and more seems between a relocated Rhodes Tavern and a vanished Rhodes Tavern. Mr. Grano disagrees, of course, arguing that the formulation is a fallacy of false alternatives. He and his partisans contend that Mr. Carr can, and should, keep the tavern on its present site and incorporate it, as he did with the two facades, into his project.

But Mr. Carr has put the monkey on the back of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Commission. Mr. Carr said the commission has "promised" it will find a site somewhere for Rhodes Tavern. "... We do not wish to demolish the tavern," he said and is relying on PADC to find a place to plunk it. There have been discussions between the commission, the D.C. government and B.F. Saul about making Rhodes Tavern part of the housing and hotel development planned for 7th Street and Pennsylvania and Indiana Avenues NW.

So, while Mr. Grano does have a point about keeping the tavern on its original site, moving it a few blocks away is better than seeing it wiped from the landscape. It's a tough choice, but tough choices are how the urban game is played. Mr. Grano and friends have fought spiritedly and, perhaps, kept the tavern from being razed already. It is even conceivable that Mr. Carr, a Washington native and proud of the city's history, might yet reconsider. It would be splendid — if he did so.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1981

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Rhodes to Ruins?

OUR GAZE turns now to 15th and F streets NW, where—nestled between a rock and a hard place—stands (at least for the moment) Washington's first unofficial "town hall." Rhodes Tavern, age 182 and showing every bit of it, may soon be a moving historical monument in more ways than one. Barring some change of heart by the courts or by developer Oliver T. Carr, it's either curtains or a new site for this once-bustling gathering place during the earliest days of the nation's capital.

Here's the situation: after years of negotiations and litigation, the D.C. Court of Appeals has rejected a preservation group's effort to stop the issuance of a demolition permit. City officials, as well as members of another preservation group, have accepted a compromise under which they dropped their opposition to the demolition permit in exchange for an agreement to incorporate the facades of two other old

structures—the Keith-Albee and National Metropolitan Bank buildings—into the Carr office and retail complex.

Mr. Carr claims that Rhodes can have a new home down the street somewhere because the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has agreed to relocate it. Unacceptable and historically criminal, responds Joseph N. Grano Jr., who, as president of the Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern, has been a spirited crusader through the years for keeping Rhodes right where it is. Mr. Grano argues that the building would lose its historic value entirely if it were to be shifted elsewhere. He believes that Mr. Carr should incorporate Rhodes into the new complex.

We suppose it is conceivable that Mr. Carr will yet accept this argument, but it doesn't seem likely. And if Rhodes must go, it should go down the street, not to oblivion.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 19, 1981

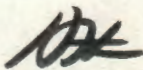
Sally Kelley:

This is a very complex issue involving many people over a long period of time.

While the Commission had no objection to the removal of the Tavern, it would be willing to review a new design that retained it.

My personal view is that the structure could be saved at no great cost to the developer. Saving this bit of history would make 15th Street a lot more interesting.

If you have any questions please give me a call.
(566-1066)

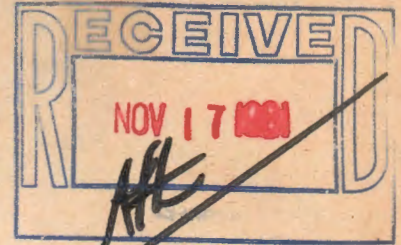


Charles H. Atherton

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

NOVEMBER 16, 1981



TO: COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF ANNE HIGGINS

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 047546

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

TO: ROBERT HILL

FROM: MR. RICHARD SQUIRES
FAR HOUSE, WELBOURNE
MIDDLEBURG VA 22117

SUBJECT: SEEKS ADMINISTRATION'S HELP TO PRESERVE
RHODES TAVERN ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, DC

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL — IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT:
SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Richard Squires
Far House Welbourne
Middleburg Virginia 22117
703-687-6988
30 September 1981

Mr. Robert Hill
Office of Presidential Correspondence
The White House

047546

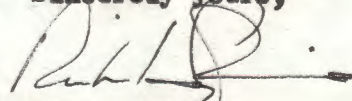
Dear Mr. Hill:

As I mentioned to you on the telephone, I was a volunteer to the Coordinator for the George Bush campaign in Loudon County, and following the nomination of President Reagon, to the Coordinator for the Reagon-Bush campaign. Many members of my family, including my father, mother, and two sisters, have worked for Republican Congressmen and Senators on Capitol Hill. All of the board members of the Citizens Committee to Save Rhodes Tavern are registered Republicans, and the President of the committee is a member of the D.C. Republican State Committee. He was also a candidate for the Republican seat in the District City Council in the last electoral campaign. Coincidentally, Mr. Carr is also a Republican.

The building's location opposite the U.S. Treasury and on the Inaugural Processional Route has made it subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Commission on Fine Arts. I think that the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Charles Atherton, would be happy to fill you in on their role in this matter, and might have suggestions for appropriate participation by the White House. Failing this, we hope that a more informal approach might be considered--perhaps a simple call from the White House to Mr. Carr. As far as legalities are concerned, there is nothing to prevent him from demolishing the building at any time. It would appear that only the near unanimous desire to preserve such memories as Jefferson's ride to the White House astride a chestnut mare^{in 1800} have prevented him from taking such an action thus far.

We would be happy to meet with you or provide any additional information you might require. Thank you very much for taking the time to consider this appeal.

Sincerely yours,


Richard Squires

Anne
I'd like to see
some of the attached
included in the sample
Thanks,
Bob

photos should
be returned to
writer.

Richard Spines
Far House Welbourne
Middleburg Va. 22117
30 September 1981

The President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington D.C.

My Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Reagan,

During your triumphant procession to the White House in 1981, you may recall passing by this ancient building on the corner of 15th & F Streets N.W., on the other side of the Treasury from the White House. The people who cheered for you from Rhodes Tavern were fulfilling their roles in a tradition that began with Thomas Jefferson 176 years ago: the ceremony of the Inaugural Parade. Rhodes Tavern is now the only building that remains along Pennsylvania Avenue from that founding time, yet this last remaining symbol of the birth of our city may well be destroyed at any time.

In a similar situation in 1962,
the beautiful old houses on Lafayette
Square would have been demolished, save
for the timely intervention of President
and Mrs. John F. Kennedy. Won't you
come to our aid? The people of Washington
and the nation would be forever grateful.

Sincerely yours,
Bill G.

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In a similar situation in 1962, the beautiful old houses on Lafayette Square would have been demolished, save for the timely intervention of President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy. Won't you come to our aid? The people of Washington and the nation would be forever grateful.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD SQUIRES

Far House Welbourne
Middleburg, Virginia 22117

* Writer has requested return of photographs.

Soon fog began to close down, by midnight visibility was less than 100 yards and getting shorter. Cannon had every reason to worry that the *Natchez*, still in the clear, was cutting deeply into his lead.

He was right. When the *Natchez* finally encountered the soup some miles short of Grand Tower, Leathers was informed by a man on shore that the *Lee* had passed only 25 minutes earlier, barely moving. Leathers thought it over and made his decision: "Tie 'er up!" he said. "I'm not crazy." The *Natchez* remained locked in the thick white blanket for nearly six hours, Leathers confident that his rival was waiting it out, too.

But the *Lee* hadn't stopped. Following an anxious conference with the pilots and others captains on board, Cannon gave the order to keep moving as long as possible, even if the *Lee* barely made headway. With two men taking constant soundings at the bow, all five pilots on the top deck, and double shifts manning the engines, the *Lee* inched ahead. At about two o'clock, a breeze sprang up and the fog thinned. Soon the *Lee* broke into the clear. Pilot King heaved a deep sigh of relief and signaled full speed ahead.

Under way next morning, the *Natchez* was just shaking out for the final sprint when she was informed at Grand Tower that the *Lee* had gone through at 2:00 A.M. Leathers knew then that he was beaten.

Sweeping upriver in the bright sunlight of a beautiful Fourth of July, the *Robert E. Lee* reached the outskirts of St. Louis to find most of the city out in holiday attire to greet the victor. A flotilla of crowded ferries and steamboats, whistles blowing and passengers yelling, fell in behind between levees lined with people from Carondelet to Bissell's Point. Every bell and whistle within sound of the river was going full blast, and cannon were booming as fast as their gunners could reload. Newspaper accounts put the crowd at more than seventy-five thousand, the greatest turnout in St. Louis' history.

Passing the New Orleans wharf boat at the foot of Walnut Street at 11:35 A.M., the *Lee* fired her own gun signaling the end of the long run. She had covered the 1,200 miles in three days, 18 hours and 14 minutes, smashing the mark of the *Natchez* by 3 hours and 44 minutes. Her record still stands.

The *Natchez* pulled in shortly after 6:30 P.M. to a reception as vociferous if not as large as that for the *Robert E. Lee*. Her official time was later established at 4 days and 47 minutes.

Though he had finished far behind, Tom Leathers refused to acknowledge that the *Robert E. Lee* was faster than his *Natchez*—in fact, he never admitted he was racing. He always insisted that his run was a routine business trip during which he made regular passenger stops at *Natchez*, Vicksburg, Memphis, and other points. Furthermore, he claimed that, after deducting 33 minutes for repairs, the hours tied up in the fog and time lost in landings, the *Natchez* had actually beaten the *Lee*'s running time by 28 minutes. Few bought his arguments.

The next night the officers of the two boats were guests of honor at a testimonial banquet in the Southern Hotel, but

neither captain spoke and even the heat of the oratory failed to melt the ice. The next day the *Natchez* headed back to New Orleans and the *Lee* departed for Louisville.

The race was not only the greatest event of its kind in the history of the Mississippi; it was also the last. With railroads cutting into the trade, such spectacles were simply too costly. While their battle for business continued unabated, the rivals showed no further interest in settling the issue of supremacy. They returned to their regular schedules and ignored each other. There is no evidence they were reconciled.

Although in his prime at the time of the victory, John Cannon lived only twelve years more. About 1876 he apparently contracted a slow form of tuberculosis that gradually ruined his health. A broken thigh put him on crutches in 1878, but he continued to command steamboats until deteriorating health forced him ashore. He died at his home in Frankfort, Kentucky, in April, 1882.

Tom Leathers lived long enough to see his beloved steamboats in full retreat before the railroads. Well up in his seventies, he had become a river legend by the time he descended from a hurricane deck for the last time.

A week after his eightieth birthday, still vigorous and alert, the old man was knocked down by a speeding bicycle. His skull was fractured, and he never fully recovered consciousness, lingering on for two weeks before he died in mid-June of 1896. The hit-and-run cyclist was never apprehended.

The *Robert E. Lee* went into retirement in 1876. Cannon transferred her furnishings, fixtures, power plant, and name to a new vessel, and the gallant veteran was cut down for use as a wharf boat at Louisville. Her indignity did not last long; shortly after Cannon gutted her, she went up in flames.

The same fate overtook the *Natchez*. In 1879 Captain Leathers also built a bigger and finer *Natchez*, seventh of the name. The old racer was converted into a coal-storage barge for a Vicksburg coal company. She, too, was destroyed by fire in 1899.

Reminders of the legendary rivals remain, however. Odd pieces of furniture and silver service are scattered among descendants of the captains and in museums along the Mississippi. For many years a portion of the *Lee*'s boilers were—and still may be—in use on a Louisiana sugar plantation, and one of her magnificent chandeliers hangs in a Port Gibson, Mississippi, church. A carved wooden Indian, once part of the *Natchez* furnishings, is preserved on an estate near *Natchez*.

The horns of the *Princess* also have survived. A treasured possession of John Cannon the rest of his life, the antlers passed through several hands until they wound up in the junk room of the Vicksburg Elks Club. Their identity and significance forgotten, they were saved from the city dump only at the last moment. Newly gilded and remounted, they now occupy a place of honor in Vicksburg's Old Court House Museum. *Natchez*, where they really belong, can have its cherished mansions. Vicksburg's got the horns.

☆ A retired regular army colonel and newspaperman, Jack Rudolph is a free-lance writer based in De Pere, Wis.

A HERITAGE PRESERVED by T. H. Watkins

EYEWITNESS

Rhodes Tavern in Washington, D.C., has seen it all, or almost all. Richard Squires, the building's unofficial historian, tells us that its cornerstone was laid at Fifteenth and F streets near Pennsylvania Avenue in 1799, the year of George Washington's death. The tavern was there when Thomas Jefferson took his

lonely inaugural walk up the Avenue in 1801 to be sworn in as President, and it has been there for every inaugural parade since. In the spring of 1814, part of it became the Bank of the Metropolis—Washington's second bank and soon to be its largest—and in the summer of that year the tavern became temporary headquarters for British invasion forces during the War of 1812. After putting the torch to the Capitol, the Treasury, and the Presidential Palace, Squires writes, "Admiral Sir George Cockburn rode into the main room of the

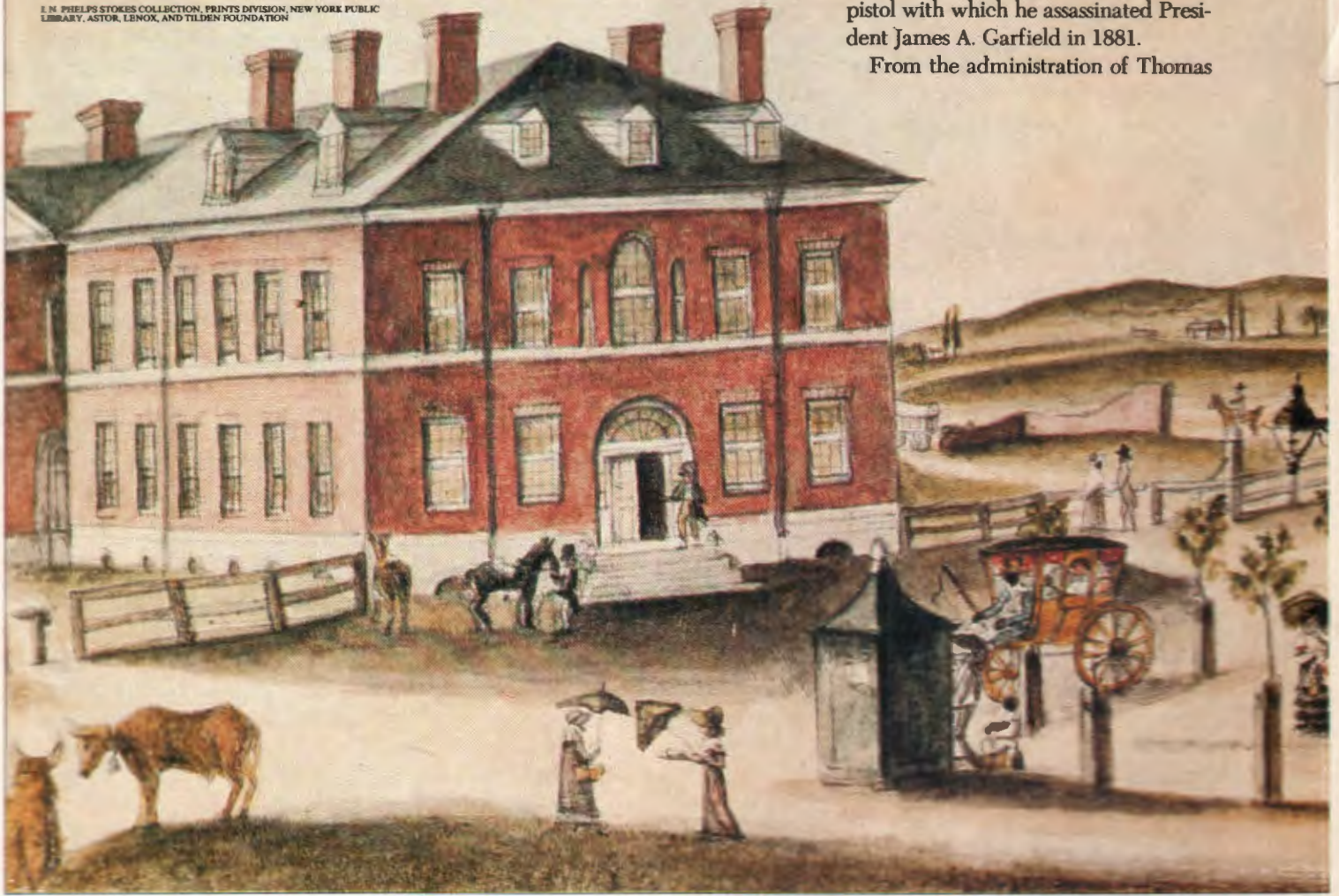
tavern on a mule, and dismounting, introduced himself to the startled innkeeper as 'the much abused Cockburn, come to sup with you, madam.'"

President Andrew Jackson used the Bank of the Metropolis for the deposit of federal funds when squabbling with Nicholas Biddle and the Bank of the United States, and after the Metropolis moved out for larger quarters in 1836 its rooms in the tavern were taken over by the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, which became the most important financial link between Pennsylvania Avenue and Wall Street in the days when wheeling and dealing between New York and Washington changed the economic face of the nation. More than forty years later, Charles Guiteau strolled into a gun shop on the ground floor of the tavern and selected the elegant, pearl-handled pistol with which he assassinated President James A. Garfield in 1881.

From the administration of Thomas

This artless rendering of Rhodes Tavern (the building on the opposite page) was painted in 1817 by Baroness Hyde de Neuville, who lived across the street during her American sojourn.

I. M. PHELPS STOKES COLLECTION. PRINTS DIVISION, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR, LENOX, AND TILDEN FOUNDATION



Jefferson to that of Woodrow Wilson, Rhodes Tavern was a place where Presidents, senators, congressmen, newspapermen, financiers, and more than four generations of power brokers rubbed elbows and ideas. Today, in keeping with the debased condition of much of Pennsylvania Avenue, it houses a newsstand, souvenir shop, fruit stand, coffee shop, and art-restoration laboratory, and its ancient brick Georgian façade has been slathered over with twentieth-century stucco. Still, it is the oldest continually operated commercial build-

ing in downtown Washington and the oldest building of any kind in the area of Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House; it has earned its entry in the National Register of Historic Places.

Nonetheless, it now is threatened with destruction to make way for a hotel and office complex. But not if the Committee to Preserve Rhodes Tavern has anything to say about it—and it has a great deal to say, enough to persuade Senators Muriel Humphrey, S. I. Hayakawa, Clinton Anderson, and others to

introduce a resolution in the Senate to save the place. "I find it difficult," Senator Humphrey told her colleagues, "to believe that, after spending millions of Federal dollars in the past few years to preserve the ceremonial character of Pennsylvania Avenue, we should lose the only building that has witnessed every one of its ceremonies—Rhodes Tavern."

Just so, but whether Congress agrees or not probably will not be decided until this summer. Some friendly persuasion appears to be in order.



The Shattered Silents: How the Talkies Came to Stay

by Alexander Walker

William Morrow and Co., Inc.

65 photographs, 218 pages, \$10.95

When Warner Brothers, in 1925, first got on to the idea of recording sound—in the form of musical soundtracks to accompany their movies—it was pointed out to Harry Warner that speech could be recorded, too. “Who in hell wants to hear actors talk?” Warner said irritably. In this lively cinema history, Alexander Walker examines the confused years, 1926 to 1929, in which the movie industry timidly backed and blundered its way into producing what were first called “talkers.”

The earliest movies in which actors spoke were a long step backward in cinema art. All scenes had to be filmed indoors in newly soundproofed studios, and actors had “to grow roots” around immovable microphones. The overall effect was to spoil the spirited visual quality of the silents. Although the public demonstrated conclusively with their dollars that they were infatuated with sound, they complained, too. They could no longer chat during a film, or go off into a “charmed, hypnotic trance.” They were forced to *listen*.

Walker refutes the commonly held notion that dozens of silent-movie stars proved to have wispy or ugly voices and were dethroned by the advent of sound. It is true that John Gilbert, the ten-thousand-dollar-a-week super-lover, was laughed out of the theater after his first talkie, *His Glorious Night*. But Walker says his downfall was due principally to ludicrous dialogue. Gilbert’s lines consisted of declaiming “I love you” over and over and little else. Audiences also tittered with embarrassment at the audible love-making, in which a kiss sounded like an explosion.

Nicely illustrated, with the pictures

appearing where they belong in the text, this book is full of engaging information.

The American Image: Photographs From the National Archives, 1860–1960

prepared by the National Archives Trust Fund Board

Pantheon Books

191 pages, \$20.00 hardbound, \$10.00 paperback

From the five *million* photographs in our National Archives, 220 of the best have been selected to illuminate a century of our history. Some are familiar; many have rarely been seen. The collection is fascinating, perhaps even more to the eye and imagination than to our historical understanding. The captions—which are the original ones—are sketchy. Why the photographer picked a scene, or even who he was, often is unknown. Some of the most enigmatic pictures are also the most beautiful. Incidentally, eight-by-ten-inch prints of most of these pictures are available for about five dollars each. The book tells you how to order them.

After the Revolution: Profiles of Early American Culture

by Joseph J. Ellis

W. W. Norton & Co., Inc.

4 portraits, 256 pages, \$16.95

Many eighteenth-century Americans believed that the Revolution would touch off a cultural explosion, liberating native Rembrandts, Miltons, and Shakespeares to prosper in the free air of the new nation. The colonial period had remained largely barren of art only because the people were dependent and oppressed, the argument went, and as soon as Americans enjoyed “the blessings of free government,” artistic creativity and economic productivity would

leap forward simultaneously.

What was wrong with this happy belief—the inevitable conflict between republican and democratic values, and between making money and creating works of art—is the subject of Joseph Ellis’ perceptive history. Through the careers of four men, he illustrates the collapse of that utopian dream.

The artist Charles Willson Peale was the most incurable dreamer. Even when such pillars of the society as John Adams and Benjamin Rush agreed that art was “a nefarious influence,” he never stopped trying to prove that painting was consistent with democracy.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge, an author, was more quickly discouraged. He stopped writing entirely for a time, and then turned to that despised genre—the novel. At a time when even the broad-minded Jefferson condemned novels as “insidious influences,” Brackenridge wrote a satiric, picaresque tale, *Modern Chivalry*, that explored the paradoxes he no longer could reconcile in post-Revolutionary life.

Of all the arts, the theater was the most fiercely reviled—as licentious, sinful, and sure to “dissipate the mind”—but William Dunlap, a dramatist, persisted in writing cheerful, witty plays that he believed would serve the republic by elevating the morals of the audiences. He never gave up his belief that eventually America would become the cultural center of the world.

The most successful of the four, and the sourest, was Noah Webster. His children’s speller brought him a fair income, and to protect his interests he successfully lobbied for the first copyright laws. His major work, of course, was his dictionary. Ellis notes that the only word Webster claims to have coined himself was the verb “to demoralize.”

This cultural history is both lively and accessible.

The Washington Star

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1980

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The White House Defends Tavern

As time goes by without a proper solution, I become more and more concerned with the fate of historic Rhodes Tavern. Will this building by which every Inaugural parade in our national capital has passed survive at its original site at 15th and F streets NW for future parades or even the upcoming 1981 parade?

If we allow this important building to be destroyed in the redevelopment of the downtown area east of the White House, we will lose a structure which has been significant in both local and national history. It was there that the British Admiral George Cockburn retired for a late night supper after ransacking and setting fire to the President's House on Aug. 24, 1814. As he ate his meal, he watched the flames destroy all but the exterior walls of the White House. (The Treasury had not been built in 1814.)

Although the exterior of Rhodes Tavern may appear to hold little architectural appeal at this time, there have been attractive alternative designs proposed for its restoration and good suggestions for its adaptive use. It would then be very attractive and be one of the few buildings of 19th-century scale left in the midst of ever higher and larger buildings there.

Not only those of us who work in this particular neighborhood but the city as a whole will be losers if Rhodes Tavern is demolished or moved from its site. I urge those people concerned with our local and national history to appeal to the mayor and to the developer, Oliver Carr, to preserve Rhodes Tavern at its present location.

It would seem to me perfectly logical to permit the developer of the area to build in air rights above the building if retaining the building on the site is an economical problem.

Clement E. Conger,
The Curator,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

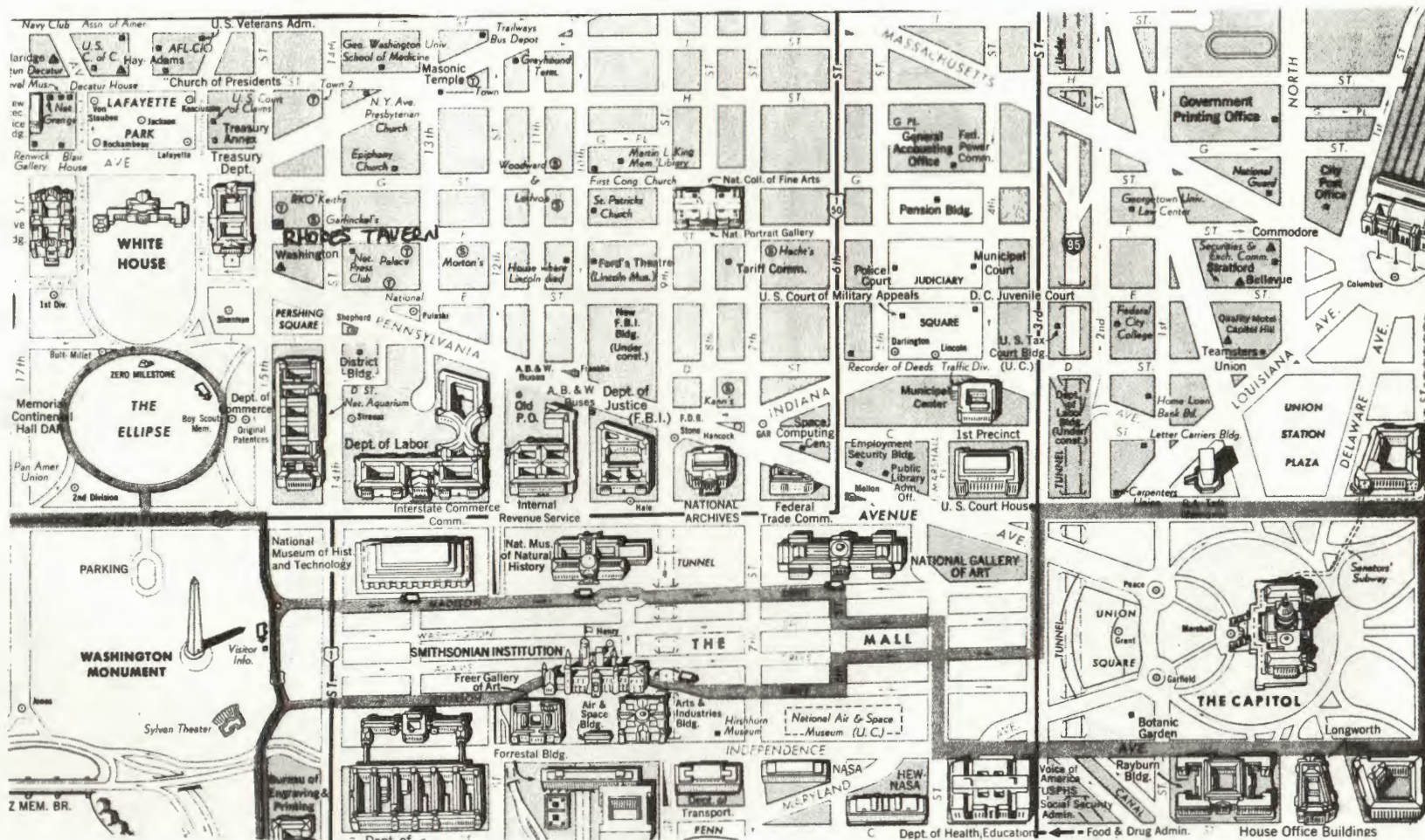
A Christmas Carol, Washington, 1960





RHODES TAVERN
Preliminary Restoration Study

Faulkner, Fryer & Vanderpool · Architects · June, 1979



What buildings on this map remain from the birth of the city? (1800-1801)

1. Rhodes Tavern
2. The White House (Reconstructed 1815)
3. The Capitol (Reconstructed 1815)

The Washington Post

EDITORIAL MARCH 5, 1978

Back to the Forest

The homely little building at the corner of 15th and G streets, NW, opposite the Old Treasury Building has a lot of interesting history. It is known to history buffs as Rhodes Tavern and was built 177 years ago. It served as headquarters of the British contingent that burned the White House in 1814. It was the first home of the banking institution that later became the Riggs National Bank. But it does not show any of this.

All we see now is little more than a news stand, a souvenir shop, a fruit market and two empty floors above them. The stone steps leading to an imposing door with fanlight, stone arch and keystone are gone

So are pleasing proportions because the street level was lowered at one time or another.

The building was originally L-shaped, but the 15th Street end of the L was razed. So were the original chimneys, the old roof and other details. What must have been the garden is now the site of another, undistinguished house.

All this was discussed in considerable detail at a Fine Arts Commission meeting the other day because developer Oliver T. Carr has presented a tentative scheme for a new development of offices, shops, an interior mall and other nice things on the block where Rhodes Tavern stands. He and his architects are considering its demolition, although the building has been declared an official landmark to be saved "if possible." The Fine Arts Commission is one of the agencies that must decide if preservation is possible.

Well, it isn't really. All that might be done is a reconstruction from a charming water color by Mme. deNeufville, the wife of the French ambassador painted in 1817. That would cost \$1.5 million and seems to have no aesthetic advantage. And what would we do with the reproduction? Ann Loikow, the citizen representative, who eloquently pleaded for "preservation," suggested it might serve as an interpretative information center for tourists, a cafe or maybe a Riggs bank branch. It might.

But you have to ask yourself where you would wind up if you carry the urge to preserve too far. Fine Arts Commission chairman Carter Brown made the point quite nicely, we think. "Do we go back to the forest?" he asked.



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 95th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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No. 135

Senate

S 14334

SENATE RESOLUTION 547—SUBMISSION OF A RESOLUTION RELATING TO PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF RHODES TAVERN

Mrs. HUMPHREY (for herself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MATHIAS, and Mr. MATSUNAGA) submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 547

Whereas Rhodes Tavern, which dates back to 1799, is the oldest building between the White House and the Capitol and the last remaining example of 18th century commercial architecture in the central compass of Washington and is threatened with destruction;

Whereas Rhodes Tavern is the only building to remain on the inaugural route from the day that President Thomas Jefferson began the tradition of the Inaugural Parade;

Whereas Rhodes Tavern is known to have served as the headquarters for the British commanders during the burning of the White House and the Treasury in 1814;

Whereas Senators Daniel Webster and Thomas Hart Benton, and Presidents Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson were all associated with Rhodes Tavern in the course of their careers; and

Whereas the 179-year-old tavern is of unquestionable historic value to the Nation and the American people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate expresses its strong interest and concern in the preservation and restoration, for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations of Americans, of Rhodes Tavern, a building of unique historical significance located in the District of Columbia near the White House, opposite the Treasury Department Building at the northeast corner of 15th and F Streets, N.W.; and encourages every effort to be made by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Commission of Fine Arts, the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the Council of the District of Columbia for the preservation of Rhodes Tavern and its restoration to its original condition, or as near thereto as possible.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Commission of Fine Arts, the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Office, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the Council of the District of Columbia.

HISTORIC RHODES TAVERN THREATENED

Mrs. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that a building in Washington, D.C., which ought to be preserved as a part of our national heritage is in danger of destruction.

It is not just another building whose passing need not concern us. I found the story of this particular building of such interest that I am today introducing a Senate resolution which I hope will contribute significantly to the movement to restore the building that is known as Rhodes Tavern.

Rhodes Tavern, which dates back to 1799, is the oldest building between the Capitol and the White House and very likely the last remaining example of 18th century architecture in the central compass of Washington. Located at 15th and F Streets, it is the only building to remain on the inaugural route from the day that President Thomas Jefferson began the tradition of the inaugural parade.

In August 1814, the British commanders took Rhodes Tavern for their headquarters during the burning of the President's House and the Treasury. Senators Daniel Webster and Thomas Hart Benton, and Presidents Andrew Jackson, Martin van Buren, John Tyler, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson were all associated with enterprises at Rhodes Tavern during the course of their careers. The 179-year-old tavern building may be destroyed to make way for a \$55 million office and shopping complex. Also threatened by this development along 15th Street are the graceful Beaux-Arts style Keith-Albee theater and National Metropolitan Bank Buildings which face the Treasury Building and form a graceful complement to its classic architecture.

Currently, preservation groups and the Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern are actively engaged in identifying and stimulating public support for the restoration of Rhodes Tavern. I find it difficult to believe that, after spending millions of Federal dollars in the past few years to preserve the ceremonial character of Pennsylvania Avenue, we should lose the only building that has witnessed every one of its ceremonies—Rhodes Tavern.

I urge my colleagues to take a personal interest in the preservation of

2
Rhodes Tavern, a building of unique historical significance.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two Washington Post articles by Anne H. Oman detailing the history and current dilemma of Rhodes Tavern and a brief history by Richard Squires be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HISTORY OF TAVERN THE FOCUS OF MOVE TO SAVE IT

(By Anne H. Oman)

A newly formed committee dedicated to saving Rhodes Tavern last week kicked off its campaign to preserve the city's oldest surviving commercial structure with an inventive bit of public relations.

Members of the Citizens Committee to Save Rhodes Tavern, aware that a large group would be touring Decatur House and Lafayette Square as part of National Historic Preservation Week, milled about the square and buttonholed people to tell them about the tavern. By the end of the afternoon, tavern supporters had rerouted about 50 of the visitors to a tour of their own.

The demolition of the tavern has been proposed by the Oliver Carr Company, which plans to build a \$40-million, shopping-hotel-office mall in the block bounded by 14th, 15th, F and G streets.

"I was on one side of the room asking a lot of questions, and (James and Grano) were on the other side of the room asking a lot of questions," said Linder. "After the meeting we looked at each other and decided to form the committee."

The committee, with a nucleus of eight people, hopes to attract support by showing the building to the public and telling them about its history, according to Linder. A reception, open to the public, will be held at 6:30 p.m. May 17 at the historic tavern at 15th and F streets.

One day last week, Grano took visitors on walking tours. Richard Squires, who rented the building's upper two floors as an artist's studio, showed visitors through the tavern and passed out pamphlets describing its history.

"I moved in here in 1974, got interested in the tavern and started doing historical research on it at the Columbia Historical Society," said Squires, who uses the studio to build wooden sculptures. "We're now standing in the part that was added in 1945, on the land that was originally a garden."

The original building, constructed between 1799 and 1801, was a hotel run by William civic affairs, the hotel was a meeting place for the Orphans Court and a polling place in the first municipal election June 7, 1802. About 1810, the F Street frontage was converted to stores one of which was run by Roger Weightman, the eighth mayor of Washington. In 1814, the Bank of the Metropolis, of which Andrew Jackson was a stockholder bought the building and set up its headquarters there.

The same year, two British officers, General Ross and Admiral Cockburn, took over the building for their headquarters when the British invaded Washington. Mrs. Barbara Suter, who ran the tavern on the second floor of the building, later recalled serving the two commanders a dinner of roast chicken as their troops burned the White House.

"... Admiral Cockburn, blowing out the candles, said he preferred the light of the burning Presidential Palace and Treasury," she wrote, whose conflagration hard by illuminated the room, outshining the pale moonlight, also beaming in all its silver radiance."

In 1840, the banking firm of Corcoran and Riggs, the forerunner of the Riggs National Bank, was set up in the building. Since that time a variety of shops have occupied the lower floor. From 1909 to 1914, the second and third floors were used by the National Press Club.

The building, now on the National Register of Historic Places, originally had a large wing fronting on 15th Street; the wing was demolished during the 1950's.

"Carr says it will cost \$1.5 million to save this building—but that figure includes reproducing the wing that was torn down," said Squires. "But just to renovate the existing building and turn it into a restaurant would cost under half a million and would soon pay for itself. With the history of the place and its beautiful views of the city, it would be very popular."

"We hope to get an architect working on design alternatives," said James.

In March, the Fine Arts Commission, which reviews demolition and building permits for buildings near important federal installations, decided it would not require Carr to save the tavern. The commission, however, ruled that Carr must save two other landmark buildings in the block—the Albee-Keith Theater Building and the Metropolitan

Bank Building. The decisions are only advisory, but the District government invariably follows this advice.

The District's State Historic Preservation officer has ordered a 180-day period of negotiations before any of the buildings can be demolished. The Joint Committee on Landmarks is holding a series of negotiations with representatives of the Carr Company, preservation groups and interested citizens. The newly formed Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern is participating in the negotiations.

DEVELOPER OFFERS DELAY ON TAVERN DECISION
(By Anne H. Oman)

Groups trying to save the historic Rhodes Tavern from the wrecker's ball will have an additional year for their efforts if the city accepts a new proposal from developer Oliver Carr.

The 177-year-old tavern building is located at 15th and F Streets NW, and is part of the Garfinkel block where Carr plans to build a \$40 million hotel, office, and shopping complex. As things now stand, Carr could obtain a permit to demolish the tavern building in October. That is when a current 180-day demolition delay would expire.

Carr's proposal calls for suspending negotiations on the fate of the tavern building until he begins work on the first phase of the two-phase project. The first phase, scheduled to begin in April, covers the northern half of the block between 14th and 15th streets and F and G streets. The tavern building is on the south side of the block.

Included in the first phase are two other historic landmark buildings—the Albee Building and the Metropolitan Bank Building. Carr says he intends to save the facades of the two buildings and incorporate them in the new complex if the city provides the financial assistance necessary.

The fate of the tavern building has been

under discussion for the past two months during negotiations among representatives of the city, Carr and community groups.

"There is a need to focus attention first," Carr wrote in a letter to State Historic Preservation Officer Lorenzo Jacobs, "on that portion of the project that is to be developed initially, rather than confronting all of the preservation questions at one time. . . ."

Carr said that he would agree to the one-year delay in the negotiations on the Rhodes Tavern if the city, in return, would agree to come up with \$1.5 million in benefits, including property tax relief, historic preservation grants and the waiver of alley closing fees.

Carr has previously offered to absorb \$2 million in costs to help preserve the facades of the Albee and Metropolitan Bank buildings along 15th Street. The total cost of preserving the facades is estimated by Carr at \$3.5 million.

Carr company officials say it would take an additional \$1 million to \$2 million to save the existing Rhodes building or \$4.3 million to reproduce the original Rhodes building, part of which was demolished in the 1950s.

"This gives us more time to identify support for the Rhodes," said a spokesman for the Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern. "Giving more time does take the pressure off, and we worry about declining interest, but we won't decrease our efforts to inform the public."

Lella Smith, who has represented the Don't Tear It Down organization in the negotiations, said that Carr's proposal "creates confusion and leaves many questions unanswered. It sounds as if there might be some difficulty designing the rest of the block when we don't know what's going to happen to the tavern. And new legislation may be needed to provide the tax relief that Carr is seeking, tax relief for people who preserve low-rise commercial structures like the Rhodes."

Thomas Lodge, chairman of Advisory Neighborhood Council 2C, called Carr's proposal "a good idea. It gives the Rhodes Tavern people another year and it will concentrate efforts on the other two buildings. We have to find the money to save them by October."

Jacobs commented that he is "now studying Mr. Carr's proposals as to whether they can be implemented." Jacobs plans to respond to Carr's letter this week, according to his press secretary, Steve Johnson.

RHODES TAVERN AND THE HISTORY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

(By Richard Squires)

Many cities on the Eastern Seaboard are blessed with ancient public taverns, where the history of the nation is understood as a continuing and lively enterprise, governed by the inclination of great and small men to come to terms amid an atmosphere of food and drink. Fraunces Tavern is the notable example in New York City, as is City Tavern in Philadelphia. The only candidate for this distinction in Washington is Rhodes Tavern, located since the founding days of the Capital on the other side of the Treasury Building from the White House. It is scheduled to be destroyed in November of this year.

The cornerstone of Rhodes Tavern was laid in 1799, making it the oldest building to remain between the White House and the Capitol, and that area's last remaining example of 18th Century architecture. It is the only building to remain along Pennsylvania

Avenue from the day that President Thomas Jefferson first began the tradition of the Inaugural Parade in March 1805.

William Rhodes was one of the Federal City's first businessmen, establishing a tavern in the Little Hotel, next door to the present Rhodes Tavern, as early as 1796. George Washington visited this tavern on 18 December 1798. About 1800 Mr. Rhodes relocated in larger quarters next door, in the present tavern, just in time to greet the administration of President John Adams, moving down to Washington from New York City. With the Capitol and Presidential Palace still under construction, the tavern quickly became a kind of unofficial city hall to the fledgling town, where courts and city councilmen held session, and political parties met to work out their affairs.

In April 1814 General John Van Ness founded the Bank of the Metropolis in part of Rhodes Tavern, the second bank to open in Washington, and soon to be the city's largest. Van Ness, a boyhood friend of Martin Van Buren, was a congressman from New York and ultimately mayor of Washington. General Andrew Jackson was numbered among the bank's original stockholders. On the bank's opening day, General Jackson was fighting the British in Pensacola, Florida.

With Napoleon's abdication in April 1814, the British Army was finally free for combined assaults on Washington and New Orleans in a final attempt to win the War of 1812. In August 1814 the British Command took Rhodes Tavern—Bank of the Metropolis for its headquarters during its invasion of Washington. Setting the Capitol, the Presidential Palace, and the Treasury aflame, Admiral Sir George Cockburn rode into the main room of the tavern on a mule, and dismounting, introduced himself to the startled innkeeper as "the much abused Cockburn, come to sup with you, madam." The company of officers retired to a dining room and ate a dinner of roast chicken, "for which Cockburn, blowing out the candles, said he preferred the light of the burning Presidential Palace and Treasury, whose conflagration hard by illuminated the room, outshining the pale moonlight, also beaming in all its silver radiance." Cockburn's reward for the success of this expedition came in 1815, when he was made Governor of Saint Helena Island, and custodian of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

General Jackson revenged the nation with a stunning victory at the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815, three weeks after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. Two of the most lasting effects of this war surely came from the burning of the Presidential Palace and the elevation of Andrew Jackson in the public eye. When the reconstruction of the Palace was completed with a final coat of paint, it soon took on a new name—the White House—and its previous association with the royal tradition of England was lost forever. Within a dozen years the dropping of property qualifications prepared the nation for its first fully democratic vote, and its subsequent election of President Andrew Jackson.

The central drama of Jackson's Presidency was his battle to destroy Nicholas Biddle and the Bank of the United States, and the exclusive aristocracy of wealth which he believed they represented. The climax of the Bank War came in 1833, when Jackson pulled the Government's deposits from the B.U.S. and placed them in certain selected "Pet Banks". The Bank of the Metropolis at Rhodes Tavern, a solid friend of the administration, was

named the sole depository of Federal funds in Washington, D.C.

With the sudden addition of nearly \$1 Million in Government money, the Bank of the Metropolis found that it had outgrown Rhodes Tavern, and left the building in 1836. Its offices were quickly taken by an ambitious young financier named W. W. Corcoran, who understood the value of locating opposite the Treasury at a time when the Government needed private bankers to fill the void caused by the collapse of the Bank of the United States. Philadelphia, having lost political control of the country Washington, now lost financial control of the country to New York, and entered a period of decline from which it has yet to recover. On Wall Street, especially at the Democratic Merchant's Bank and Bank of America, the birth of the Washington-New York political-finance axis was met with whoops of joy, tempered somewhat by the memory of the destruction of Nicholas Biddle in the hands of the politicians. To forestall the repetition of such a calamity, Wall Street engaged the services of Corcoran, whose capitalization amounted to only \$2500, but whose contacts included every living President, many of them on intimate terms. As the representative of Wall Street to the U.S. Treasury, and the President's frequent envoy to New York, Corcoran effected a marriage of politics and finance from the rooms of Rhodes Tavern that changed his time. The fortune he acquired through the good offices of Presidents Tyler, Polk, Buchanan, and Senators Daniel Webster and Thomas Hart Benton, was put to good use in the construction of the Washington Monument and the Benwick Gallery. He was Washington's leading citizen of the 19th Century. The firm of Corcoran and Riggs, founded at Rhodes Tavern in 1840 and now known simply as Riggs, was the city's largest bank when it left the tavern in 1845. It remains so today.

The Reconstruction Era and the Gilded Age which followed brought the corruption of almost every public office. James A. Garfield a classics professor turned politician, who was often found immersed in Horace on the Senate floor, received the nomination by a fluke and found himself the President in 1881, promising to reinstate the noble stripe of leadership that had been the ensign of our early years. In May 1881 a disappointed office seeker named Charles Guiteau walked into a gun shop on the ground floor of Rhodes Tavern and tested the revolvers, finally settling on a costly model with a pearl handle, feeling it would look the best in a museum. After stalking the President on Lafayette Square and the White House grounds for the next three weeks, he finally caught Garfield in the railroad station, shooting the President fatally, twice in the back. On the gallows Guiteau sang out, "I have saved my party and my land! Glory Hallelujh!", as the rope was snapped.

The age of free capitalism finally felt the reins in the Progressive Era of Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, supported by a new brand of independent, investigative writing which Roosevelt dubbed "muckraking" journalism. The National Press Club, the Capital's leading association for the Fourth Estate, was founded in 1908 and had its second home in the upper stories of Rhodes Tavern from 1909-1914. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson were all members of the Press Club during its years at Rhodes Tavern. President Taft visited the club on the eve of his Inauguration in 1909, and throughout his term in office was a frequent visitor of the club, conveniently located on the path of his week-end strolls in the neighborhood. Woodrow Wilson was a member of the club while still President of Princeton University.

The election of 1912 pitted the three club members against each other for the Nation's highest honor: Wilson for the Democrats, Taft for the Republicans, and Roosevelt for the renegade Bull Moose. All three spoke for their respective platforms at Rhodes Tav-

ern, and were in turn subjected to "interpretative" skits by the lampooning membership. The windows of Rhodes Tavern, considered the best on the parade route, were offered to the public at an average of \$1000 apiece for the Inaugural Parade of Taft and Wilson in 1909 and 1913. Sarah Bernhardt was among the many celebrities who visited the Press Club, appearing as an honored guest in 1914.

Fences were constructed to surround the White House during World War I, beginning a process of progressively augmented isolation that has left recent Presidents so removed from the life of the city that they might as well be living in Spokane.

In the days of Henry Adams and Daniel Webster, it was common practice for the President to stroll from home to home in the neighborhood, visiting the Ministers, Justices, and Senators who naturally tried to live as close as possible to the seat of power. It was L'Enfant's clear intent to make the Presidential Palace the central residence in town. With everyone of fashion long since emigrated to the older streets of Georgetown, the transition of the White House from home among homes to bureaucratic and electronic nerve center is now fairly complete.

No one but the President lives in the neighborhood now, and he is increasingly surrounded by office buildings that belie the fact that people lived there in the past, and preclude the chance for people of the future to reestablish the design. The old homes of Lafayette Square, long abandoned by society, were nearly destroyed to make office buildings in 1962. President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy, who knew the buildings from walks in the neighborhood, entreated that they be saved and so they were. He was, however, the last President to take a stroll beyond the White House grounds.

In this light it is possible to see how an ancient Georgian building with a history that reflects so many of the greatest men of the Republic, can yet be held so easily expendable. The White House and the Capitol are the focal points for the axis around which the city of Washington was built, and the recent decline of the area between them should not blind us to the fact that the history, geometry, and business of the city are all directed to this part of town. People come to Washington to get a sense of what this city has meant to the nation over the whole course of its existence. The more we can tie in to the quest for our national roots, the more likely they will be to stay longer or come more often.

In a very real sense, history is Washington's stock-in-trade, and we should be diligent in keeping up our inventory and keeping it in good condition. Demolition of buildings of beauty and significance, or even a simple charm that people have grown to love, or of flourishing neighborhoods with local color and activity is often a drastic form of surgery that can prove fatal to the streets, neighborhoods, and ultimately the cities involved.

Rhodes Tavern is Washington's oldest commercial building, continuously active and self-supporting for the past 178 years. It presently houses a newsstand, souvenir shop, fruit stand, coffee shop, and art conservation lab. Its tenants include people of African, English, Irish, Japanese, Jewish, and Palestinian descent. It remains one of the more colorful and charming buildings in the city.

A visit to the National Archives will reveal dozens of photographs and prints depicting the triumphant march of Presidents past the windows of Rhodes Tavern. After spending millions of Federal dollars in the past few years to preserve the ceremonial character of Pennsylvania Avenue, it is difficult to believe that we should lose the only building that has witnessed every one of its ceremonies—Rhodes Tavern.

Weather
Today—Partly cloudy and windy, high 34 to 38. Clear tonight, low 18 to 21. Chance of precipitation is 10 percent. Wednesday—Sunny, high 39 to 42. Yesterday—A. p.m. AQI 80; temperature range: 43-34. Details on C2.

The Washington Post

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103rd Year No. 69 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1980

Corruption Probes Set In Texas, La.

State, Union Aides Subpoenaed in FBI Undercover Inquiry

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11—Federal prosecutors have obtained dozens of subpoenas—many of them directed at state officials and records—for an investigation of political corruption involving insurance contracts and election campaign activities in Louisiana.

In Houston, state, local and labor union officials here are subpoenaed to appear beginning Tuesday in a similar investigation.

U.S. Attorney John Vole told reporters here that the exact number of subpoenas was "insignificant" in comparison with what will come in the weeks ahead.

A federal grand jury convened here Thursday to begin sifting the evidence compiled in an eight-month FBI undercover investigation known as British, for bribery-labor.

Much of the material gathered in the probe so far reportedly has come from FBI agents who had infiltrated themselves with reputed Mafia chief Carlos Marcello. Their association with Marcello over the past eight months or so was said to be one of the deepest penetrations the FBI has ever made at the top levels of organized crime.

Marcello is a 70-year-old Jefferson Parish resident who the government has been trying to deport for the past 27 years. He reportedly became friendly with the FBI agents when they were introduced to him along with convicted insurance salesman Joseph Hauser in agent looking to do business in Louisiana.

More than 12 public officials in Louisiana, including two unsuccessful Democratic candidates in last fall's gubernatorial election, are among those who have been directed to appear before the grand jury here.

Vole has also obtained subpoenas for various state campaign financing reports dating back to 1974 as well as for the records of the board of trustees that was set up last year to administer a troubled health insurance plan.

See DISNEY, A4, Col. 1

Staff Aides Wield Influence D.C. 'Governors' on the Hill

By Donald F. Becker
Washington Post Staff Writer

When John Goetz read a newspaper story about a projected \$28 million shortage in the District of Columbia's revenues, he decided to write a news letter to Mayor Marion Barry.

Even though the 31-year-old Goetz is not a District resident, his warning to Barry that he now he overruns the deficit "will be a sort of your simultaneous" review of the mayor's activities.

For Goetz is not your ordinary suburban commuter. He is staff assistant to Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on the District of Columbia, and so he speaks with all the senator's authority.

Goetz, his House counterpart, America B. (Nixon) Mervin, staff assistant to Rep. Charles Wilson (D-



Khomeini's son, Ahmad, in check, raises hands of Bani-Sadr, right, and PLO's Arafat, at ceremony commemorating revolution.

President Seeking Permanent Sites To Store Atomic Waste, Spent Fuel

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

In what the nation's first step to dispose of its nuclear garbage, President Carter will ask Congress today for permission to buy a permanent repository for radioactive waste and a storage pool for burn-out nuclear fuel.

The president will declare in a state-of-the-art message to Congress his intention to select by 1981 at least one permanent repository for radioactive waste from among 11 candidate sites. They include the Nevada Test Site, where nuclear weapons are detonated underground, the Hanford, Wash., site, where military wastes are already stored, and eight underground salt domes inland from the Gulf of Mexico in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

In an accompanying memo, Carter will tell Congress he plans to scrap a controversial research program in bury military nuclear wastes in a salt mine in New Mexico. The cancellation of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant comes after \$80 million has been spent developing the site 30 miles southeast of Carlsbad.

"The site near Carlsbad will continue to be characterized and if qualified will be reserved along with other sites for possible future use as a burn-out repository," Carter will tell Congress. "It is important that we take time to compare the New Mexico site with other sites now under evaluation for the first waste repository."

The president will also ask Congress to establish a repository for burn-out nuclear fuel by 1985, declaring that he wants legislation by 1981 authorizing the federal government to buy at least one "swap-draw-reactor" storage site. This site would be used to burn-out nuclear fuel now accumulating at nuclear

See WASTE, A1, Col. 1

Khomeini Weighs Council Plan to Free Hostages

By Ronald Kovic
Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, Feb. 11—Iran's Revolutionary Council has asked Ayatollah Khomeini to approve a plan that calls for the release of the American hostages in Tehran without receiving a commitment for handing over deposed shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in return, Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr said in an interview published in a French newspaper today.

The Iranian president also added to the growing distance between himself and the militants holding the hostages at the embassy by saying that he was considering steps to take the hostages from the control of the militants and putting them under Revolutionary Guards. He stressed, however, that he would not use force against the militants and Khomeini would have to approve the move.

The interview took place Saturday night and was with Le Monde correspondent Eric Rouleau, who has followed Bani-Sadr's career for some time.

Bani-Sadr said that as soon as Khomeini had given his decision on the latest move in the long-running hostage crisis, it would be up to the United States to make "a self-criticism in good and due form of the crimes it committed in Iran for a quarter century and the recognition of our right to obtain the extradition of the shah and the restitution of his fortune."

To get the hostages back, the United States would only have to "renew its responsibilities and commit itself not to mix in our affairs any longer," Bani-Sadr was quoted as saying.

The American, he said, "have not yet understood that there were two sides of the same coin—our people's determination to be independent. If they admit that fact, it would be easy for us to free the hostages, perhaps even in the forthcoming days."

Publication of the interview coincided with the official celebrations of the first anniversary of Iran's Islamic Revolution.

A spokesman for the students was quoted by the Revue as saying, "What Bani-Sadr says, will see IRAN, A8, Col. 1

White House counsel Lloyd Cutler said today that the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which is moving here before and during the Winter Olympics, should be given "a reasonable amount of time" to consider transferring, delaying or calling off the Moscow Games. That proposal was presented formally today by a delegation from the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC).

The USOC, in making its case that Moscow is an inappropriate site for games dedicated to peace and good will while Soviet invasion forces remain in neighboring Afghanistan, urged the IOC to defer a decision for several months in the hope that world tensions ease during that time.

The White House appears to have endorsed the USOC's bid to stall for time, and indicated today that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan after the Feb. 20 deadline originally set by President Carter might be an acceptable basis for supporting United States participation in the Moscow Games.

Asked what the president's position on this country's participation in Moscow would be if they were notified of a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan after Feb. 20 and the May 24 deadline for accepting invitations to the Moscow Games, Cutler said:

"If there were a bona fide withdrawal, or a plan for a bona fide withdrawal, it would have to be considered. After all, the objective of this is not to inflict a punishment, but to achieve a result."

See OLYMPICS, A10, Col. 1

See WASTE, A1, Col. 1

See IRAN, A8, Col. 1

See OLYMPICS, A10, Col. 1

Plan to Register Women Imperils ERA Vote in Va.

By Karlyn Barber
Washington Post Staff Writer

RICHMOND, Feb. 11—President Carter's proposal to register women for military duty could wind up costing the Equal Rights Amendment a victory Tuesday in the Virginia Senate, where a former supporter of the constitutional measure has now withdrawn his support.

"I don't want women in the draft or on the front lines—it will probably hurt the military," said state Sen. Virgil H. Goode Jr. (D-Franklin County), a young attorney from rural Rocky Mount who has become the military focus of a heated tug-of-war over the ERA issue.

The outcome is considered so close that one vote—Goode's—could decide it.

Goode, 33, voted for the constitutional amendment banning sex discrimination in 1977, the only other time in eight years that the measure has been debated and voted on in either house of the General Assembly. It was defeated then by one vote.

But then Goode explained today, "the draft was not imminent. Now it is."

Concerns about drafting women was raised last week when a Senate committee voted 8 to 6 to send the legislative measure to the Senate floor.

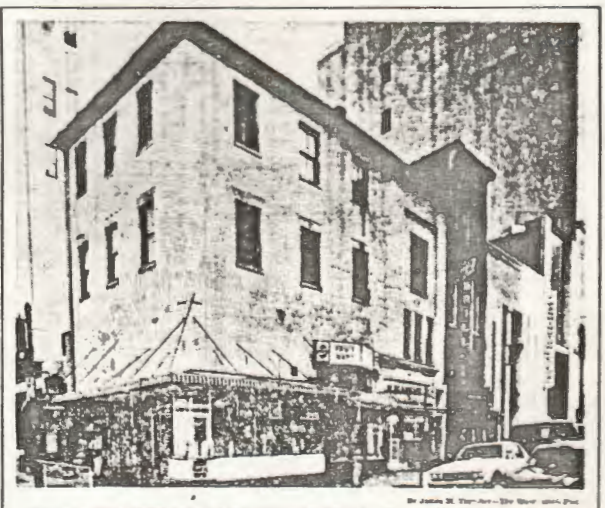
Because it is a constitutional amendment, the ERA proposal will need an absolute majority of 21 votes out of the Senate's 40 members. Without Goode's support, proponents and opponents alike say senators will come down to a 20-20 split on the floor.

Goode's announced defection from the ranks of ERA supporters has infuriated the amendment's backers and caused more than a few arguments at a recent meeting.

See ERA, A4, Col. 3

Next: New Hampshire

Despite polls showing President Carter with a 25-point lead over Sen. Edward M. Kennedy in New Hampshire, both sides expect the primary there Feb. 26 to be a thriller.



The former Rhodes Tavern, located at 15th and F streets NW, is Washington's oldest commercial building.

City Allows Demolition of Historic Tavern

By Linda Wheeler
Washington Post Staff Writer

After two years of battles between a law-storm developer and historic preservationists, the District government yesterday cleared the way for the demolition of a historic Rhodes Tavern, the city's oldest commercial building.

A District official wanted a demolition permit to the Oliver C. Carr Co. to etc. the tavern site at 15th and F streets NW for a \$90 million, 15-story office building. The only remaining avenue for

preservation law was amended. The law generally makes it more difficult to tear down historic buildings, but the "special permit" clause allows such buildings to be demolished when the new structures will feature "exceptional architecture" or serve the community better.

The Carr company, with the support of the city planning department, argued that the architecture of the new building would exemplify the first time the "special permit" clause of the city's 1978 historic preservation law was amended. See RHODES, A4, Col. 8

'Calamity Jane': A Civic Drama Plays Windy City

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

CHICAGO—After several decades of tough political control by the last big-city machine, people here aren't used to the kind of thrills, laughs and applause that Ms. or Jane Byrne is dishing out in City Hall.

Her 10-month-old administration is practically shoveling its way through a storm of crises of the sort that have plagued other cities: many inherited but still special dynamic in the city that works.

This is, of course, exactly what many political buds predicted for the savvy little blonde who thought she could throw open the doors of the rough, tough, hair-crowded smoke-filled rooms in the country and get away with it.

"Chicago is kind of nuts. People may look like it's a political trouble. Well, that is what happens when you open up a political system," said Mike Rocko, San Times columnist who got famous by taking hard swings at Mayor Richard Daley over the years.



MAYOR JANE BYRNE... Names "hate and disaster"

her shrinking political fortunes on ending a two-week strike by teachers who were upset over missed paychecks and job cutbacks by the debt-ridden school board. She staged a marathon session, session and the teachers agreed to return.

The city's firefighters were still

D.C. Approves Demolition Of 180-Year-Old Tavern

By Linda Wheeler

Washington Post Staff Writer

After two years of battles between a downtown developer and historic preservationists, the District government yesterday cleared the way for the demolition of historic Rhodes Tavern, the city's oldest commercial building.

A District official granted a demolition permit to the Oliver T. Carr Co. to clear the tavern site at 15th and F streets NW for a \$60 million, 12-story office building.

The only remaining avenue for the building's supporters is on appeal to the D.C. Court of Appeals.

The 180-year-old tavern, the birthplace of the Riggs National Bank and the National Press Club, was the dining spot of British soldiers who watched the White House burn in 1814 from the tavern's third-story windows. The building, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1969, now houses a newsstand, a restaurant and several other shops.

The city's decision to allow the demolition of the tavern marked the first time the "special merit" clause of the city's 1978 historic preservation law was invoked. The law generally makes

it more difficult to tear down historic buildings, but the "special merit" clause allows such buildings to be demolished when the new structures will feature "exemplary architecture" or serve the community better.

The Carr company, with the support of the city planning department, argued that the architecture of the new building would be "exemplary" and that the three-story tavern could not be incorporated in the design because of its height.

Carol Thompson, the mayor's agent, or arbiter of such preservation decisions, rendered her verdict yesterday following three days of hearing in December in which both sides marshaled dozens of experts to testify. Thompson took the maximum amount of time — 120 days — to announce her findings.

Yesterday's decision could affect the outcome of hearings later this month on the 70-year-old Elks Club, located on the site of the District's new convention center development, six blocks away.

Preservation groups will challenge the city planning department's approval of a demolition permit for the site; the city government will argue that the convention center is a "special merit" case.

Joe Grano, co-chairman of the Citizen's Committee to Save Rhodes Tavern, said Thompson's decision was "a disgrace." He said his group would appeal it to the court.

As part of the project on the tavern's block, Carr will incorporate two other historic facades, the Keith-Albee Building, at the corner of 15th and G streets NW, and the National Metropolitan Bank Building, 613 15th St. NW, as well as the interior of the Old Ebbitt Grill at 1427 F St. NW.

Thompson said that his project was "exemplary" because of the "sensitive incorporation" of the old buildings' facades.

"The facades create a major design impact at one of the most strategic locations along the ceremonial route between the Capitol and the White House," Thompson said in her decision. "These facades offer particular reinforcement to the monumentality and powerful rhythm of the colonnaded east side of the U.S. Treasury Building."

Under present plans, the building will not be torn down until Jan. 1, 1981, at the earliest.

In December Carr signed an agreement with another preservation group, the Committee to Preserve Rhodes Tavern and the National Professional Bottle, in which he said he would not tear the building down until that date. The group hopes to raise the funds to move the building to another site on Pennsylvania Avenue — as yet undetermined.

Historic Tavern Once Housed Congressmen



President Jefferson at Rhodes Tavern, watercolor by Earl Minderman.

Rhodes Tavern, a forlorn building still standing on the northeast corner of 15th and F Streets, N.W., is the last remaining early Congressional boardinghouse in the City of Washington, according to research of Nelson Rimensnyder, an historian on the House District Committee staff.

For many years after Congress moved to the new capital city in 1800, many Members boarded in houses and small hotels. These early boardinghouses, as many as 30 in number during some sessions of Congress, were concentrated in the Capitol Hill community within walking distance of the House and Senate chambers. Two other significant locations of Congressional boarding-houses were along Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and Capitol and along the two blocks of F Street immediately east of the Treasury Department.

Records before 1807 are difficult to locate, but beginning in that year through 1813, a Mrs. Suter operated a boardinghouse in the former Rhodes Tavern for "five to six gentlemen," according to newspaper advertisements. Congressional Directories for the period reveal that at least twelve Members of the House and four Senators,

from 11 states, resided under Mrs. Suter's roof during these early sessions of Congress.

When Mr. William Rhodes opened a tavern on the site in 1801, he too advertised accommodations for Members of Congress. The building dates from 1799 and is the oldest structure on the Inaugural Parade route.

Now, unless the owner of "Rhodes City Tavern & Hotel" as it was originally known, decides to restore the building, the wrecker's ball will soon claim this National Historic Register property.

Clement Conger, White House curator, has urged the owner of Rhodes Tavern to restore it as an operating restaurant and museum of the City of Washington's early heritage. Rhodes Tavern could be to the Nation's Capital what Fraunces Tavern is to New York City and Gadsby's Tavern is to Alexandria, Virginia, contend Conger, former Senator Muriel Humphrey, and others seeking the restoration of Rhodes Tavern.

It could be ... or it could become the site for another of Washington's "urban blight" concrete and glass office buildings.

Preserving D.C. tavern

Historic landmark or missing tooth: Debate rages

By Martin F. Nolan
Globe Staff

WASHINGTON — Since 1799, it has stood on the corner of 15th and F streets here, a silent sentry to every President's inaugural parade from Thomas Jefferson's to Jimmy Carter's.

The oldest commercial building in downtown Washington, Rhodes Tavern once housed the city's first government and first bank. In the early 20th century, it also housed the National Press Club, whose guests included Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, William Howard Taft and Sarah Bernhardt.

In 1814, the tavern was also the reluctant host to the capital's first and last foreign invader, Adm. George Cockburn of the British Navy, who watched the White House burn from the windows of the tavern's dining room.

It's 18th-century brick now covered in stucco, Rhodes Tavern now houses more prosaic tenants: a newsstand, souvenir shop and fruit market. Rhodes Tavern has a rendezvous with the wrecker's crane. Its replacement will be a collection of boutiques and office space in an enclosed block reminiscent of suburban shopping malls.

The struggle over preserving Rhodes Tavern reveals much about the values of Washington, D.C., circa 1980. The values are not only economic, but esthetic, involving not only the bottom line of real estate, but basic attitudes about history.

The demolition of Rhodes Tavern is being supported by much of the establishment of the city for the very same reason its small band of supporters want to keep it. The building is "out of scale" with a 20th-century capital and must go, according to the argument of the anti-Rhodes faction.

Such an assertion would not be surprising from the real-estate developer, the mayor or the City Council. But this reflexively Philistine position is also supported by the local preservationist group, the editorial page of the Washington Post and the presidentially appointed Commission on Fine Arts, whose chairman, J. Carter Brown, calls the building "the missing tooth in the smile of 15th Street."

Brown, who also serves as director of the National Gallery of Art, says "the commission doesn't have an anti-Rhodes Tavern attitude," but argues "you can't turn the clock back . . . Here you have a developer who wants to save the facades of some other elegant buildings across from the Treasury. This gets to a philosophical argument: Which layer of history do you choose? Cities are not embalmed. They're growing organisms. You can't substitute horse-and-buggies for cars."

Along 15th street stand the facades of two Rhodes Tavern neighbors: the National Metropolitan Bank and the Keith-Albee theater building, designed in the elaborate Beaux Arts style of the early 20th century, both of which, like the tavern, are designated landmarks.

The developer, Oliver T. Carr, has agreed to save the facades of the two newer buildings, incorporating them into the \$77-million project, "Metropolitan Square." Like many new projects in Washington, the feature of this "superblock" will be an atrium, a glass-enclosed mall for pedestrians.

Since facade-saving seems a principal business of preservationists these days, the city's leading preservation group, aptly called "Don't Tear It Down," was offered a



Rhodes Tavern is at 15th and F streets in downtown Washington. AP PHOTO

choice between the history of Rhodes Tavern and the esthetic filigrees of the theater and bank buildings.

When Don't Tear It Down examined Rhodes Tavern, it decided: Tear it down. This led to a separate group, the Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern. Its sparkplug is a 32-year-old lawyer from New York, Joseph Grano, who quit his job as a lawyer for the Veteran's Pension Board to lobby fulltime for the tavern's preservation.

Destroying the building "defies rational analysis," Grano has argued before various city boards and commissions. "The continuity of this city from the beginning is in that building." Grano's passion derives from his first walking tour of Washington when he noticed the building across from the Treasury "and wondered how it survived."

In the late 18th century, when the capital was in New York and Philadelphia, Washington was a wilderness, except for Georgetown, a tobacco port on the Potomac, many of whose 18th-century homes and buildings still stand. William Rhodes was one of the city's first businessmen, building his tavern within sight of what was called the President's Palace.

The tavern became an informal town hall and meeting place in the manner of most urban taverns of the time. By 1814, the city's first bank was also chartered in the building.

In that same year, Adm. Cockburn's fleet sailed up the Chesapeake and set about sacking the capital of the former colonies. According to one account, the admiral rode his horse into the tavern and said to the mistress that he was "the much abused Cockburn, come to sup with you, madam."

The British officers retired to the second-floor dining room, where Cockburn doused the candles for the meal, saying he preferred to dine by the flames engulfing the home of the man the admiral referred to as "Jimmy." President Madison, who had fled into Virginia.

After the fire and after the British left, the sandstone walls of the President's Palace were painted white and the name of the White House, a sobriquet of anti-imperial simplicity, has remained ever since. The next major change in the neighborhood occurred in the 1830s when President Andrew Jackson, impatient with bureaucratic squabbling over the site of a new Treasury Building, supposedly stabbed his walking stick into the ground

near the White House and said "Here!" The building has blocked the tavern's view of the President's home ever since. This time, Cockburn had been rewarded for his mission in Washington with the governorship of St. Helena Island and its most prominent prisoner, Napoleon Bonaparte, who once defined history as "lies agreed upon."

The Treasury eclipsed the tavern visually and historically for the next century, although in 1881 a disappointed office-seeker, Charles Guiteau, purchased a revolver in a gun shop in the tavern, which he used to assassinate President James A. Garfield. As late as 1913, the second floor of the tavern was still considered posh enough to be rented out for viewing the inaugural parade of Woodrow Wilson.

When Washington's permanent real-estate boom began in the 1960s, the city's "downtown" dispersed toward Georgetown and the suburbs, leaving Rhodes Tavern in a commercial backwash. But now, with a large Convention Center being built a block away, the land is prime.

In 1977, candidate Marion Barry promised to protect the tavern if elected. But as mayor, Barry has discovered that now even Washington is recession-proof, so he has approved demolition of the tavern. In the arguments before the Fine Arts Commission, the developer's architect, David Childs of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, argued that the tavern would be totally out of place in the context of one of Washington's exciting, new commercial developments.

The Washington Post agreed in an editorial about the homely little building. "Saving the tavern 'seems to have no aesthetic advantage,'" the Post said.

"You have to ask yourself where you would wind up if you carry the urge to preserve too far," the Post editorial said. "Fine Arts Commission chairman Carter Brown made the point quite nicely, we think. 'Do we go back to the forest?' he asked."

The Post's equation of the architecture and ambience of the 18th century and the forest primeval says much of this city's attitudes toward the past. Washington is surrounded by exquisite, isolated "restorations," Colonial Williamsburg the most notorious example.

Older "out of scale" buildings are described as bad dental work. If the "missing tooth" prescription were applied elsewhere, Boston and Philadelphia would be in for massive, federally mandated orthodontic surgery.

The pro-Rhodes Grano has produced his own architectural rendering of a restored tavern that could be used as a tourist information center. The preservation-minded Junior League of America has volunteered to raise money for the project, but the developer and the mayor aren't interested. They suggest moving the tavern if possible to an undetermined site Abel calls "a place where it would fit into a group of buildings with its own ambience."

Grano, who may be fighting a losing battle but who remains undeterred, rejects the "out-of-scale" thesis, insisting that "this argument should be turned on its head. The tavern should be preserved precisely because it is small in an age of 'big is better'."

For that argument and for the tavern itself, modern Washington may soon be sounding last call.

Preservationists Adopt a Theme On Saving Fuel

By MARJORIE HUNTER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 17 — A perky preservation banner is fluttering across the grimy face of the old Willard Hotel, an officially recognized historic landmark that will be renovated in the next few years as a luxury hotel.

But scarcely a block away in downtown Washington another official historic landmark sports no banner. Rhodes Tavern, built in 1789 and witness to every Presidential inaugural parade since Thomas Jefferson took office, will be demolished to make way for a \$77 million, 12-story office building.

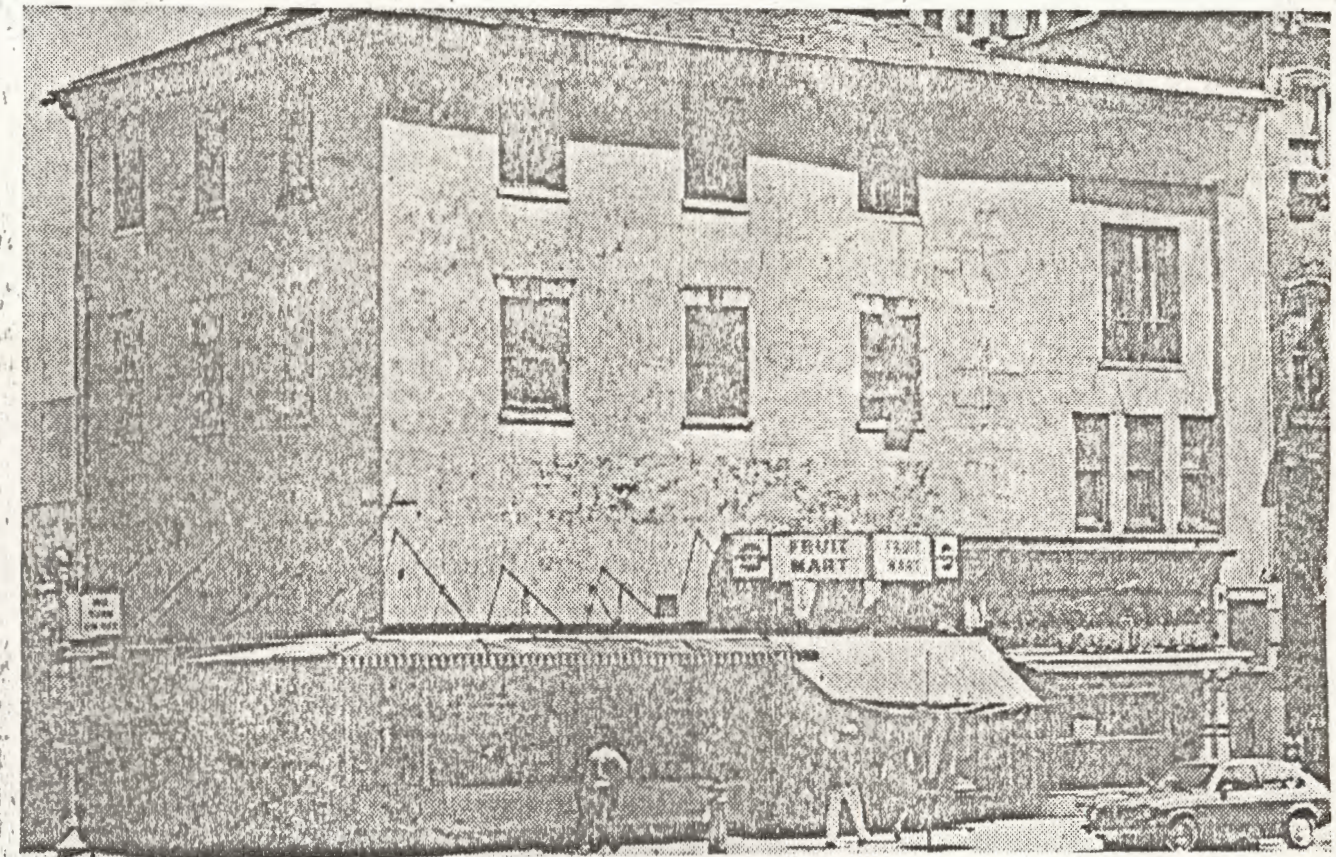
The contrasting fates of these two buildings point up, in this year's Preservation Week, both the successes and defeats of preservationists across the nation.

Banners Stress New Theme

Here and in New York City and six other cities, banners have been hung on 140 historic buildings to emphasize a new preservation theme: Restoration of old buildings saves energy.

According to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Department of Energy, it takes the energy equivalent of one gallon of gasoline to make, deliver and install just eight bricks in a new building. For example, according to the National Trust, it would take the energy found in 7.8 million gallons of gasoline to replace the original New York State Capitol in Albany.

Each of the 140 preservation banners being displayed this week cites the estimated gasoline equivalent savings. The Willard Hotel banner reads, "To replace this building would require energy equal to 3,125,900 gallons of gasoline."



The New York Times / George Tames

Rhodes Tavern, a historic landmark in Washington, built in 1789, is scheduled for demolition to make way for offices

Similar banners are hung on 17 buildings in New York City, including the Flatiron Building, Cooper Union, the old Scribner Building and Carnegie Hall.

By linking energy savings with their drive to save historic buildings, preservationists hope to stem what they fear will be a sharp erosion of Federal aid for their programs. Under a law passed in 1966, the Federal Government provides matching grants to states to survey and help finance restoration of historic sites.

In January, President Carter called for \$45 million for this program in the fiscal year starting next Oct. 1. But his revised budget plan, submitted to Congress in

March, reduced that sum to \$25 million, and he asked that \$16.5 million of the \$55 million appropriated for this fiscal year not be spent.

Extension of Laws a Goal

Furthermore, preservationists are concerned that Congress may not extend laws, enacted in 1976 and 1978 and due to expire next year, that are designed to encourage the use of historic buildings for commercial purposes through tax incentives.

Only buildings or districts listed in the Interior Department's National Register of Historic Places are eligible for tax relief under the 1976 and 1978 laws. This has

been an important factor in the rapid growth in the number of buildings and districts listed in the National Register.

Twenty-two thousand buildings and districts are listed in the National Register, with nearly 3,000 added each year.

While many of these buildings are being renovated, a listing in the National Register has not saved Rhodes Tavern, which is the oldest commercial building in downtown Washington.

It was from the third-floor windows of the tavern, which once housed the city's first government and first bank, that British military men watched the White House burn when the city was sacked.

Rescuing a piece of history

By Steven Komarow
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court is being asked to save from demolition a vacant, dingy old structure near the White House which is the only commercial building remaining from the earliest days of the nation's capital.

"If Thomas Jefferson visited Washington today, Rhodes Tavern would be the only structure besides the White House and the Capitol he might recognize," said Joseph Grano, chairman of the Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern.

Jefferson, other presidents, congressmen and Supreme Court justices patronized the Rhodes City Tavern and Hotel, which was built in 1799 and operated as a tavern for the next few years. From 1807 to 1813, the building was a boarding house occupied by many lawmakers who lived in the District of Columbia only for the few months Congress met.

On Aug. 24, 1814, during the British attack on Washington, Adm. George Cockburn of the British Navy ate dinner in the tavern by the light of the burning White House.

Washington's oldest banks started in the tavern building, conveniently located across the street from the U.S. Treasury, and a local stock exchange operated there in the late 19th century. From 1909 to 1914, the National Press Club occupied the building.

In their effort to block the tavern's demise, Grano and his committee have been turned down by the city and its courts.

A city official has judged the design of an office building proposed for the site as having "special merit" architecturally, and a developer has received permission to demolish the tavern, despite its status as a registered landmark.

In the Supreme Court appeal filed Tuesday, Grano asked that the city's historic preservation law, which allows such a demolition, be overturned as "unconstitutionally vague." He said the law does not define "exemplary architecture," and the mayor's agent, Carol Thompson, has no training allowing her to make that judgment.

The defenders of the tavern picket regularly outside the stucco-covered three-story building. They want the tavern returned to use as a restaurant.

"It could be like Frances Tavern in New York," said Grano, who added that the renovation cost was estimated at \$600,000 in 1978.

"It's the one building left that

could give Washington a local identity," he said, noting that the building served as the polling place in Washington's first council election in 1802.

Historic Site Near White House**Lawyer Struggling to Save Old Tavern**By CLYDE H. PENN JR., *Times Staff Writer*

WASHINGTON—On the night of Aug. 24, 1814, British Adm. George Cockburn sat by a second-story window in Rhodes Tavern, a substantial structure two blocks from the White House, and blew out the candles on his dinner table.

"I'd rather dine by the light emerging from the Presidential Palace," Cockburn said as he watched the mounting flames in the White House. Redcoats he had led had set the fires in a raid on Washington that marked Britain's most spectacular land victory in the War of 1812.

Today, the White House is still around and so is Rhodes Tavern at 15th and F. Streets N.W., in Washington.

But the tavern may not last long.

The dingy 182-year-old structure, where Presidents, members of Congress and others of high and low degree have dined and debated over the years, is threatened with demolition unless Joseph Grano wins his fight to save it.

Grano, a 32-year-old lawyer, is chairman of the Citizens Committee

to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern, a virtually one-man effort to keep the structure from falling victim to the developer's wrecking ball.

Historical Significance

"Rhodes Tavern tells the history of Washington from the growth of a little village on a swamp to a city that has become the world's capital," Grano said the other day. "Rhodes Tavern is of national significance. It should be saved."

Oliver T. Carr, a developer who has been changing Washington's skyline with his "superblocks" of new structures, has other plans for the plot of land Rhodes Tavern occupies. Carr has begun construction of Metropolitan Square, a \$100-million office, hotel and shopping mall complex.

Plans for the complex call for demolishing the building unless someone agrees to move it. "The publicly approved plans do not include the tavern," Carr said. "We will keep our minds open to two options: demolition or removal."

For three years, Grano has been fighting to keep the stucco-covered structure from being torn down. So far, the results have disappointed him.

Five Consecutive Losses

He has lost five major battles: two with the District of Columbia City Council, one with the District of Columbia Superior Court, and two with the Court of Appeals. The decisions have been identical—Rhodes Tavern would leave a "gaping tooth" in the design of Carr's "superblock" and should be moved or torn down.

"I can't understand why no one can wake up to the fact that Rhodes Tavern is the cradle of home rule for the District of Columbia," Grano said. "Since I can't seem to convince D.C. officials of the significance, I am going to make a concerted effort to make the entire nation aware of our fight. Someone will come to our defense."

A federal advisory group, the U.S. Commission on Fine Arts, has ap-



Associated Press

Washington's Rhodes Tavern, boarded up for several years, was last the home for a fruit stand.

proved the developer's plan to raze the tavern.

J. Carter Brown, chairman of the

commission, said, "the poor little beat-up derelict is a sadness from the urban design point of view" and

if saved would be "the rotten tooth in the smile of 15th Street."

Please see TAVERN, Page 7

TAVERN: Historic Site

Continued from 6th Page

"I can't understand why the emphasis is on the ugliness of the building," Grano said. "I'm not devoting my time to keeping the building in its present condition. I want it to be preserved and restored."

The battle over Rhodes Tavern is similar to clashes in cities across the nation as downtowns, after years of neglect and decay, are beginning to attract new waves of development that threaten historic buildings.

Developers contend many of the aging buildings have little architectural value and should be leveled to make room for modern structures.

Preservationists challenge this stand, saying the buildings are part of the nation's heritage.

Grano was spurred to his battle for Rhodes Tavern after a local preservationist group, "Don't Tear It Down," compromised with the developer, Carr, over the fate of the tavern.

"Don't Tear It Down" agreed to support Carr's efforts to demolish Rhodes Tavern in exchange for Carr's agreement to save the beaux arts facades of two other buildings in the same block. The facades are

prime examples of 19th-Century classical architecture—engaged pillars and arched entrances.

Grano quit his \$20,000-a-year job as a lawyer for the Veterans' Pension Board and devoted full time to his efforts to save Rhodes Tavern.

During his fight, Grano rejected an alternative that Carr offered: allowing the building to be moved to another location. "History is where history is made," Grano said. "If you move a building somewhere else, history no longer exists."

Although moving the tavern would be expensive, no one has offered to move it or give an estimate of the cost. Carr said preserving the tavern would cost \$1.5 million.

William Rhodes, one of the city's pioneer businessmen, built the tavern in 1799 on swampland within sight of what was then called the Presidential Palace, later the White House.

The tavern quickly became a meeting place and informal town hall. It was there that Washington citizens first met in 1802 to discuss home rule for the District of Columbia and to petition Congress for representation.

The tavern was the site for meetings to establish the city's first



Associated Press

This is a copy of a poster of original Rhodes Tavern in Washington.

school system, public market, theater and militia. Two of Washington's largest banks, American Security and Riggs National, were started in the tavern in 1814 and 1840, respectively.

It also was there that, in 1881, after the tavern had been turned into a gun and tackle shop, Charles Guiteau, a disappointed officeholder, bought the gun he used to assassinate President James A. Garfield.

The Kansas City Times

Wednesday, June 10, 1981

Bit of history to vanish with tavern

Preservationists looking for 'a miracle' to save 182-year-old building in nation's capital

By Robert Engelman
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — It's a homely little building, visually out of place just east of the White House on a block that is scheduled for development into a gleaming high-rise office and hotel complex.

But lovers of Washington history fought hard to keep the wrecker's ball from swinging through the 182-year-old walls of Rhodes Tavern, the oldest commercial building in town.

The three-story structure is the only building along the inaugural parade route that has witnessed every presidential procession, from Thomas Jefferson's solitary walk down Pennsylvania Avenue in 1801 to Ronald Reagan's motorcade trip this past January.

Recently, the preservationists lost what is almost cer-

tain to be the final battle to save Rhodes Tavern from demolition. A three-judge Court of Appeals panel for the District of Columbia ruled that a city official had acted properly last year when she gave the green light to devel-

opers who want to clear the site as part of a complex called Metropolitan Square.

The decision effectively closes a conflict over

historic preservation that is sometimes played out throughout the country when past and future collide on a single plot of city land.

But the battles are particularly heated in history-minded Washington. Strong planning laws carefully weigh both the

See TAVERN, Page A-4, Col. 1

Wednesday
Journal

TAVERN

Continued from Page A-1

historical value of landmark buildings and the economic value of the forest of construction cranes that are almost a fixture of this city's downtown skyline.

Elsewhere in Washington, old homes have been preserved by the dozens, and at least three new office complexes — including part of Metropolitan Square — are actually saving facades of older buildings and incorporating them into modern designs. Historical integrity is such a passion in Georgetown that developers must demonstrate that new buildings complement their Federal Period neighbors before projects can be approved.

Rhodes Tavern is something of an eyesore today, a vacant building that most recently housed a souvenir store, a fruit market, a newsstand and a coffee shop on its street level. Its eroding condition, plus the fact that half of it was demolished in 1957 and the original interior has long since disappeared, are among the reasons cited by those opposed to its preservation — including at least two preservation groups and *The Washington Post*. But consider some of the tavern's history:

- Its cornerstone was laid at 15th and F streets in 1799, the year George Washington died, and it was among the first handful of buildings rising out of the muddy riverbank land that became the nation's capital. It quickly turned into a public meeting place, where the town's first civic association gathered and residents voted in the first city election in 1802.

- In 1814, British Rear Adm. George Cockburn rode his horse into the tavern, strode upstairs and ate a

chicken dinner while watching his invading troops burn the White House across 15th Street.

- Two banks were founded at the building, and the National Press Club was housed there from 1909 to 1914, drawing such visitors as Bat Masterson to meet Washington reporters.

- Some years before that, Charles J. Guiteau strolled into a gun shop on the building's ground floor and bought the pearl-handled revolver he used to assassinate President James A. Garfield in 1881.

Some "historical" buildings are merely reconstructions from the foundations up, says Joseph N. Grano Jr., president of the preservationist Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern. At the same time, he grouses, architectural purists refuse to side with Rhodes Tavern because not much of the original building remains.

"But all these (historical) people were actually inside the building that is still standing today," Grano said. "They're the same beams, the same roof, the same brick walls, the same floor boards. That's what makes it worthwhile to save, as far as I'm concerned as a person interested in history."

In the attic, he said, his group discovered remnants of a 1793 tavern receipt log being used as wall insulation. "The fact that it has changed so much makes it more evocative, in that it really has been a commercial building all this time," he added.

Oliver T. Carr, one of Washington's largest office developers and the man behind Metropolitan Square, says he supports the idea of moving Rhodes Tavern to another downtown site — an option Grano's group rejected as historically inaccurate — but so far there are no immediate plans for the

structure.

Construction on the tavern site is still a couple of years away, although the northern end of Metropolitan Square is already emerging behind the facade of a turn-of-the-century Beaux Arts building.

Also scheduled to crumble is Rhodes Tavern's neighbor, a still-functioning tavern and restaurant known as the Old Ebbitt Grill in a building erected just after the Civil War.

The Old Ebbitt Grill has its own venerable history and wooden bannisters buffed by the hands of a century of famous Washingtonians and visitors. But at least its spirit — and most of its 19th-century interior — will live on in new quarters in Metropolitan Square.

Grano concedes that his committee has all but exhausted its options for saving the old tavern but he tries to make the best of the three-year battle.

"At least the building is still there; they haven't knocked it down yet," he says. "I believe in miracles."

GOOD MORNING!

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

Thursday, August 6, 1981

Page 1, Pa

Time running out for Rhodes Tavern?

By Clyde H. Penn Jr.
Los Angeles Times Special

Washington, D.C. — On the night of Aug. 24, 1814, British Adm. George Cockburn sat by a second-story window in Rhodes Tavern, a substantial structure two blocks from the White House, and blew out the candles on his dinner table.

"I'd rather dine by the light emerging from the Presidential Palace," Cockburn said as he watched the mounting flames in the White House. Redcoats he had led had set the fires in a raid on Washington that marked Britain's most spectacular land victory in the War of 1812.

Today, the White House is still around and so is Rhodes Tavern at 15th and F. Streets N.W., in Washington.

But the tavern may not last long.

Threatened with demolition

The dingy 182-year-old structure, where presidents and members of Congress dined and debated, is threatened with demolition unless Joseph Grano wins his fight to save it.

Grano, a 32-year-old lawyer, is chairman of the Citizens Committee to Save Historic Rhodes Tavern, a virtually one-man effort to keep the structure from falling victim to the wrecking ball.

"Rhodes Tavern tells the history of Washington from the growth of a little village on a swamp to a city that has become the world's capital," Grano said. "Rhodes Tavern is of national significance. It should be saved."

Oliver T. Carr, a developer who has been changing Washington's skyline with his "superblocks," has other plans for the land Rhodes Tavern occupies. Carr is constructing Metropolitan Square, a \$100 million office, hotel and shopping mall complex.

Carr's plans call for demolishing the building unless someone agrees to move it. "The publicly-approved plans do not include the tavern," Carr said. "We will keep our minds open to two options: demolition or removal."

Results disappoint him

For three years, Grano has been fighting to keep the stucco-covered structure from being torn down. So far, the results have disappointed him.

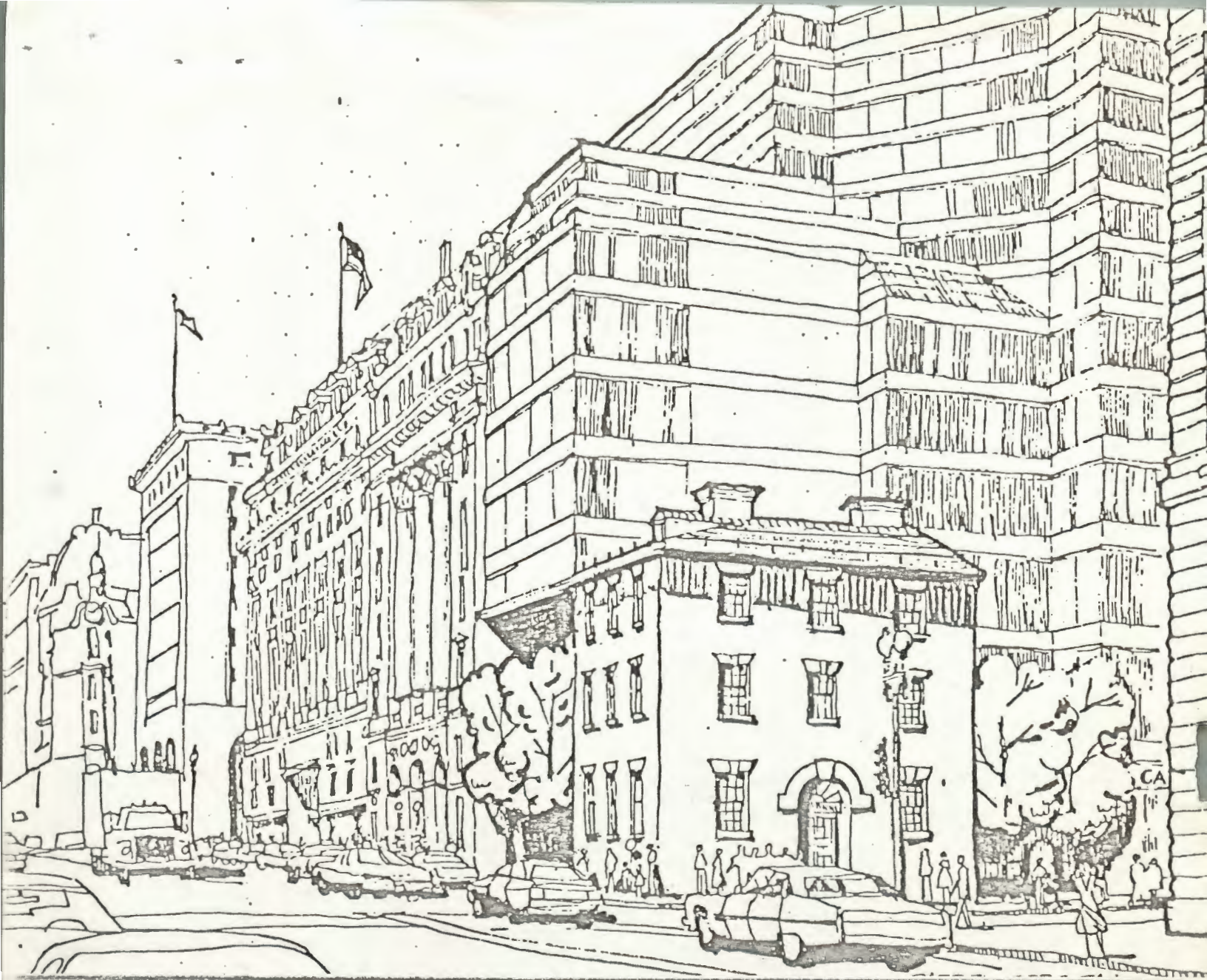
He has lost five major battles: two with the District of Columbia City Council, one with the District of Columbia Superior Court, and two with the Court of Appeals. The decisions have been



A VIRTUAL one-man battle is being fought by Joseph Grano, a 32-year-old lawyer, to preserve and restore historic Rhodes Tavern,

which is threatened with demolition. Grano, who has lost five decisions, is appealing the nation for support.

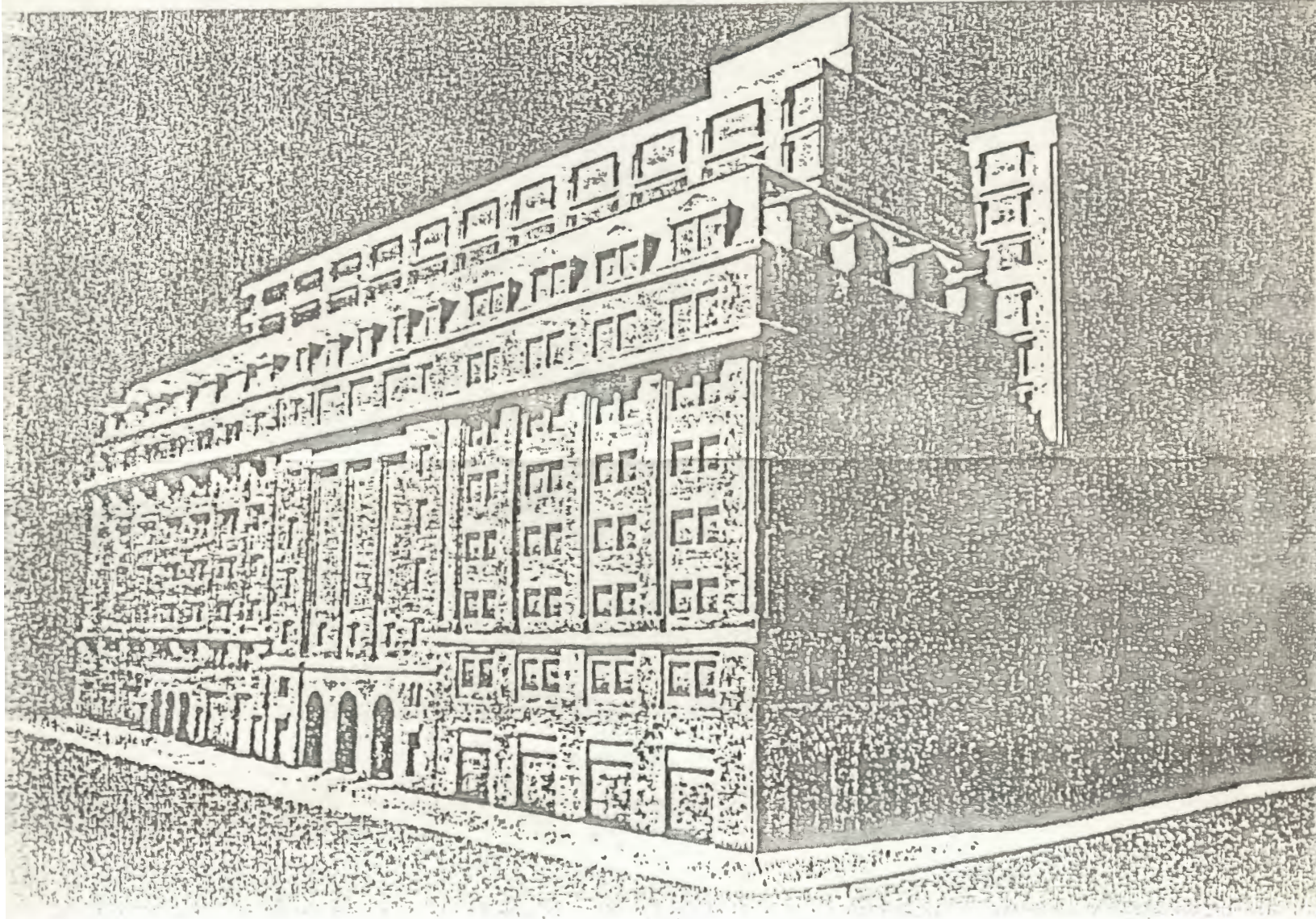




Design solution by architect Darrel Rippeteau.

Which is the better example of urban design?

Proposed design by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill



9.
Jhu

ID # 049019

PR 014-12

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/11/82

Name of Correspondent: Clara M. Chester

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Invites the President and the First Lady to the 27th Annual Concaran Ball in Washington, D.C. on 23 April 1982

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>SC Rawl</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8/11/82</u>	<u>GN A</u>	<u>8210209</u>
	Referral Note:			
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	Referral Note:			
		<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:			

- ACTION CODES:**
- A - Appropriate Action
 - C - Comment/Recommendation
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 - I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 - R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 - S - For Signature
 - X - Interim Reply
- DISPOSITION CODES:**
- A - Answered
 - B - Non-Special Referral
 - C - Completed
 - S - Suspended
- FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**
- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 - Code = "A"
 - Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: IV 82 0423 820423 DC Washington
See ID 040434 JW

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOb).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4800 _____

Prime Subject Code: RR 014-12 Secondary Subject Codes: TV 082 HU 016
EG 114
AR

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C		Time: _____	P- _____
DSP		Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package**
- C - Copy**
- D - Official document**
- G - Message**
- H - Handcarried**
- L - Letter**
- M - Mailgram**
- O - Memo**
- P - Photo**
- R - Report**
- S - Sealed**
- T - Telegram**
- V - Telephone**
- X - Miscellaneous**
- Y - Study**

February 9, 1982

Dear Mrs. Chester:

I have been asked to thank you for your kind invitation to the President and Mrs. Reagan to attend the Corcoran Ball on Friday, April 23, 1982.

Regrettably, they will be unable to join you on this occasion, but do want you to know of their appreciation for your thoughtfulness. They send you their best wishes.

Sincerely,

Gregory J. Newell
Special Assistant
to the President

Mrs. John Chapman Chester
Corcoran Ball Chairman
The Women's Committee
of The Corcoran Gallery of Art
Washington, D.C. 20006

GJN/MR/las --

~~RE: Invitation to the President and Mrs. Reagan
(Turndown)~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1981

Dear ~~Mr.~~ *Mrs. Chertoff*

I have been asked to thank you for your kind invitation to the President and Mrs. Reagan *to attend the Carillon Ball on Friday, April 23, 1982.*

Regrettably, they ~~are unable to accept,~~ *will be unable to join you on this occasion,* but do want you to know of their appreciation for your thoughtfulness. They send you their best wishes.

Sincerely,

Gregory J. Newell
Special Assistant
to the President

/s/
///
///

GJN:MR:/s/
~~GJN-2~~

~~(1/27/81)~~

Egn-2

The Women's Committee
of The Corcoran Gallery of Art
Washington, D.C. 20006

REGRET
DATE 11/2
FS

Scheduling
4/23/82

November 6, 1981

049010

The President and Mrs. Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President and Mrs. Reagan:

On behalf of the Women's Committee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, I want to tell you how very pleased the Committee is that you have so graciously consented to be Honorary Patrons for the 27th Annual Corcoran Ball.

The Committee extends to you a most warm and cordial invitation to attend the Ball on Friday, April 23, 1982. It would be our honor to welcome you to this gala event which is made all the more special by your interest.

May we suggest that your attendance at this function in the heart of the Nation's Capital would provide visible and symbolic evidence of your commitment and that of your administration to support of the arts through private rather than public funds.

Again, we are deeply grateful for your willingness to sponsor this occasion and know that your personal interest in the Ball will contribute in a major way to its success.

With best wishes and renewed thanks on behalf of the Women's Committee, I remain

Sincerely,

Clara M. Chester

Clara M. Chester
(Mrs. John Chapman Chester)
Corcoran Ball Chairman

29



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3500
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PR014-12

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ISRAEL ASSOCIATION FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

HE001-05

August 6th, 1981

Mrs. Nancy Reagan
First Lady
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

PATRONS

Mrs. Aliza Begin
Honorary President

Prof. Aharon Jehuda Beller
Hadassah Hospital,
Jerusalem

Mr. Pinhas Eylon
Chairman of the Union
of Local Authorities in Israel

Prof. Arie Harel
Director of the Municipal
& Government Medical Center,
Tel-Aviv

Mr. Abraham Harman
President
of the Hebrew University,
Jerusalem

Dr. Reuben Hecht
Advisor to Prime Minister
and General Director
of "Dagon" Silo, Haifa

Mr. Ernest I. Japhet
Chairman of the Board
& Chief Executive
Bank Leumi LeIsrael

Mrs. Orah Namir
M.K. Chairman of Education
& Culture Committee
of the Knesset

Rabbi Menahem Porush
M.K. Chairman of the Labour
& Social Committee
of the Knesset

Prof. Shimon Sachs
Head of the
Special Education Section
Tel-Aviv University

Mr. Moshe Schnitzer
President of
the Israel Diamond Exchange

Mr. Joseph Zalmanov
Chairman of AKIM - Israel

Dear Mrs. Reagan,

I am writing this letter on a subject which is, I am sure, important to both of us.

Our children are our hope and pride. No human duty is more sacred than the care for a child and its welfare. To ensure that all children have a real chance in life, love for them should be translated into action.

Among the children there are those who need our special attention. These are the physically and mentally handicapped. To conclude the International Year of the Disabled 1981, we are planning a special event in the United States, sometimes during December 1981.

As President of AKIM, an Israeli organization for the rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped children, and a chairman of the International Year for Disabled 1981, I hope you will extend your patronage towards this special event. It will be called "Blue Rose", as the book by Gerda Klein, about a special child. I find this book the best ever written about handicapped children. I am sure you will enjoy this little, wonderful book as I did, autographed for you by the author.

Sincerely,
Alisa Begin
Alisa Begin

X



AUG 26 1981

with
the Compliments of the
Ambassador of Israel

MH - hold
for Oct 5
appt

483-4100

attached was hand
delivered by the
Embassy here

ALISA BEGIN

Jerusalem, August 21, 1981

Mrs. Nancy Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Reagan,

I am writing this letter on a subject which is, I am sure, important to both of us.

Our children are our hope and pride. No human duty is more sacred than the care for a child and its welfare. To ensure that all children have a real chance in life, love for them should be translated into action.

Among the children there are those who need our special attention. These are the physically and mentally handicapped. To conclude the International Year of the Disabled 1981, we are planning a special event in the United States, sometimes during December 1981.

In my capacity as president of AKIM, an Israeli organization for the rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped children, and a chairman of the International Year of the Disabled 1981, may I express the hope that you will agree to extend your patronage towards this special event. It will be called "Blue Rose," as the book by Gerda Klein, about a special child. I find this book the best ever written about handicapped children. I am sure you will enjoy this little, wonderful book as I did, autographed for you by the author.

Sincerely,

Alisa Begin

049123

4900

TR

PR 014-12

PP 005-01

March 19, 1981

Dear Ms. Bailey:

Mrs. Reagan has asked me to respond to your kind invitation that she become "Honorary Chairman" of your May 4 gala at the Kennedy Center.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Reagan is unable to accept. She receives so many requests to participate in so many worthwhile endeavors that she must limit her activities to those projects she has time to avidly pursue.

Honorary Chairmanship

She thanks you for thinking of her, and joins me in sending you best wishes for a successful event.

Sincerely,

Ann Wrobleski
Director, Special Projects
Office of the First Lady

Ms. Patricia A. Bailey, President
The Paul Hill Chorale
6703 Surreywood Lane
Washington, D.C. 20034

x NATIONAL CHORAL FOUNDATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MH - didn't
we regret
this?

-aw

April 21

NOTE FOR NINA WORMSER

answ.

Nina -

by letter
3-19

We have been holding a great number of requests to the President to accept honorary membership or serve as Honorary Chairman or Sponsor.

M

Just recently it was definitely decided that except in very important instances all these invitations to him would be regretted on basis of a policy he has established to regret in all instances unless his active participation is possible.

Alas, this letter to Mrs. Reagan was in that batch and it is addressed to the First Lady asking her to serve as Hon. Chairman - certainly, the invitation insofar as the President is concerned must be regretted.

Mary
Mary Rawlins

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1981:

Ann Wroblewski will
regret event along with
honorary chairmanship.

NCW

File: Paul Hill Chorale

Pull 3-19 letter

Charles Love

~~AC/AS~~
~~PT/6~~
NT/16

Please classify to
allow for retrieval of policy
position stated in Mary
Rawlin's memo to Nina

Michael:

Please call Roy Harris, General
Chairman of this benefit, and ask
him if he can detail the program
for you. Will there be dinner
speakers? Will the recipients of
the awards be present to accept?
What time is the program expected
to conclude. 10:00 PM

Yes

TR
3/12

3/12/81

*The President is having lunch in Chicago
on the date requested - MAY 4 - 1981 - Do NOT
KNOW RETURN TIME YET*

MC

THE PAUL HILL CHORALE • NATIONAL CHORAL FOUNDATION, INC.

8703 SURREYWOOD LANE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20034 • (301) 365-2770

February 28, 1981

Mrs. Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

My dear Mrs. Reagan:

The Board of Directors of the National Choral Foundation has instituted an awards program to recognize outstanding contributions to the development and enhancement of the performing arts in the nation's capital. The distinguished recipients of this year's awards will be Roger L. Stevens, Patrick Hayes, Mstislav Rostropovich, Mayor Marion Barry, Peggy Cooper, and Col. C. Haskell Small.

I am honored to invite you to serve as Honorary Chairman for the gala dinner program in the Atrium of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts starting at 7:00 p.m. on Monday, May 4, 1981, when we will recognize these six great Americans. The evening will begin with a reception followed by dinner, entertainment, and the formal presentation program, when we will highlight the outstanding contributions they have made to the performing arts in Washington.

The evening's program is planned also as a benefit to help support the Foundation's work, which includes the annual programming of the Paul Hill Chorale and the Washington Singers. Both groups regularly perform at the Kennedy Center as well as elsewhere in this area and around the country, under the baton of Paul Hill and a long list of distinguished guest conductors.

We are looking forward to a very special evening, and we hope you will accept our invitation to serve as Honorary Chairman. Certainly we also invite you and President Reagan to join us and be our guests for the evening's festivities. If you or your staff have any particular questions that we may answer, please contact Mr. Roy Harris, General Chairman of the gala benefit, at 524-1966.

Thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. Bailey
Patricia A. Bailey
President

cc: Mrs. Muffie Brandon
Paul Hill
Roy Harris



*Scheduling
Attn: Mrs. Rogers*

Re put

*MAY 4, 1981
7:00 PM*

7:00 — 10:00 PM 50th ann of his [250-300]

ID # 051251

PR 014-12

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/11/2104

Name of Correspondent: Robert L. Livingston

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Expresses appreciation for the President's endorsement for his re-election.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>LA Fric</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>8/11/2107</u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>8/11/2107</u>
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ACTION CODES:

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- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

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- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: L270 _____

Prime Subject Code: PR 014-12 Secondary Subject Codes: PH _____
PR 003 _____
49001 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

37
M7



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

December 2, 1981

BOB LIVINGSTON
1ST DISTRICT
LOUISIANA

051251

Dear Mr. President:

I have served the First Congressional District of Louisiana for four and one half years now, and I can truthfully say that the last eleven months have been the absolute highlight of that period. It is a pleasure to serve under you and to work for your policies. Being a member of Trent Lott's Whip Organization gives me an even greater sense of value and accomplishment.

In the same vein, I want to offer my most sincere thanks for the kind letter you sent wishing me well in my bid for re-election. You are extremely popular in my part of the world, and your endorsement will go a long way in helping me to stay here and help implement your policies. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON
Member of Congress

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dg

ID # 051330
PR014-12

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/11/04

Name of Correspondent: Brook Ellis

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Writer has a plan for Urban Economic Revival -- "The Chicago Experiment"

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>Co Thom</u>	<u>(Higg)</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>8/12/04</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>8/10/05</u>
<u>✓ HUD</u>		<u>R</u>	<u>8/12/04</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>8/9/08</u>
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- ACTION CODES:**
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- DISPOSITION CODES:**
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- FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**
- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 - Code = "A"
 - Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4000 _____

Prime Subject Code: PR 014-12 Secondary Subject Codes: AG _____
BE _____
LG chica _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

057330
A 82/01/08

8 JAN 1982

COTHOM
LTD

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

IN REPLY REFER TO:

11
755-7154
6135

Mr. Brook B. Ellis
71 West Van Buren
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Mr. Ellis:

Your letter to Michael Deaver concerning your proposed "Chicago Experiment" has been referred to this office, since we have been working on the Administration's enterprise zone program, in conjunction with the White House and other executive branch agencies. It has been necessary to plan the program carefully, and we are in the final stages of our effort. We expect an announcement by the President shortly on the program.

The enterprise zone concept is designed to provide Federal support for local and state initiatives. The principal elements of the President's political and economic philosophy are to return decision making to local and state governments as well as to remove as many disincentives to economic activity as possible. Therefore, plans such as the one you propose are best presented to the local and state governmental and economic authorities for implementation. As Mr. Deaver recommended in his earlier response to your initial letter, the most fruitful arena for your efforts is the local community which I fully endorse. We have seen great success by others with your interest and enthusiasm in rejuvenating their communities. I want to wish you similar success in Chicago.

Thank you for your interest and efforts in making a better America for all our citizens.

Yours truly,

E. S. Savas

E. S. Savas

cc: Sally Kelly

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

DECEMBER 8, 1981

TO: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 051330
MEDIA: LETTER, DATED NOVEMBER 4, 1981
TO: MICHAEL DEAVER
FROM: MR. BROOK B. ELLIS
71 WEST VAN BUREN
CHICAGO IL 60605
SUBJECT: WRITER HAS A PLAN FOR URBAN ECONOMIC
RENEWAL — "THE CHICAGO EXPERIMENT"

EXECUTIVE
SECRETARIAT
RECEIVED
DEC 8 11 05 AM '81

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 62, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CS-117372

November 4, 1981

Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20005

051330

Dear Mr. Deaver,

Thank-you for your letter of encouragement, concerning my proposed experiment in supply-side stimulated urban economic growth.

You recommended in your letter, that I become active in local and state political affairs. Fortunately, an opportunity has presented itself for me to comply with that order, and simultaneously implement my plan.

Kindly at your convenience, examine the enclosed material. I am confident that the information contained will be of interest to President Reagan.

During September of 1981, while referring to his financial aid policy towards Lower Developed Countries; President Reagan said, "Unless a nation puts its' own financial and economic house in order, no amount of aid will produce progress."

As you know, this is a very profound statement from the President of a country, that has not yet finalized the "Free-Enterprise Zone" program. The bill re-introduced in the House by U.S. Representatives, J. Kemp and B. Garcia, (6/81) is the perfect solution for Urban America. Why is the administration procrastinating? The PEOPLE of America are demanding and need a Showcase for free-market stimulated economic development. The "Chicago Experiment" will satisfy this need.

At the President's personal request, David Rockefeller formed a working group of 24 blue-chip American business leaders. They gave Jamaica technical & financial advice, and promoted private investment in the country. In addition, the U.S. government gave Jamaica important trade advantages and unprecedented tariff breaks.

Mr. Deaver, how is it that you can advise President Reagan to take bold and aggressive steps, such as these in Jamaica; yet you hedge and exercise caution, when it comes to recommending a program that is sure to generate long-term economic development here in the United States of America.

Honorable Sir, you are the President's confidant and key public relations advisor. You, above all others, should be able to grasp the potential public appeal of the "Chicago Experiment." This project will give President Reagan something tangible to refer to, when questioned on his emerging policy towards Urban Economic Renewal. The President will cherish a project like this in 1984. The "Chicago Experiment" will give Black America, a much needed "Vision of Hope!" Furthermore, the "Chicago Experiment" will provide a skeptical American electorate, with a prototype of the power of Free-Market forces to generate self-sustaining, long-term urban economic expansion.

If the United States Government, can grant Jamaica, a foreign sovereignty, special concessions to stimulate economic prosperity. Then I am sure you can encourage the President, to lend his stamp of approval to this endeavor; which has the power to mobilize our greatest resources here at home. Every new invention needs a model, or pilot if you prefer. The "Chicago Experiment" is the President's PILOT OF PROSPERITY!

Acquire for me, a formal letter of support from President Reagan; I will do everything else. I will attract NEW MONEY and NEW BUSINESS to the target area. The NEW SMALL BUSINESSES created will produce NEW JOBS and NEW RESPONSIBILITIES for the formerly unemployed. The target area will experience unprecedented vitality and growth. With your assistance, Mr. Deaver, I estimate a 60% probability of complete success, a 25% probability of qualified success, and a 15% probability of failure. The "Chicago Experiment" is potential dynamite. You, MICHAEL K. DEEVER, possess the POWER to light the fuse.

The immortal William Shakespeare, has said; " See first that the design is wise and just; that ascertained, pursue it resolutely." The 'Chicago Experiment' is wise, is just, and is exactly the type of symbol America is waiting for. Mr. Deaver, you are a superior man of massive responsibility. If, it is true that, " there is no attribute of the superior man greater than his ability to help other men to practice virtue;" then I must challenge you to pronounce your SUPERIORITY! NOW! Help me to implement this virtuous project. Help me to awaken America's sleeping capital resources. Help me to resuscitate America's Dream! Mr. Deaver, the time for us to ACT is NOW!

Respectfully Submitted,

Brook B. Ellis

BROOK.B. ELLIS
71 WEST VAN BUREN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

" TO LEAD IS TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT WHICH INITIATES A STRUCTURE IN THE INTERACTION OF OTHERS AS PART OF THE PROCESS OF SOLVING A MUTUAL PROBLEM."

I seek not your money, your power, or your fame; I want more. I want you to place your reputation on the line in support of my program. I'll be your "Bull Headed Brewer"! You know I can do it! Peruse the enclosed material. Confucius also said, "Without knowing the force of words, it is impossible to know men".

Examine me through my literature. I will not disappoint you. This plan merits your support. Send a formal letter of endorsement or call Dr. Robert L. Jack, Director, Community Economic Development Association, 624 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60606, 312/435-6900.

As a man who realizes the shortness of his life, and fully understands the immensity of his purpose, I eagerly await your positive response.

A fellow soldier in the supply-side army.

Respectfully submitted,

Brook B. Ellis
71 West Van Buren
Chicago, Illinois 60605

"Only with economic growth and free enterprise can we ensure the expansion of economic and social opportunities which will benefit all Americans".

President Ronald Reagan
Growth Day: April 15, 1981

October 5, 1981

Director: Dr. Robert L. Jack
Community Economic Development Association
624 N.S. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60606

RE: Program Development Director
Cook County Region

Dear Sir,

"Consumers respond to the creative experiments of business. Just as voters respond to the creative experiments of politicians. The will of the people is often no more spontaneous or free of elite initiative and manipulation in politics, than in economics. Democratic masses cannot be generative or creative; they can merely react and ratify. They affirm or reject the creative offerings of entrepreneurs in both business and politics."

My experience and training in community organizing and economic development qualifies me for this unique position. I am perfect for this position because I possess strong interpersonal skills, excellent written/oral communication skills, and I WANT THIS JOB MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE.

My mandate is to orchestrate an unprecedented program of urban renewal. With your faith and support; we will transform the economically depressed Cook County Region; into the prototype for urban renewal and economic development in the United States.

Kindly at your convenience, examine the enclosed material. If, as I hope, you determine that my credentials merit further investigation, contact me immediately. I am prepared to make you an offer that will be hard to refuse.

Respectfully submitted,

Brook B. Ellis
71 West Van Buren
Chicago, Illinois 60605

THE CHICAGO EXPERIMENT

Assignment: Rejuvenation of an economically depressed community.

"Enterprise, in fact, seems most improbable where it is most needed: in a depressed or undeveloped economy with low "demand" and little evidence of opportunity. How ventures emerge under these conditions is a key question of economics."

Situation: Life at the Cabrini-Green housing project is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

Cabrini-Green is the residence of approximately 14,545 Black Americans with an average annual income of \$4,500. Due to the fact that 14% of the families received more than one type of public assistance or pension. 114% of the residents receive some sort of public assistance and 75% of the households are headed by a single woman. The rate of annual serious crime (reported) is a disgraceful 86 per 1000 persons. During the first quarter of 1981 there were 11 killings resulting from open warfare by gang members over turf. Prostitution, narcotics, and gambling turf. The maintenance and sanitary services of the facilities has been totally inadequate creating facilities rampant with roaches, mice, rats and other infectious vermin. Once ensconced in one of these publicly subsidized units the residents fail to see the benefits of the puritan ethic: work, savings, investments, private ownership of property and purposeful future planning. Ambition is a foreign term for them as the view of life in Cabrini-Green is a sentence to perpetual poverty. For these people, life has become synonymous with death.

- Objectives:
- 1-Utilize my oral, written, selling and negotiating skills to organize community support for a Free Enterprise Zone designation.
 - 2-Have the application for the Zone approved by Samuel Pierce, Secretary HUD.
 - 3-Develop needs assessment surveys, evaluate existing services, compile data on employable workforce. Then use these statistics, to encourage new business development and stimulate existing business expansion in the area.
 - 4-Crime and unemployment rate reduction will be a direct residual of the success of this program.

Plan: The real and permanent solution to any problem can only be found at the source. The problem lies in the minds of the people who inhabit the area. "People are the common denominator of all progress. So no improvement is possible with unimproved people; advance is certain when people are liberated and educated. Conquest of illiteracy must come first." My program will concentrate on four (4) areas.

- 1- Development of language and reading skills. "All American ethnic groups in the past rose out of poverty partly by learning English and down playing their own languages."
- 2- Faith in the future (ambition). "Upward mobility is at least partly dependent on upward admiration; on an accurate perception of the nature of the contest and a respect for the previous winners of it."
- 3- Importance of a Traditional Family Structure (father headed household). "By making optional the male provider role, welfare weakens and estranges the prime mover in upward mobility. The father's breadwinner duties must be defined and affirmed by the culture."
- 4- Virtue of Hard Work
"Most important of all, every successful ethnic group in our history rose up by working harder than other classes in low-paid jobs, with a vanguard of men in entrepreneurial roles."

These people will be taught the American language. Only then will they understand the rules, laws and institutions of Capitalism. I will lead by example. They will no longer be content with public assistance. They will strive to achieve the benefits of a free-market economy. There will always be inequalities in the distribution of income and benefits. There must be haves and have nots. This is universal law. If you are a have not, you can never become a have by accepting government hand-outs. Capitalism provides only one mechanism to take a man from the depths of poverty into the gates of prosperity: Competition in the market place. Supply and demand grants us all a way out. Yes, capitalism discriminates. The market discriminates according to price. I, with your help, can teach them the value of Human capital. Only then as self-actualizing, self-relying individuals will they price themselves into and eventually to the top of the labor market.

"Redemption through struggle, has been the history of America. There is no alternative. In the 1980's as before, the greatest economic gains will go to groups who sweat and save and create their own work."

This plan will work. Let us meet this challenge as a unified team and move on, so other achievement can be made. This is our mandate. This is our province. Let us act now!

May I remind you: "Our greatest and only resource is the miracle of human creativity in a relation of openness to the divine. It is a resource that above all we should deny neither to the poor, who can be most open of all to the future, nor to the rich or excellent of individuals, who can lend leadership, imagination, and wealth to the cause of beneficial change."

Respectfully submitted,

Brook B. Ellis

Brook B. Ellis*
October, 1981

*I believe that "Free-enterprise business is the only engine that has been developed so far that encourages people to be highly innovative, to develop new products and processes." No one has yet developed a substitute that approaches, much less surpasses, its long term, consistent capacity to provide the greatest good for the greatest number.

RESUME: BROOK B. ELLIS - OCTOBER - 1981

Sex: Male HT: 5'10" WT: 170 lbs.
Born: December 31, 1954 - Bronx, NYC
Nationality: American (Jamaican decent)
Marital Status: Married

Education: Bradley University
72 earned credit hours
Major: Economics/Urban Development

Professional Objective: To combine my human capital with other men of creative vision and a commitment to the future to preserve and develop the free enterprise system, which in my opinion has been the fundamental factor in making the United States a powerful nation of free people.

Work Experience: Sales Representative - 12/78 - 1/80
Xerox Corporation, Oakbrook, Il.

I was assigned to a geographic territory, after completing a ten week sales training program. My responsibilities are to prospect the territory, generate new sales and maintain existing accounts in the highly competitive plain paper copier market. Compensation plan consists of a generous base salary supported by commissions and lucrative bonus incentive for high performance.

Sales Representative - 5/78 - 11/78
Savin Corporation, Chicago, Il.

Responsible for generating new sales and maintaining existing accounts in the highly competitive Chicago Loop area. Compensation plan was straight commission. I participated in and received a certificate for a 4 week pressure intensive sales training course.

Pricing Analyst - 4/77 - 5/78
Catepillar Tractor Corporation, Peoria, Il.

Primary responsibilities was to develop new prices (using corporate pricing formulas) for special machine replacement parts.

Research Analyst - 9/75 - 8/76
Westchester, New York
U.S. Dept. of Commerce - Office of Minority Business Enterprise

Responsible for the dissemination of information to small business administration loan applicants. Participated in all phases of the SBA Loan packaging process.

Assistant to Executive Director - Summer of 1975
New Rochelle
Economic Development Corporation

Assigned to special projects. Coordinated Management Information Systems. Distribution of payroll.

(Reference furnished upon request)

RESUME: BROOK B. ELLIS - OCTOBER-1981

Work Experience:

Gladiator: Darwinian School of Survival

I have spent the last twenty months incarcerated within the Dept. of Corrections. During this period of isolation I developed my body to the peak of physical conditioning. Simultaneously I worked on a program to increase my capacity for rational thought. I read approximately 210 non-fiction books. Topics included: Self Improvement, Inspirational, International Finance, Urban Development & Economics. However, it was from reading the biographies of great men of wealth that the greatest benefits were derived.

As a result I have concluded that the "primary object of education is the formation of character." That "there are little differences between men, however it is these little differences that are of the greatest importance." "The ultimate strength and crucial weakness of both capitalism and democracy are their reliance on individual creativity, courage, leadership, morality, intuition, and faith. And the man who shapes the future must live ever in doubt and thus strive on faith." My mandate is to put through an unprecedented scheme of urban renewal, and remake a major black community. "Once you rehabilitate the man, you rehabilitate his world."

October 12, 1981

John E. Swearingen
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Standard Oil of Indiana
200 East Randolph Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601

Dear Sir,

"The moment has arrived, when the American Business Community must become a leader, rather than a follower in the identification and solution of our nation's challenges. We must meet our social responsibilities sooner and more massively and aggressively than we are now!"

David Rockefeller

As a committed, unapologetic supporter of President Reagan's economic program, I am convinced that we seek similar solutions to cure this country's economic ills. Enclosed is a package proposing, what I believe to be, a viable experiment in supply-side stimulated urban economic renewal.

Confident that a project of this caliber merits your endorsement and support, may I suggest that you allow your ambition and vision to dictate the appropriate course of action.

You are a leader, a man of massive accomplishment and a Republican Party Stalwart. You know that "There is nothing more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things."

As an aspiring Republican and supply-side soldier, I will continue to remain in your loyal service. In closing, may I remind you that I eagerly await your further instructions.

A fellow soldier in the supply-side army.

Respectfully submitted,

Brook B. Ellis
71 West Van Buren
Chicago, Illinois 60605

"Only with economic growth and free enterprise can we ensure the expansion of economic and social opportunities which will benefit all American's."

President Ronald Reagan
Growth Day: April 15, 1981

cc: Charles J. DeBonna
Robert L. Bartley
Robert P. Keim

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1981

Dear Mr. Ellis:

It was good of you to take the time to bring your views on supply-side economics to my attention. Your support of the policies of this Administration is deeply appreciated by everyone in the White House.

I read your suggested experiment with great interest. However, I am afraid that such action as you propose will not be contemplated until after the President's Program for Economic Recovery has been passed by Congress. Thus, I can not be too optimistic for the near future.

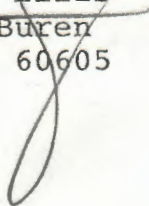
I would encourage you, however, to become active in local and state political affairs. I am sure that with your talents and ideals you could make a lasting and important contribution. There is much that each of us can do to improve the quality of life in America and I am sure that your efforts in this direction would be far from the least among many.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Brook B. Ellis
71 West Van Buren
Chicago, IL 60605



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: GOVERNOR JAMES THOMPSON
U.S. REP. JACK KEMP
PRESIDENTIAL COUNSELOR EDWIN MEESE

PRESIDENT'S C.O.S. JAMES BAKER
DEPUTY C.O.S. MICHAEL DEEVER
DOMESTIC POLICY ADVISOR MARTIN ANDERSON

FROM: BROOK ELLIS

DATE: JULY 10, 1981

SUBJECT: SELLING PRESIDENT REAGAN'S "SUPPLY SIDE" ECONOMIC PACKAGE TO THE ELECTORATE.

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM

" What is really necessary to the system is that the GOP becomes the dominant party in America during the 1980s. The GOP is the party of growth, and growth must dominate redistribution in the decade ahead. Republicans must commit themselves boldly and relentlessly to real economic expansion, and to the growth of opportunity.. It is time for the Republican party to take its show on the road."
(U.S. Representative JACK F. KEMP)

" The problem lies not in conservative ideas, but in their communication. If only conservatives could 'GET THEIR STORY OUT', the fundamental problem lies not in the conservative politician or the electorate, but in their medium of exchange."
(Economist/Author JUDE WANNISKI)

President Reagan's "Supply Side" economic package does have the power to stimulate long-term economic growth and expansion. The spending cuts, stable money-supply growth, and regulatory reform are essential, if we are to achieve the "AMERICAN RENAISSANCE." However, only with the creation of a benevolent legal and public mood can this NEW CAPITALISM function safely.

In 1896 Mark Hanna promised the electorate prosperity if William McKinley became President. He organized Big Business as a cohesive political entity. McKinley was elected President, and prosperity came. Conquest of the depression was possible only by reviving business expansion. The "OVERWHELMING DEMONSTRATION" was too much for a people who had been hungry for too long. Thus, it was because of Mark Hanna the Promoter, that the GOP became known as the "Party Of Prosperity", and the theory that; PROSPERITY IS INEXTRICABLY TIED UP WITH THE DOMINATION OF GOVERNMENT BY BUSINESS was wondrously stamped upon the public mind.

The Reagan economic package is viably sound, and supported by empirical fact. But as you know some peoples' minds cannot be changed by simply showing the facts; the facts must be presented in an atmosphere which suggests a social reward for changing ones opinion. The electorate demands a demonstration of the product. It is your obligation as the creator of the " PACKAGE," to show a skeptical public how certain features of the " PACKAGE " will, upon implementation, be translated into tangible benefits for the entire population. You need the services of a promoter of IDEAS: ' A MASTER SALESMAN.' Someone who not only sells, but also initiates. Someone who follows through, tends and nurtures; who inseminates, raises to maturity, and also harvests. Only ' A MASTER SALESMAN ' like Mark Hanna can provide the electorate with an " OVERWHELMING DEMONSTRATION."

Your promoter must not only have a thorough knowledge of the inter-relationships of all the " Supply Side " concepts. It is essential that he also understands the attitudes, culture, and language of the electorate. Seventy-five percent of the American public earn \$25,000.00 per year or less. Your " MASTER SALESMAN " must be able to lead and influence this segment of the electorate. The man in the street should find in him qualities and powers of other men in the street. He will be able to lead and influence the Common Man because he has in transcendent degree the qualities and powers of Common Men. As Legal, Political, and Social Scientist you are aware that " GOD HAS GRANTED TO EVERY PEOPLE A PROPHET IN ITS OWN TONGUE. " (HOLY KORAN)

Such a man is wanted. Such a man is needed. SUCH A MAN HAS ARRIVED!!! I have recently read, " Wealth And Poverty "- George Gilder, " The Way The World Works " by Jude Wanniski, " An American Renaissance "- U.S. REPRESENTATIVE Jack Kemp, " Knowledge & Decisions "- Thomas Sowell, and " The Economics of the Tax Revolt "- Arthur Laffer/Jan Seymour. These authors are brilliant economists, who argue very persuasively on paper. The imperative was obvious: I am completely sold on the efficacy of the " Supply Side " package. Therefore, it is my patriotic duty, to use my talents

and sell " REAGANOMICS " to my peers: the electorate. I think it was the immortal William Shakespeare who said: " See first that the design is wise and just; that ascertained, pursue it resolutely." I wish to become your " Advance Agent of Prosperity." I will sell FREE ENTERPRISE AS AN ENTERPRISE IN FREEDOM.

My plan calls for an experiment utilizing all the integral elements of your economic package. Reagan's - California Workfare, Kemp/Garcia - Urban Free Enterprise Zone, Sowell/Williams - Minimum Wage Reform, Stockman/Laffer - Tax Cuts, Wanniski's - Theory of Marginality, and most importantly Gilder's - " BULLHEADED BREWER." These are your concepts. In a very real sense this is YOUR experiment. I wish only to orchestrate and participate in its implementation. We must have faith, because this experiment will be an unqualified success. This is your opportunity to provide the skeptical American public with an " OVERWHELMING DEMONSTRATION " of growth and development. This is your chance to seduce millions of American citizens back to the " PARTY OF PROSPERITY."

The target location of the experiment is a 70.1 acres area of land, in Chicago, housing 15,000 black residents, all receiving some sort of public assistance. The experiment requires NO federal, state, or municipal FUNDS. The only governmental assistance necessary is that the experiment receive OFFICIAL endorsement and the target area be deregulated. You must designate the area a " URBAN FREE - ENTERPRISE ZONE."

Q. WHO IS BROOK ELLIS?

A. I am a young, black, poor, ambitious, and aspiring patriotic American Capitalist.

Q. WHAT IS THE THEORY SUPPORTING THIS PROPOSED EXPERIMENT?

A. " A program whose basic theory is not that the system of Free Private Enterprise for Profit has failed in this generation, but that it has not yet been tried. "
(F.D.ROOSEVELT)

Q. WHY SHOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN THE IDEAS OF A YOUNG, BLACK, ASPIRING CAPITALIST?

A. " Thinking black and thinking [poor] are something that cannot be acquired by white males, but are valuable assets in government." (JUDE WANNISKI)

" The responses of Jack Kemp and Ronald Reagan alerted me to the emergence in America of Republican Politicians who crave and celebrate creative ideas."
(GEORGE GILDER)

A detailed proposal, containing the strategy and objectives of the experiment complete with an autobiographical sketch of its' architect will be forwarded to your offices immediately upon request.

CONTACT: BROOK B. ELLIS
71 WEST VAN BUREN
CHICAGO ILL, 60605

or

MARION A. BROWN
1044 WEST BALMORAL
CHICAGO ILL, 60640
WK # 312-843-7682
HM # 312-275-4645

" In America, we tax work, growth, investment, employment, savings, productivity, initiative and ability, while subsidizing non-work, consumption, welfare and debt. Isn't it time to allow our people... to be inspired by growth and initiative?" (DAVE STOCKMAN: Director O.M.B.)

" This country needs, and unless I mistake its temper, this country demands bold and persistent experimentation."

" The ultimate source of improved productivity is always human ingenuity. The time is right, I think, for the United States to take the lead in a fresh global wave of democratization that demonstrates the efficiency of government forms that rest on the wisdom of ordinary citizens."
(JACK F. KEMP: U.S. Representative)

Respectfully Submitted,


BROOK B. ELLIS

Name	Date
Pat [unclear]	11/6/51

5

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

PR014-12

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 81, 8, 21

Name of Correspondent: Barry Goldwater (USS)

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: request FL to accept Honorary chairmanship of arizona committee to bring Marthe Graham to Phoenix (FL)

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>FL Ann Wroblewski</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>81, 12, 21</u> ^{TR}		<u>C</u>	<u>82, 01, 20</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>Mrs. Reagan respond in her own handwriting</u>			
		<u>1 / 1</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 / 1</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 / 1</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 / 1</u>			<u>1 / 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

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- Code = "A"
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Comments: _____

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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: 2 Individual Codes: 1.220 _____

Prime Subject Code: PR 014-12 Secondary Subject Codes: PP 005-01 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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- M - Mailgram
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- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

BARRY GOLDWATER
ARIZONA

*Ann
Whobleski*

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES:
INTELLIGENCE, CHAIRMAN
ARMED SERVICES
TACTICAL WARFARE, CHAIRMAN
PREPAREDNESS
STRATEGIC AND THEATRE NUCLEAR FORCES
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATIONS, CHAIRMAN
AVIATION
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE
INDIAN AFFAIRS

Dictated in Arizona
Transcribed in Washington, D.C.

December 11, 1981

Mrs. Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

*Mrs. R
responded in
her own hand
1-6
DECLINED*

053119

Dearest Nancy:

Enclosed is a letter from Dino DeConcini that I had sent to my Washington office from Phoenix. Dino is most interested in having you become the Honorary Chairman of the local committee in Arizona for the purpose of bringing Martha Graham's modern dance company to Phoenix for the winter.

As you can see from reading Dino's letter, this is totally from funds other than the Federal Government, which Ronnie has espoused over these last few months; and that is the reason why all of us feel you would be the number one person to accept this purely honorary position. We would all be so grateful if you would accept. There would be absolutely no commitment on your part, just lend your name to this totally private cause.

Please let me hear from you when you have a moment.

With warm wishes,

Barry

Barry Goldwater



Enclosure

Arizona Commission on the ARTS

The Arizona Commission
on the Arts was established as a state
agency in 1967 to stimulate and
encourage public interest in the arts.

December 10, 1981

Honorable Barry M. Goldwater
United States Senator
U. S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 25010

Dear Senator Goldwater:

On Martha Graham's last visit to the Valley (where her modern dance company filled Gammage two nights in a row), she told us she would like to make Phoenix their winter home.

She envisions a six-week, annual residency to include rehearsals, master and other classes at ASU, public school programs, revivals of historic works and eventually creation of new ones. These could receive their world premiere in Gammage during the last week of the later residencies. Local arts and civic leaders feel this would put Phoenix on the map with internationally known artists at a fraction of the cost of organizing and funding a local company. It would also provide a great stimulus for development of the local dance scene, which is the least advanced in the performing arts.

Gammage would produce the residency with co-sponsorship from ASU's dance department and the business community. The total cost would be around \$250,000 for the first year to be in the fall of 1982.

Strong indications and commitments of financial and in kind support have been received from Gammage, ASU, the Arizona Commission on the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts (though now at a much lower level than first indicated). Corporate supporters include Phoenix newspapers, Phelps-Dodge, the Arizona Bank, Diamonds, Ramada, Del Webb and Greyhound, plus several major law firms, individuals and private foundations.

We must raise about \$100,000 from the private sector and believe this could be done at a luncheon for business and civic leaders in February, to be hosted by Bruce Thomas of Greyhound and Art Kinneberg of Phelps-Dodge.

Honorable Barry M. Goldwater

Page 2

December 18, 1981

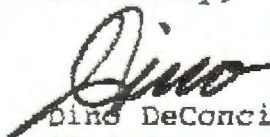
Bruce pointed out that we have done exactly what President Reagan has suggested communities do in the face of declining Federal financial support for the Arts. We have garnered local resources from the public and private sector at multiple levels. In this sense, Phoenix could be held up as a model for the nation. We are expanding cultural opportunities for the local and regional general population and tourists, as well as artists, students and teachers. We are using world-class artistic talent and funding the project with a fraction of the Federal financial support originally expected.

Further, we believe the President would welcome the chance to provide leadership to encourage such efforts elsewhere. This leads to the question which is the point of this rather too-long letter. Would the President or Mrs. Reagan consider an invitation to be the Honorary Chairman of the local committee and to attend the luncheon planned for February?

We would be most grateful if you could determine whether there is someone on the White House staff with whom we could discuss this question before sending a formal invitation. Additional details are available from myself, Miriam Boegel, Director of Gammage Center; Bruce Thomas, Chairman of Verex (Greyhound); or Jim Nomikos, General Manager of the Martha Graham Company in New York.

Thank you for your continued help and support for the Arts. We would be honored if you could also attend the luncheon in February.

Sincerely,


Dino DeConcini
Chairman

DDC:cc

cc: Bruce Thomas
Art Kinneberg
Jim Nomikos
Miriam Boegel

29

ID # 053193
PRO14-12

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 8/12/19

Name of Correspondent: Sam Vinson

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Urge the President to support "Project 02", a federally funded drug prevention agency.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>IAPEAC</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8/12/19</u> ^{2MS}		<u>C</u>	<u>8/20/19</u> ^{1CH}
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

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ST 013 _____

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 T - Telegram
 V - Telephone
 X - Miscellaneous
 Y - Study



5
81
630 CAPITOL BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706
217/782-8162

P. O. BOX 308
CLINTON, ILLINOIS 61727
217/935-9531

STATE OF ILLINOIS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SAM VINSON
STATE REPRESENTATIVE • 44TH DISTRICT

December 15, 1981

President Ronald Reagan
Office of Special Requests
White House
Washington, D. C.

053193

Dear President Reagan:

The enclosed materials describe a local effort known as Project Oz in McLean County, Illinois. It is the kind of effort which can discourage drug addiction and dependence.

I would appreciate your support in its fund raising efforts as one more way in which the private sector can assume a role government might otherwise be called upon to perform.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sam Vinson

State Representative

SJV:hm
(Enc.)

December 1, 1981

Mr. Sam Vinson
State Representative
122 E. Main Street
Box 308
Clinton, IL 61727

Dear Sam:

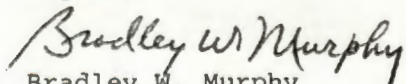
Project Oz of McLean County is a federally funded drug prevention agency. Since the federal government is taking less of a monetary role in the funding of such local service agencies, Project Oz is going to have to raise substantial funds from private sources. We have begun an extensive fund raising campaign locally rather than wring our hands over our plight, which is the same plight in which most other agencies find themselves.

You can greatly assist us if you will take the time to write one brief letter of support for Project Oz to ask President Reagan for his assistance and support in our fund raising effort. The Presidential Office of Special Requests has requested such letters of support for Project Oz from the community before they will provide assistance to us in that fund raising effort. We are told that the assistance may be in the form of a voice tape, video tape, or letter in which the President requests citizens and private organizations to support Project Oz financially.

Project Oz is an established and effective agency in McLean County. It has an impact upon the quality of life we all share here in McLean County. Please assist us in our efforts to continue serving the citizens of this great county. Your letter of support for Project Oz will help us. Please address the letter to President Reagan, but, mail it to us at Project Oz so that we may put all our letters of support in one package.

Thank you so much for your time and service. The enclosed materials explain in some detail about Project Oz. If you have any further questions, please let me know.

Signed,



Bradley W. Murphy
President, Project Oz

404 E. Washington St.
Bloomington, Il. 61701

BWM:sm
Enc. (2)

**Project
PIRC**

PREVENTION **F**ORUM

Volume I, Issue 3 - June, 1981

PROJECT OZ: A SUCCESSFUL RURAL EXPERIENCE

Project Oz, begun in 1973 as a youth advocate program, initiated their Drug Education and Youth Outreach Program in 1976 to provide services to residents of rural McLean County through a grant from the Illinois Dangerous Drugs Commission. Project Oz has since received local funding for this program, allowing expansion to the urban areas of McLean County. Local funding sources have included McLean County Township (Revenue Sharing), McLean County Public Health Department, McLean County CETA, United Way and School District 87.

Project Oz staff teach courses in the sixth grades, junior highs and high schools in McLean County. Topics in these mini-courses include: information on and alternatives to alcohol and drugs; communication skills; peer pressure; the juvenile court act; and resources available to youth in the county.

These mini-courses average 12 to 14 youth per course and the small group format facilitates and encourages active participation and free flow of discussion. The first day of the mini-course is spent on developing communication skills, planning the course outline and deciding the course content for the remaining sessions. The youth enrolled in the high school mini-courses actually decide what topics and resources will be covered after the first day.

In working with 23 communities and 13 school districts, the staff soon realized how different each community is. The basic drug education curriculum which was developed had to be modified for each school in the county. The course topics had to be approved by the school administrators, as well as by their school board members. Consequently, topics vary between school districts and between communities.

Most frustrative to Oz staff were those school districts claiming they had no need for drug education services because no drug problems existed in their community. Since, in these communities, working directly with the school was unproductive, Oz expanded its efforts to include parents and the community.

Local groups such as the Jaycees, Kiwanis, Junior Women's Clubs and church organizations were contacted and asked if they would be interested in co-sponsoring a parent drug education program in their community. The course, "drugs, Alcohol, and the Adolescent Culture", was designed for parents and other interested adults. The usual course meets weekly for 2½ to 3 hours, covering the following topics:

- WEEK I: marijuana, PCP and solvent drugs;
- WEEK II: alcohol, barbiturates, tranquilizers and tobacco;
- WEEK III: parents are taught the same value-clarification and decision-making models and are asked to participate in the same learning activities that their children do in the classroom with the Oz staff and then discuss them in small groups with the other parents;
- WEEK IV: Parent and Child Communication: The parents see a film by William Glasser called "Ten Steps to Discipline". Then a communication model is presented and the parents role-play types of typical drug problems they may encounter with their children;
- WEEK V: (if included) amphetamines and cocaine are discussed and parents see a second film by Glasser called "Positive Addiction: An Alternative to Drugs".

...continued on page 4...

... continued from page 3 ...

In the past five years, over 1,200 parents in groups of 20 to 40 have participated in these parent drug education courses. Parental support has been the key to opening the doors in those school districts that "did not have a drug problem". After investing the time and energy in an education course, parents have worked very hard to see that drug education services are offered in their children's school.

This past year, Project Oz received a \$46,000 grant from the Bloomington school district to provide comprehensive drug education services, including a year-long drug education course taught by Oz staff to all 6th grade students, two 15-hour teacher training courses, parent drug education courses at each of the 11 schools, and counseling services.

For more information on the effectiveness of the youth or parent education programs or other Oz services, contact Chris Carlton, Project Oz, 404 E. Washington, Bloomington, Ill. 61701, (309) 827-0377; or call PRC.

Project Oz extends helping hand

By Mary Keogh

There is another organization in McLean County reaching out a helping hand to those who want to learn about drugs and drug abuse prevention—Project Oz.

Housed in a two-story white frame house at 404 E. Washington St., the organization is a youth-serving agency funded by the Illinois Dangerous Drug Commission to provide drug education and counseling services to residents of McLean County.

Its services are free of charge, and its staff, much like Paladin, will travel.

In fact, that is one of the compliments the principal of Chenoa High School, Marvin McDonald, pays them ... "They come to you."

A visit to the organization's modest headquarters confirmed a staff in perpetual motion, appointment books in hand, checking schedules for the day.

February stacked up as a month in which they would be able to exercise their educational functions in all areas—with students, with adults and with professionals and paraprofessionals.

On the agenda were a mini-course at St. John's Lutheran Church for junior and high school students, a parent program sponsored by St. Clare-Holy Trinity School Club, a training program for PATH volunteers and another parent program sponsored by the Bloomington Junior High School PTA.

In the schools

A mini-course on "Teen Concerns" also was to begin at Leftoy Junior High School.

Drug education in the schools is a major part of Project Oz's work, and the mini-courses offered are focused on drugs. However, students are also given an opportunity to select for inclusion in the program subjects of particular concern to them ... things such as dating, suicide, frustration and aggression, etc.

(Topic areas are approved by school officials and a list sent to parents, who have to sign a permission slip allowing their child to participate in the class.)

Participants in the school programs elect to take the drug education series

Fifth of series



Instead of their scheduled study halls. In the high schools, classes are limited to 12 and in the junior high schools to 14, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the group techniques used, say staff members.

Confidentiality

Because Project Oz personnel work under the blanket protection of the drug commission's confidentiality law, they must be in the room alone with the students during exchange of actual drug information (without a teacher from the school present). All Project Oz staff members are certified teachers, however.

"This is a safety measure so the students feel free to ask questions," said Connie Laurie, outreach worker, now on maternity leave of absence.

Some county schools have Project Oz built into their curriculum, as do Chenoa and Octavia High Schools and Leftoy Junior High School, according to Chris Carlton, outreach coordinator.

Most of the organization's work is done in outlying schools, simply because Project Oz was originally funded to service rural areas and to date, hasn't been able to get into city schools, said Mrs. Carlton.

Indirectly, however, the organization's knowledge is at work in at least one city school.

In their capacity to teach professionals and paraprofessionals, Project Oz conducted a drug education series for Bloomington Junior High School teachers and personnel.

Carol Barger of 1202 Elmwood, mother of a BJHS student, and member of the school's PTA, sat in on the series as a PTA representative.

She was completely captivated with it and compliments BJHS for having made a real effort to involve representatives from different departments of the school in the concentrated four-day program.

"There were teachers of health there; of home economics, of science; the students' nurse was there," she said.

"Everyone was taught to be aware and to recognize problems and how to tie things in with their own areas."

Mrs. Barger would like to see Project Oz come into the school, and BJHS Principal Robert Knight, agrees.

The size of classes, number of students and lack of study hall periods have posed problems in the past, but he is working on an alternative plan that would put Project Oz there in the fall as part of the junior high's health curriculum.

Respected group

"I have a great deal of respect for the Project Oz group. They have as their daily work people who have drug-related problems. They have to be coming from somewhere (the schools), so the sooner we get the relationship (Project Oz and the school) going, the better," he said.

There is another approach to reaching city students with drug education. That is through the churches.

At St. John's Lutheran Church, 1617 E. Emerson St., parents took the initiative.

"We had heard that Oz was doing marvelous work," said the Rev. Thomas Peterson who coordinated with Oz personnel the series that was attended by about 50 junior and high school student members of the congregation.

"The number of students attracted to the program has grown because the Project Oz personnel are so very inviting

and attractive; they are not threatening at all.

"Kids spread the word among themselves."

Parents have been amazed at the enthusiasm of their children and the children have said consistently that they have learned quite a bit and lost many of the myths they had about drugs, Peterson said.

Teach parents

One end result has been that a group of parents requested a program for themselves, which is scheduled to begin in March.

The BJHS teacher series also resulted in a program request by a group of parents at the junior high, and that resulted in a BJHS PTA-sponsored program.

Word of mouth, as a matter of fact, is responsible for many of the Project Oz parent program bookings, that have included one to a group of senior citizens in Saybrook. Many of them were grandparents and thought they might be able to relate to youth better if they knew more.

Occasionally, adults will request one-night programs, but Project Oz personnel find it difficult to get across all the information they need to even in their four- to seven-week programs.

Generally, that is how long the adult program lasts. Entitled "Drugs, Alcohol and the Adolescent Culture," it runs two to three hours per week.

It deals first with the adolescent culture and peer pressure, then with marijuana and alcohol.

Inhalants, barbiturates, tranquilizers, narcotics, amphetamines, hallucinogens and cocaine are next.

Finally, after the adults are armed with drug information, the series ends with parent and child communication ... how to get it across.

Project Oz is also involved with youth counseling. There is an advocate program and individual short-term and group counseling offered by the agency. As in the case of the educational series, staff members go to those who need help.

The workshops in drug use and values sponsored by the Teenage Liquor Concern Committee and Illinois State University (featured Monday), and Project Oz's drug education series and counsel-

ing programs are but two attempts at drug abuse prevention in the county.

Many organizations are sponsoring parenting workshops, and although they do not all deal with alcohol and drugs, they are all aimed at helping parents successfully communicate with their children.

There are also other agencies in the community that provide help for youth. (See accompanying story.)

053294

2600

PR 014-12

PP005-01

FG 114

December 16, 1981

WS

Dear Councilmember Winter:

Thank you for your letter of November 23 asking Mrs. Reagan to become involved with Independent Living for the Handicapped, Inc., (ILH). I can appreciate your interest in this project--it looks like a marvelous concept.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Reagan is limiting her activities to those events which serve to further her special projects. I am afraid I am going to have to regret your kind invitation for her to serve as the Honorary Chairperson of a benefit luncheon to be held on January 28. *for Mrs Reagan*

I am, however, taking the liberty of forwarding your letter on to Mr. James Rosebush, Special Assistant to the President for Private Sector Initiatives. I'm sure you will be hearing from him or a member of his staff in the near future.

Again, thank you for your interest and taking the time to write. If we may be of any assistance to you in the future, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Ann Wroblewski
Director of Projects
Office of the First Lady

X
Nadine P. Winter
Councilmember
Council of the
District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

8



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

NADINE P. WINTER
Councilmember-Ward 6

November 23, 1981

dic

NOV 24 1981

*Speed
Proj*

Mrs. Anne Wrobleski, Director
Special Projects Division
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mrs. Wrobleski:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of November 19, 1981, in regard to Independent Living for the Handicapped, Inc., (ILH) please allow me to further outline my interest in obtaining the active support and endorsement of the First Lady, Mrs. Nancy Reagan, in this very special and unique program.

Independent Living for the Handicapped is a non-profit organization that serves severely physically handicapped but mentally alert adults, and their families. The ILH was organized in the early 1970's to provide non-institutional independent living situations for the severely disabled while also providing them with cost-efficient services. Independent Living for the Handicapped, Inc., currently operates a group home on Chesapeake Street in Northwest Washington, D. C., that has served as a demonstration model for comparable homes around the country. This very successful group home also serves as the impetus for a larger project being planned for Washington's Capitol Hill area.

Mrs. Anne Wrobleski, Director
November 23, 1981
Page Two

The District Government has donated the abandoned Carbery School building, located five blocks from the Capitol building, to ILH. Independent Living for the Handicapped, Inc., is planning to renovate and convert the building into a 20-unit, barrier-free apartment complex for the severely disabled. This project is currently eighty-percent (80%) funded through pledge donations. Full funding is required by March of 1982.

Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor of the District of Columbia, and I have pursued various members of the private sector in an attempt to gain their voluntary support and assistance in meeting ILH's March 1982 deadline. The challenge is great. We are confident that the fruition of our efforts to inaugurate Washington's second ILH home will serve as an example to the Nation for accomodating disabled adults in independent-living situations.

We wish to invite Mrs. Reagan to visit the Independent Living for the Handicapped model home and to serve as Honorary Chairperson of a benefit luncheon for ILH to be given on January 28, 1981.

Mrs. Reagan's presense on a tour of Washington's ILH group home and her participation as Honorary Chairperson at the ILH benefit luncheon for the City's first barrier-free apartment building will serve to exemplify the President's and the First Lady's commitment to volunteerism and self-reliance.

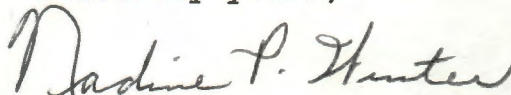
Mrs. Reagan's participation in this very worthy project would also help to further and promote the active support of the business community. The First Lady is a highly valued participant and we are prepared to adjust the abovementioned agenda to accomodate her busy schedule.

Mrs. Anne Wrobleski, Director
November 23, 1981
Page Three

I would like to have an appointment with you to personally present the merits of the Independent Living for the Handicapped, Inc., project and to arrange a tentative schedule for First Lady Nancy Reagan's participation.

I have enclosed some brief materials that will further highlight the Independent Living for the Handicapped, Inc., program.

Sincerely yours,



Nadine P. Winter
Councilmember - Ward Six

NPW/arr

**WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR
INDEPENDENT LIVING
FOR THE HANDICAPPED
HAS THE OPPORTUNITY
TO:**

- renovate the abandoned Carbery school into the Carbery Apartments
- create the first independent living apartment building in the District of Columbia
- give meaning to the International Year of Disabled Persons by establishing a national model of independent living.

**WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT
TO REACH THIS GOAL
IN 1981**

**INDEPENDENT LIVING
FOR THE HANDICAPPED, INC.**

Eric Mohn, *President*
William N. Price, *Vice President*
Beverly Price, *Treasurer*
Ann Bryan, *Corresponding Secretary*
Iola Holler, *Recording Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Libbey Campbell	Jim Mueller
John Collins, III	Louis Ridgon, Esq.
Cathryn Dighton	Mark Sakaley
Elizabeth Polk Guest	Brian Soper
Dr. Aaron Jackson	David Whelan
Nancy Mauzy	Eileen Winters

**CARBERY BUILDING
ADVISORY BOARD**

- Kay Arenson, former Director of Legislation, Regulations & Congressional Relations for the Dept. of Education, R.S.A.
- Ann Bryan, Past President, ILH
- Libbey Campbell, Chesapeake Street board liason
- Daniel R. Cole, Esq., Krooth & Altman
- Wolf von Eckardt, syndicated columnist on Urban Design, The Washington Post
- Dave E. Flynn, President, Dave E. Flynn & Sons, General Contractor
- Adam E. Maier, Executive Director, ILH
- Jean Mettam, Assistant Professor, School of Human Ecology & Graduate Faculty, Howard University
- Eric Mohn, President, ILH
- Beverly Price, Founder, ILH
- William N. Price, Registered Professional Engineer, Capt. U.S.N. (Ret.)
- John P.S. Salmen, National Center for Barrier Free Environment, Architect and Design Resources Coordinator

Adam E. Maier, Executive Director, ILH
800 Third St., NE, Washington, DC 20002
(202) 547-4644

ILH is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization registered in the District of Columbia.



INDEPENDENT LIVING
FOR THE HANDICAPPED

**HELP MAKE
WASHINGTON
A
NATIONAL
MODEL OF
INDEPENDENT
LIVING**

JOIN THESE ILH EFFORTS

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT

We must enlarge our professional staff to:

- manage our operations
- oversee the renovation of our apartment building
- expand our attendant care training program.

GROUP HOME IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PARK

ILH purchased this house in 1977. It has been made completely accessible with a Community Development Block Grant for five handicapped people. They are learning to live as independently as their capabilities permit. They are assisted in this process by a live-in coordinator and by personal care attendants as required.

This working model of an independent living residence provides a site for a practical program of attendant and volunteer training, a means of developing the capabilities of physically handicapped people to live independently, and is a model for similar small residential homes for groups of handicapped, mentally competent people throughout the country.

BARRIER-FREE APARTMENTS TO BE ON CAPITOL HILL

The unused Carbery School on 5th St., N.E. was given to ILH by the District of Columbia. The Environmental Design Group, Inc., with the help of the Advisory Board, has prepared building renovation plans creating 18 barrier-free apartment units where disabled persons can learn to live independently. \$800,000 has been made available for this project, and ILH is now raising the additional funds needed to produce a truly outstanding demonstration model of national significance.

ILH IS

an organization of severely, physically disabled, mentally alert adults, their families, friends, and advocates. ILH was founded in 1974 to establish barrier free residences in the Washington metropolitan area.

ILH BELIEVES

that when family home care is no longer optimal for a disabled person, going to live in an institution is not necessarily the only or the appropriate alternative. Many disabled people are capable of being trained and employed, and can contribute to the life of the community in which they live. Institutionalization usually deprives a person of those opportunities.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Renovated Chesapeake to house more residents
- Supported the Architectural Barriers Bill that became law last year.
- 5 members of ILH appointed by the Mayor to serve on D.C. Boards and Commissions
- Obtained the Carbery School to renovate into an apartment building
- \$600,000 committed by HUD for bricks and mortar conversion of Carbery
- \$200,000 committed by the D.C. government for Carbery construction
- Sought and received foundation monies for Chesapeake
- Conducted Auctions, Rummage Sales, and Green Teas
- Our founder was named a Washingtonian of the Year
- ILH is a community partner in the International Year of Disabled Persons

OUR ANNUAL CHRISTMAS TEA
DANCE
IS SPONSORED BY
ELIZABETH TAYLOR WARNER

WE NEED YOUR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CARRY OUT THESE ILH PROGRAMS

- Your \$20.00 will supply training materials for one attendant
- Your \$50.00 will provide 10 hours of clerical support or two weeks of transportation for five residents
- Your \$100.00 will provide supportive care for one week at Chesapeake.
- Your \$140.00 will pay one month's rent for our necessary office space.

SEND YOUR CHECK TODAY TO:

ILH, INC.
800 THIRD STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002
(202) 547-4644

OF COURSE YOUR CONTRIBUTION IS TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

**CARBERY BUILDING
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Environment, Architect and Design Resources
Coordinator

**INDEPENDENT
LIVING FOR THE
HANDICAPPED, INC.**

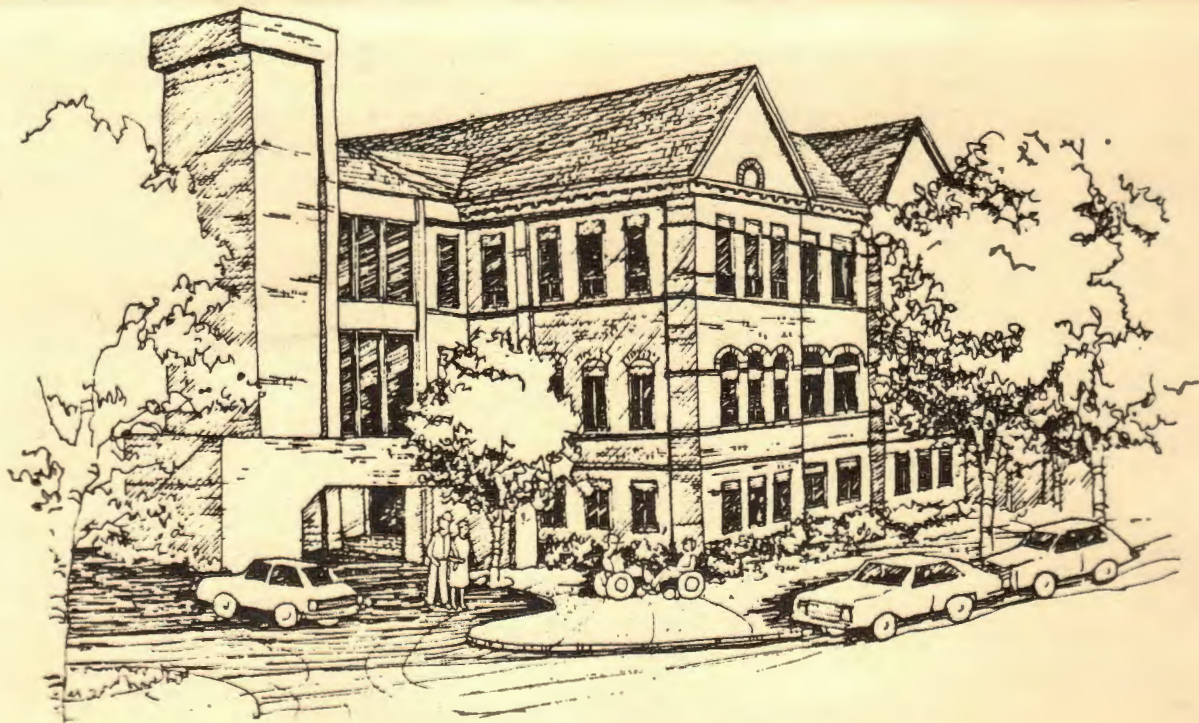
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Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 547- 4644 or 45



**Carbery... Washington's
Model for
Independent Living**



Narrow doorways bar entry. Stairs block the way and might as well be Everest. A phone call can't be made, because the instrument is out of reach. Human assistance, needed for only moments each day, is not there at the critical time. A door knob that can't be turned effectively becomes a lock.

The accumulation of simple obstacles finally stops the physically handicapped, mentally alert from participating in their community, from experiencing independence. It doesn't have to be this way. The obstacles can be removed.

Independent Living for the Handicapped, Inc., (ILH), is planning the renovation of the unused Carbery School building on 5th Street, N.E., Capitol Hill, into a 20 unit, barrier-free apartment building. The structure was donated by the District of Columbia, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development has given ILH a Section 202 loan of one million dollars provided ILH raises an additional \$ 300,000.

If these funds are raised, the Carbery Apartments will become a demonstration model of national importance. Its Capitol Hill location will increase job opportunities for residents, and ILH is planning to develop job possibilities within the building, i.e. word and data processing. People who formerly received financial aid will have the opportunity to support themselves and direct their own lives.

You could contribute to make the Carbery Apartments a reality. You could help to remove the physical barriers confronting twenty severely handicapped, mentally alert adults and help them attain their dream of independence. Sizeable contributions will be memorialized by permanent plaques in the building. The following schedule has been set:

- \$ 50,000 – An Elevator
- 25,000 – An Apartment
- 10,000 – Sponsor
- 5,000 – Benefactor
- 1,000 – Donor

Sponsors, Benefactors and Donors will be listed on a Master Plaque in the lobby of Carbery Apartments. Memorialization of other amounts may be negotiated. Further information about contributions can be obtained from Independent Living for the Handicapped, Inc., 800 Third Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002; telephone (202) 547-4644 or 45. ILH is a non-profit, 501 (c) (3) organization registered in the District of Columbia. Donations are tax deductible.