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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: WHORM Subject File

Archivist: kdb

File Folder: PU Publications [113220-115999]

Date: 1/2/97

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<p><u>ltr. case</u> (113819PD)</p> <p>1. memo</p>	<p>from Roger B. Porter to Michael M. Uhlmann: re Expropriations</p>	<p>12/3/82</p>	<p><del>P5</del> mon 11/2/01</p>

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(5) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

JSR-1  
CC: DOJ

113577

ID # \_\_\_\_\_

PII

### WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 02/12/08

Name of Correspondent: Jeffrey S. Taylor

MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Urges the President to vigorously enforce Federal Anti Obscenity Laws.

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>JA Bask</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>02/12/09</u>	<u>JSR</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>03/01/05</u>
<u>99 DOJ</u>	Referral Note:	<u>A</u>	<u>83,01,10</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>03/01/13</u>
<u>JA BASK</u>	Referral Note:	<u>A</u>	<u>83,01,17</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>03,01,20</u>
<u>Central Files</u>	Referral Note:	<u>A</u>	<u>1 1</u>	<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: \_\_\_\_\_

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: 2500 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: PU \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Subject Codes: PR 111 \_\_\_\_\_ JW 003 \_\_\_\_\_  
LE \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
LG CHATH \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

### 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

**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

JAN 13 1983

The Honorable Jeffrey S. Taylor  
Mayor of Chatham  
24 Southern Boulevard  
Chatham, New Jersey 07928

Dear Mayor Taylor:

Your letter to President Reagan concerning enforcement efforts in the obscenity area has been referred to me.

Prosecutive priority in this area is given to cases involving large-scale distributors who realize substantial income from multi-state operations, cases in which there is evidence of involvement by known organized crime figures, and cases based upon the distribution of obscene material involving the use of children and based upon the production of films or photographs depicting children engaging in sexually explicit conduct.

The concentration of our prosecutive efforts in these areas is necessitated by United States Attorney resource limitations. Since United States Attorneys are responsible for litigation under literally thousands of criminal and civil statutes, you must understand that these resource limitations are very real. Furthermore, the concept that prosecutive priorities must be assigned to certain categories of cases within a particular statutory area is not unique to obscenity prosecutions. Indeed, it is necessary for United States Attorneys to establish prosecutive priorities within most, if not all, areas within their supervisory responsibility. Under the circumstances we believe that our selection of prosecutive priorities here is clearly justified and that prosecution of more local offenders should be left to local law enforcement efforts. Further, in this area, as in most areas, United States Attorneys have a considerable amount of discretion in declining to initiate prosecutions. Although our guidelines call for prosecution in the three areas mentioned above, it is not always possible for every United States Attorney to devote resources to every violation arising even in these areas. We have made it clear to United States Attorneys that prosecution is authorized and, indeed, urged in appropriate cases in all three of our priority areas. Given the limitations imposed upon the prosecutive resources of the United States Attorneys, we believe our efforts in this area have been successful.

Records  
Frederick  
Jensen  
✓ Executive Secretariat 4414 Main  
Sally Kelley (WH)

Nevertheless, within the past couple of months the Department has given serious consideration to various ways in which our obscenity enforcement program could be strengthened and has determined that the following initiatives should be taken at this time:

First, the Department will increase its efforts to develop prosecutions against the major distributors of obscene material.

Second, we have taken steps to make certain that United States Attorneys are aware of our prosecutive priorities in the obscenity area, i.e., cases involving large-scale distributors, organized crime figures and child pornographers, and to urge United States Attorneys to devote appropriate resources to the prosecution of these cases.

Finally, we believe that the child pornography statutes (18 U.S.C. §§ 2251-2253) can be strengthened by deleting the requirement that production or distribution of this material be for commercial purposes and the requirement that the material distributed be limited to that which is legally obscene, and we expect to support appropriate statutory amendments. In addition, we are giving serious consideration to the desirability of amending 18 U.S.C. § 2516 to provide for electronic surveillance in child pornography cases.

Let me assure you that the Department of Justice is sensitive to the concern raised by you. We believe that these new initiatives are responsive to those concerns. Thank you for writing. Your self-addressed stamped envelope is being returned to you.

Sincerely,

D. Lowell Jensen  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

BY:

James Knapp  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

JANUARY 10, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACTION REQUESTED:  
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 113577

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 6, 1982

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE JEFFREY S. TAYLOR  
MAYOR OF CHATHAM  
24 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD  
CHATHAM NJ 07928

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO VIGOROUSLY ENFORCE  
FEDERAL ANTI - OBSCENITY LAWS

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 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

RECEIVED  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
JAN 11 11 11 AM '83  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT,  
OFFICE OF  
DEPUTY ATTORNEY  
GENERAL

RECEIVED  
JAN 12 1983  
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SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

January 5, 1983

Dear Mayor Taylor:

On behalf of the President, I would like to acknowledge your recent correspondence.

I have forwarded your letter to the appropriate officials at the Department of Justice for their consideration and direct reply. You should be hearing from them shortly.

I appreciate your bringing this matter to the attention of the Administration.

Sincerely,

J. Steven Rhodes  
Special Assistant to  
the President for  
Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Jeffrey S. Taylor  
Mayor of Township of Chatham  
Chatham, NJ 07928

JSR/lrc  
JSR-1

DOJ





# TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM

Township Hall  
24 Southern Boulevard  
Chatham, New Jersey 07928  
635-4600

Please reply to:  
**Office of the Mayor**

December 6, 1982

113577

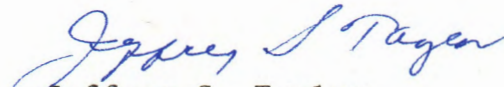
President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

I wish to endorse and applaud the efforts of the Borough of Middlesex, New Jersey, in its efforts to request that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the legal system in this country be applied to enforce the Federal Anti-Obscenity Laws.

The Chatham Township Committee requests that you publicly indicate that matters relating to the mailing, importing, broadcasting and interstate transportation of obscenity is a subject of utmost importance, and that laws supporting this stand be vigorously enforced.

Sincerely,

  
Jeffrey S. Taylor  
Mayor

JST:MB

CC: Ronald S. Dobies, Mayor  
Borough of Middlesex

REC-111

JAN 11 1983

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1982

OFFICE OF  
POLICY DEVELOPMENT

1982 DEC -6 A 11:59

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JL002

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL M. UHLMANN

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Expropriations

The attached article entitled "Expropriations" makes several claims about a dramatic increase in practices that most would find disturbing — employee theft, trading on insider information, increased litigiousness. Other things like shifting manufacturing operations in search of lower wage rates abroad and executive compensation are obviously in a different category, although they are all lumped together in this rather uneven article.

The article raises two questions for me. First, are its claims accurate. As is often typical in such polemical pieces there are no sources cited for many of the claims and I have no confidence that the author is portraying a fully accurate picture. Second, if these trends are accurate we should consider whether there are additional measures we can take to deal with employee theft, insider trading, etc.

I would appreciate if you and your staff would evaluate these claims and provide me with an assessment of whether there is potential for any fresh initiatives here.

Thank you very much.

*Robert B. Reich*

cc: Edwin L. Harper

Attachment

# Expropriations

By Robert B. Reich *NYT 1/27/82*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — America's long-run economic decline cannot be reversed by manipulating the money supply, taxes and Government expenditures, because the underlying problem has become more social than economic.

When productivity began slowing a decade ago, many Americans discovered that the simplest way to preserve their living standard was to expropriate a portion of someone else's wealth. But this "beggar thy neighbor" tactic is destroying our capacity to work together productively and thereby intensifying the decline.

To maintain profits, some corporate executives expropriate employees' wealth by closing plants and shifting manufacturing operations to gain lower wage rates. In 1970, 10 percent of American-owned manufacturing took place abroad; now the figure is 25 percent. Some managers are fighting unions more directly: The number of employee complaints of unfair labor practices alleging outright firings or other pressures to discourage unionization skyrocketed from 18,651 in 1970 to 41,259 in 1980 (the last year for which data are available).

Employees expropriate employers' and shareholders' wealth by stealing from their companies. Employee theft jumped from \$16 billion in 1970 to \$78 billion in 1981. Losses from bank embezzlement are estimated to be at least five times greater than losses from bank robberies; computer fraud alone resulted in losses of \$100 million in 1981. Employee expropriation also takes the form of unscheduled absences, which rose from 5 percent of the work week in 1970 to more than 8 percent in 1980.

Investors expropriate other investors' wealth by trading on insider information. Since 1978, the Securities and Exchange Commission has filed more charges against insider trading than in its previous 44-year history.

Corporate executives and investors expropriate the wealth of other executives and investors through unfriendly takeovers. Before 1970, attempted takeovers were rare. Since then, we have been treated to a series of brutal contests involving billions of dollars. A recent survey in *The Financier*, a magazine, showed that almost half the chief executives in our largest companies fear that their firms are vulnerable to takeover. So they spend time devising defensive and offensive moves, including paying "ransom" to would-be acquirers in order to buy back threatening blocks of stock.

Corporate executives expropriate investors' and employees' wealth by taking huge salaries and benefits. Between 1971 and 1981, total compensa-

tion of senior executives in Standard & Poor's 400 rose by 10 percent in real dollars. But total shareholder gains (measured in stock-price appreciation plus dividends) declined by 2 percent in real dollars. In 1981 (hardly a banner year for investors), executive salaries scored their largest increase in 17 years: 15.9 percent. In addition, top executives award themselves "golden parachutes," guaranteeing high salaries for years if their companies are taken over.

Executives and employees together expropriate consumers' wealth by pressing for Government protection against foreign imports. Since 1970, quotas and "voluntary" marketing agreements have burgeoned. The Administration has negotiated quotas on imported steel from Western Europe, cars from Japan, sugar from the Caribbean, at a total cost to consumers of some \$6 billion a year. More than 34 percent of the market for our manufacturers is sheltered. Motorcycle makers, mushroom growers, specialty-steel fabricators, electric-type-writer producers, clothespin makers and others are lining up for protection.

Everyone tries to expropriate everyone else's wealth by lawsuits. Investors sue executives, companies sue employees, companies sue companies. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of legal actions by private parties for breach of contract, anti-trust and wasting of corporate assets increased by 30 percent. Before 1970, one of every 600 Americans was a lawyer; today, it's one of every 400.

None of these ploys creates new wealth. Each merely shifts assets from one set of pockets to another. Together, they foster a cynical indifference to any goal beyond personal gain.

Sustained economic growth can be achieved only through cooperation. Our future welfare depends on complex, interdependent organizations in which responsibility is widely shared and all parties trust that benefits and sacrifices are borne equitably.

Unless we reaffirm a collective commitment to prosperity and resurrect the values of equity, loyalty and mutual responsibility on which such a commitment must be based; unless we abandon the myth that cowboy capitalism is the way to govern our economic life together; unless we begin to understand the relationship of economics to our common destiny, we will lose more than economic pre-eminence: We will lose the prospect of a better life together.

*Robert B. Reich, who teaches business and public policy at Harvard University, is author of the forthcoming book "The Next American Frontier."*

BROUGHT FORWARD

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Previously filed

Date

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

131827

GIOO1

New File Symbol

Date

Final Action \_\_\_\_\_

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BE 004  
PR 003

December 9, 1982

114

Dear Mr. Rusovich:

It was very heartening to receive your letter--  
accompanied as it was by the masterful article  
you wrote for the Times Picayune/States Item.  
You made your points lucidly and cogently. No  
wonder the newspaper featured it so prominently.

I especially appreciate your making the point  
that our present unemployment is the result of  
the failed policies of the past. Yet many of  
our critics want us to return to those same  
policies. If we do that, we will only risk  
more serious problems in the future.

I hope I can count on your continuing support  
as we address the many problems our country  
faces in the months ahead.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN <sup>A</sup>

X

Mr. Gregory R. Rusovich  
Assistant to the President  
Transoceanic Shipping Company, Inc.  
1505 International Trade Mart  
No. 2 Canal Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

RR:PN:AVH:jfc--

DRAFT/Date November 12 1982

RR / PN / \_\_\_\_\_ / RR OK pm  
(Drafter) (Rev. I) (Rev. II)

AVH / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosures:

Other:

Dear Mr. Rusovich:

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

It was very heartening to ~~xxxx~~ receive your letter--accompanied as it was by the masterful article you wrote for the Times Picayune/States Item. You made your points lucidly and cogently. No wonder the newspaper featured it so prominently.

*nd* Of course the "unemployment issue" was blown out of all proportion and demagogued to death during the campaign. But it's reassuring to know there are Americans like you who are not fooled, who still can see the big picture.

I hope I can count on your continuing support as we address the many problems our ~~country~~ <sup>Country</sup> faces in the months ahead.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely, RR

I especially appreciate your making the point that our present unemployment is the result of the failed policies of the past. Yet many of our critics want us to return to those same policies. If we do that, we will only risk more serious problems in the future.

# TRANSOCEANIC SHIPPING COMPANY, INC.

INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDERS; AIR/OCEAN — EXPORT FREIGHT CONTRACTORS — VESSEL CHARTERERS & OPERATORS

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1505 INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART  
No. 2 CANAL STREET  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130  
U.S.A.

REF. NO.

November 1, 1982

The Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
16 Pennsylvania Ave.  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Please find enclosed an article which I recently submitted to the Times Picayune/States Item which may be of interest to you.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gregory R. Rusovich".

Gregory R. Rusovich  
Assistant to the President

GRR:jms  
Encl.

# The Times-Picayune

## The States-Item

Issued Daily by The Times-Picayune Publishing Co

# YOUR OPINIONS

## LETTERS

### Reagan and the economy

New Orleans  
Now that the liberals have turned the unemployment statistics into a political football, it is about time to seriously analyze President Reagan's record on the economy.

First, the facts and figures speak for themselves. Inflation, which was running rampant at approximately 13.5 percent before Mr. Reagan took office, has been reduced to the 5 percent range. The increase in real purchasing power and real income that has resulted from this dramatic decrease in the inflation rate is naturally ignored by the media.

Second, interest rates have been cut by approximately one-third since the president took office. While the rates were at one time 21 percent, they are now 13 percent and expected to fall even more.

This brings us to unemployment. I am shocked by the inept, cynically contrived comparison that manipulative individuals incessantly make between current unemployment figures and those unemployment figures of the 1930s. Guess what? There were no official jobless data kept during the 1930s, according to a story carried by your newspaper Oct. 9. The article asserts, "To begin with, there were no official data during the 1930s. They were reconstructed during 1946 and 1947

from various sources by a Bureau of Labor Statistics worker, Stanley Lebergott, now a professor at Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn."

To compare today's unemployment figures with those same figures of the 1930s is illogical and irrational. A logical comparison must be based upon situations with similar circumstances and premises. However, the 1980s simply have a completely different labor composition, including millions more people entering the labor force. Therefore, the work force is enlarged and so is the jobless rate. Simple enough, Tip?

Of course Teddy Kennedy, Walter Mondale and Tip O'Neill are using the figures as deviously as possible. I have yet to see a credible economic program promulgated by any of the above spendocrats. However, the public is well aware of the three standard Democratic responses to an economic dilemma: tax more, spend more, inflate more.

The programs and principles which President Reagan has boldly put forth since his election in 1980 are the initial steps toward overall economic recovery and restoration of America's free enterprise system. The current economic dilemma is due to several factors, including the oil glut, financial instability in Third World countries

(particularly Mexico), worldwide economic recession and 20 years of liberal spending and taxing policies that instead of bringing us Camelot have brought us a serious economic recession.

Continuing support for the president and his policies will result in a long-term decrease in inflation and interest rates. In addition, under Mr. Reagan's leadership, wasteful and inordinate government spending on absurd programs will halt. Onerous regulations placed by the omnipotent government on small businesses will continue to be judiciously reduced. Unemployment, traditionally the last economic index to change, will follow suit and improve in 1983. Add to all of this the benefit of the upcoming third phase of the Reagan tax cut in July 1983, and what do we have? Reaganomics at its best. Keep on truckin', Ron!

Gregory R. Rusovich



November 30, 1982

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PU

Dear Mr. Beck:

I was deeply touched by your letter and the profound thoughts you expressed so beautifully in your essay in the Maine Sunday Telegram.

Like you, I have known what it is like to have a close brush with death. It gives one a much deeper sense of the true value of life, and what is really important.

Thanks for sharing with me your "panoramic view of life," it is an inspiring restatement of the fundamental values we cherish. Hearing from Americans like you is one of the great privileges of my office. It fills me with renewed dedication to protect and serve the people of this great country.

Nancy joins me in wishing you all the joys and blessings of the coming season.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN A

X  
Mr. Raymond M. Beck  
1058 Essex Street  
Bangor, Maine 04401

RR:PN:AVH:jfc--

821213

SEM-  
President's Gampke

RAYMOND M. BECK  
1058 ESSEX STREET  
BANGOR, MAINE 04401

9-24-82

Dear President Reagan:

A4  
I am writing to you in longhand because I feel that such a letter is more personal in nature, and I hope that on that basis perhaps my letter will be one of the few chosen for your personal attention.

I am an attorney who can no longer practice due to complications due to kidney disease. I received a kidney transplant on St. Patrick's Day, 1977. An article which I wrote on my new views on life since my transplant appeared in our Maine Sunday Telegram. I am enclosing a copy of that article and, if this letter should, as I hope, reach you, I think you will have an idea as to what I've been through in my life. It disturbs that when I can have such an outlook on life some of those in our society choose to degrade and find fault in this, the best country in the world.

If it hadn't been for the help that our government readily, and without any thought of one's color or religion or national:

origin, gives to those in need I would not be alive today. In what other single country can someone merely fortunate to live there make? I suspect not one.

I have collected autographs since I was 12 years old, and it would mean the world to me to be able to add yours to my collection. Among my collection are the authentic autographs of some fifteen of our Presidents.

I would be honored if you could find a few moments to write me a personal note and/or to autograph one of your famous doodles for me, and inscribe it.

I know that probably only one in ten-thousand letters warrants your attention, I only ask that mine may be one of those.

Thank you for your kindness and for your consideration of my small request.

Sincerely,  
Raymond M. Dick

Enc.

## VIEWPOINTS

# Shadow of death colors vision

By RAYMOND BECK

I ONCE FRETTED over common things: things vitally important to a majority of my generation, graduating from college in the late '60s and early '70s. Sure, there were vocal splinter groups professing otherwise, but most of us still were seeking time-honored goals of the American Dream that we, too, had grown up to believe in.

Money. How much would I be making at 25, at 30? Like Russia in its own grand scheme, I'd already dissected my life into neat five-year plans. The 40 years between acquiring my college diploma and when I'd be old enough for retirement were even then set into eight equal pieces.

Possessions. Material things. How many could I acquire, accumulate? I knew when I should expect an eight-room house, a Porsche.

I had no doubts. I was convinced of what and how things would make me happy, and precisely when they would accomplish it.

A conformist, then, in my ideas of what was and was not important, my tunnel vision gave me my own narrow view of the world. Straight down my perceived path lay the success that simply had to be there. Law school would be the mode of transportation to some golden pinpoint on the horizon — a future time and place when I'd have it "made in the shade," as my friends and I always told each other.

I made it through law school, and passed the Maine bar exam in the summer of 1973. Another goal met, another hurdle cleared. Things were moving along, right on schedule. The light up ahead was brightening.

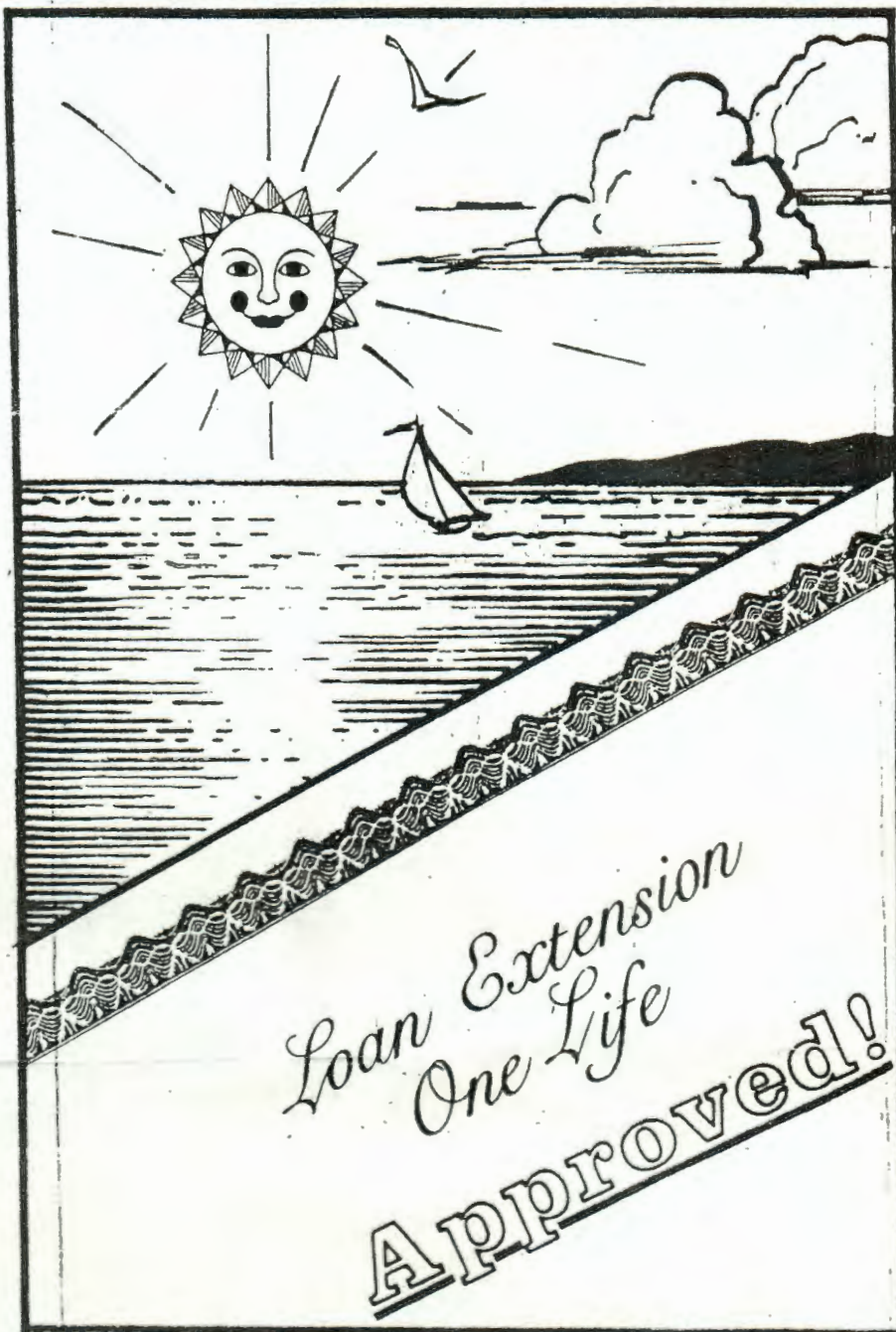
Then, suddenly, everything came to a halt. An immovable obstacle blocked my way. I was sick — critically, dominantly ill. A ridiculous, but ironically apt, metaphor of life comes to mind now. I was side-lined from the game — relegated to second-string, to warm the bench indefinitely.

Severe kidney disease would require me to undergo dialysis treatments — three times a week, six hours each session. At 26, death became, for me, more than some abstract concept. More than the stuff of which bad poems were written or melodramatic movies were made. It became a daily possibility; my very real companion.

Lucre and tangible objects, so recently topping my list of priorities, all at once fell from their sacred position. Such things became nothing but trouble, clutter in a life that I was so desperately struggling to hold on to in its most basic sense. I wanted no part of them, I had too much else to be concerned with. An equation, drastically simple in its prospects, dominated my time, my conscious and unconscious thoughts. Life or death were the only two factors in that problem — the only factors in my new world.

The final score of "the game" was yet to be decided. I knew I was the underdog — no "thinking money" rode with me — but I refused to believe that things were ever futile, the cause completely lost.

There's no way one can fully comprehend the worth, the true significance, of something as simple as a glass of iced tea or a spaghetti dinner until the indulgence



in those pleasures is severely restricted, or taken away completely. I could drink just 12 ounces of liquid — of any kind — a day, and eat only a small number of the things I'd always loved. Compared to an expensive sports car or a hefty bank account, a burning desire for small things can soon pale the appeal of such luxuries.

Until one's life is threatened, as mine then was, I doubt that any of us reflects more than momentarily on its importance. I think we see mortality, in a type of defensive self-preservation, as some affliction that only others — never ourselves — are subjected to. Do we even ever realize, unless we're forced to do so, that we are far less than indestructible?

In the 27 months I survived only by artificial means, my very existence was a tenuous thing. But that period afforded me time to think about all that life had unwittingly meant to me while I had been occupied with merely planning it.

I'd taken for granted the ability to make decisions for myself, having the energy to carry out those decisions, and the belief that my life stretched out before me like some endless road. Suddenly, kidney disease made my choices for me. It took all my strength and replaced it with the constant realization that my life was fragile, something that could be taken from me at any time.

I was fortunate. Far more so than many others I knew. On St. Patrick's Day, 1977, in a five-hour operation, I received a kidney transplant from a dead donor at Maine Medical Center.

That blessing severed my restrictive ties to the hospital. But my time now is, in a very real sense, "borrowed." I never would have had this time had it not been for the decision of my donor's family to

give me my new chance at life. It makes me acutely aware of how precious every day of this life truly is. It's instilled in me a will to not squander the rare gift with which I feel entrusted.

But my transplant gave me something else too, something that changed me, and for which I will always be thankful. I now have peripheral vision, I'm able to see clearly those things around me — surrounding us all, if we'd only take the time to glance from our straight-ahead paths. There are things as beautiful and important as a sunset or the snow; as valuable as a friend's smile, when it's needed, or a quiet moment.

I wish everyone could behold this panoramic view of life. I wish it could happen without first being assaulted with illness or despair; without a shock to make us see what was there all the time.

I hope that's not expecting too much in a world that's far from perfect. For if we can learn to perceive our individual worlds with a degree of contentment, perhaps our collective world can approach a form of perfection.

After all, what's important to you? Half-decade plans and cars: chopping your life into pieces and longing for just "things"? Or something else?

For me, having tried on both frames of mind, the time for that type of debate has long passed. Besides, I don't think the first was ever really very becoming to me. It never did quite fit — vaguely felt wrong. Maybe if you can keep your goals from becoming your life, then you can wear them properly.

Raymond Beck is a freelance writer who lives in Bangor.

JSR1  
R&D/J

ID # 115311

PLL

### WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82/12/16

Name of Correspondent: Alfred J. Murphy, Jr.

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Urges the President to support a renewed Federal effort against obscenity.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION			
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IA Bask	ORIGINATOR	<u>82/12/16</u>	JSR	A	<u>83/01/09</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 99 DOJ	Referral Note: A	<u>83/01/10</u>		A	<u>83/01/13</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IA Bask	Referral Note: A	<u>83/01/17</u>		C	<u>83/01/20</u>
<del>Central Files</del>	Referral Note: A	<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>

**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).  
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: 2500 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: PU \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Subject Codes: PR 111 \_\_\_\_\_  
LG HILLS \_\_\_\_\_  
JV 003 \_\_\_\_\_

## 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

**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

JABASK

JAN 13 1983

The Honorable Alfred J. Murphy, Jr.  
Mayor of Hillsdale  
Municipal Building  
380 Hillsdale Avenue  
Hillsdale, New Jersey 07642

Dear Mayor Murphy:

Your letter to President Reagan concerning enforcement efforts in the obscenity area has been referred to me.

Prosecutive priority in this area is given to cases involving large-scale distributors who realize substantial income from multi-state operations, cases in which there is evidence of involvement by known organized crime figures, and cases based upon the distribution of obscene material involving the use of children and based upon the production of films or photographs depicting children engaging in sexually explicit conduct.

The concentration of our prosecutive efforts in these areas is necessitated by United States Attorney resource limitations. Since United States Attorneys are responsible for litigation under literally thousands of criminal and civil statutes, you must understand that these resource limitations are very real. Furthermore, the concept that prosecutive priorities must be assigned to certain categories of cases within a particular statutory area is not unique to obscenity prosecutions. Indeed, it is necessary for United States Attorneys to establish prosecutive priorities within most, if not all, areas within their supervisory responsibility. Under the circumstances we believe that our selection of prosecutive priorities here is clearly justified and that prosecution of more local offenders should be left to local law enforcement efforts. Further, in this area, as in most areas, United States Attorneys have a considerable amount of discretion in declining to initiate prosecutions. Although our guidelines call for prosecution in the three areas mentioned above, it is not always possible for every United States Attorney to devote resources to every violation arising even in these areas. We have made it clear to United States Attorneys that prosecution is authorized and, indeed, urged in appropriate cases in all three of our priority areas. Given the limitations imposed upon the prosecutive resources of the United States Attorneys, we believe our efforts in this area have been successful.

Records  
Frederick  
Jensen  
Executive Secretariat 4414 Main  
✓ Sally Kelley

Nevertheless, within the past couple of months the Department has given serious consideration to various ways in which our obscenity enforcement program could be strengthened and has determined that the following initiatives should be taken at this time:

First, the Department will increase its efforts to develop prosecutions against the major distributors of obscene material.

Second, we have taken steps to make certain that United States Attorneys are aware of our prosecutive priorities in the obscenity area, i.e., cases involving large-scale distributors, organized crime figures and child pornographers, and to urge United States Attorneys to devote appropriate resources to the prosecution of these cases.

Finally, we believe that the child pornography statutes (18 U.S.C. §§ 2251-2253) can be strengthened by deleting the requirement that production or distribution of this material be for commercial purposes and the requirement that the material distributed be limited to that which is legally obscene, and we expect to support appropriate statutory amendments. In addition, we are giving serious consideration to the desirability of amending 18 U.S.C. § 2516 to provide for electronic surveillance in child pornography cases.

Let me assure you that the Department of Justice is sensitive to the concern raised by you. We believe that these new initiatives are responsive to those concerns. Thank you for writing. Your self-addressed stamped envelope is being returned to you.

Sincerely,

D. Lowell Jensen  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

BY:

James Knapp  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General



114

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

JANUARY 10, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ACTION REQUESTED:  
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 115311

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 13, 1982

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE ALFRED J. MURPHY JR.  
MAYOR OF HILLSDALE  
MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
380 HILLSDALE AVENUE  
HILLSDALE NJ 07642

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO SUPPORT A RENEWED  
FEDERAL EFFORT AGAINST OBSCENITY

RECEIVED  
DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
JAN 11 11 22 AM '83  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT,  
OFFICE OF  
DEPUTY ATTORNEY  
GENERAL

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 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

RECEIVED  
JAN 12 1983  
CDCU

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

January 5, 1983

Dear Mayor Murphy:

On behalf of the President, I would like to acknowledge your recent correspondence.

I have forwarded your letter to the appropriate officials at the Department of Justice for their consideration and direct reply. You should be hearing from them shortly.

I appreciate your bringing this matter to the attention of the Administration.

Sincerely,

J. Steven Rhodes  
Special Assistant to  
the President for  
Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Alfred J. Murphy, Jr.  
Mayor of Borough of Hillsdale  
Hillsdale, NJ 07642

JSR/lrc  
JSR-1

DOJ

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E.B.

Mayor  
ALFRED J. MURPHY, JR.

Council Members  
CHARLES H. McAULIFFE, PRES.  
LOIS SCHULTZ  
GEORGE ST. JOHN  
CYNTHIA KURENS  
VINCENT J. VESPE  
EDWARD F. STUCKEY



# BOROUGH OF HILLSDALE

MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
380 HILLSDALE AVENUE  
HILLSDALE, NEW JERSEY 07642

13 December 1982

666-4800

Borough Clerk  
ELIZABETH F. ROTAR, CMC

Tax Collector  
LORRAINE M. SHOOP

Treasurer  
~~FRANK J. BOCKIX~~

Tax Assessor  
~~EVELYN J. SOMMERS~~  
George McFadden

115311

The President of the United States  
Washington D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am lending my support to those who are requesting your help in obtaining a renewed enforcement by the Federal Government, including the Attorney General, of the existing anti-obscenity laws.

I resent the proliferation of obscenity, as I am sure you do, since it directly affects the quality of life, the moral fabric of our States and the right of government to maintain a decent society.

Our country will only fall from a decaying within, and clearly obscenity, if allowed to proliferate, will contribute to that decay.

As a Mayor, a father, and a member of our great society, I encourage your support of a renewed Federal effort against obscenity.

Thank you, and a very Happy and Holy Christmas to you and your family.

Sincerely,

Alfred J. Murphy, Jr.  
Mayor

AJM:ph

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JAN 11 1983

CRIMINAL

~~Craig~~  
who wrote this?  
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the 1980 election raised to a new level the "fear factor" governing congressional behavior. Traditionally, PACs had played it safe, and had given the great proportion of their money to incumbents, whether the incumbents were in any electoral danger or not—especially if they were not. And since Democrats were in the majority in Congress, a substantial amount of PAC money went to Democrats. But in 1980 a combination of persuasion by Republican Party leaders and seizing of opportunity by the managers of PACs led to an unprecedented amount of PAC money going to candidates who were challenging incumbents. The exercise was successful on two levels: it helped defeat some incumbents, and it scared the daylights out of incumbents who survived. What the survivors saw was that business PACs, whose numbers were growing, were more willing to back a challenger, particularly in a close race. Now it was a question not just of how much money one could raise but of how much money might go to one's opponent.

William Brock, the Republican National Committee chairman from 1977 until 1981, says, "The PACs are supporting challengers more. We really worked on that in 1980. We said, 'The business of business is to take risks.' We managed to get PACs to give a third of their money to challengers." In 1980, most of the incumbent Democratic senators were able to raise more money over all for their campaigns, but the Republicans were able to narrow the gap, as a result of the combination of PAC money, substantial spending on the candidates' behalf by the Republican Party, and spending against the Democrats by independent committees. The champion PAC-money raiser in 1980 was Charles Grassley, Republican of Iowa, who raised more than seven hundred thousand dollars from PACs in his successful effort to defeat the incumbent senator, John Culver. And three other successful Republican Senate challengers ranked after Grassley as PAC-money raisers. A great deal of Grassley's money came from oil interests and chemical interests, after Culver had guided through Congress a bill requiring these companies to contribute to a "superfund" to clean up toxic-waste sites. Grassley's political-action-committee director was quoted in the *New York Times* in 1980 as saying, "In the early morning, we start calling the East Coast PACs, and we work across the country with the sun."

Moreover, much of the 1980 money came in at the last minute, taking the incumbents by surprise. Leon Panetta, a Democratic representative from California, says, "In the past, Democrats tried to stress individual contributions by citizens in the area, and labor was good for some money. But labor couldn't expand its ability to raise money, while business was mushrooming. In the 1980 election, we could see that a Republican challenger had the ability to get two or three hundred thousand dollars in the last weeks of the campaign and knock off the incumbent. There were a lot of examples of that, and it scared the Democrats to hell." David Obey, a Democratic representative from Wisconsin, talking of the last-minute-money phenomenon, says, "If members know that that can happen to them, it means they will be looking over their shoulder every damn vote. It forces them to raise war chests that can be sitting there for the last-minute onslaught. If you're on a committee with jurisdiction over big interests, you can be sure of raising a lot of money. If you're not—if you're just dealing with problems—you don't have that assurance, and you may be defined as a seat the other party can pick up, and boom! It just forces people to spend an incredible amount of time on fund-raising." All this had its effect on the Ninety-seventh Congress, which convened in January, 1981. Says Panetta, "It's one of these things that always float beneath the surface. Sometimes you think a vote will go a certain way and it goes another, and you can't figure it out for a moment. Then you learn that it was money." Both Obey and Panetta said before the 1982 elections that they suspected that movements of large amounts of money into Republican campaigns were being

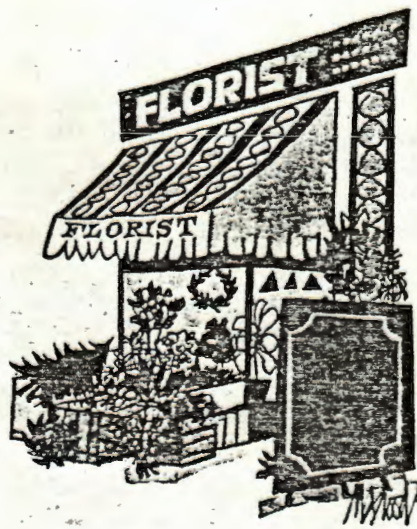
coordinated somewhere in Washington. They were correct.

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ONCE a week beginning in January, 1982, a group that called itself "the assets-and-priorities group" met at the White House to decide which would be the targeted races in November, and to allocate to those races whatever assets the White House could call upon. Those assets were, of course, considerable. Lee Atwater, the deputy assistant to the President for political affairs, is an enthusiastic thirty-one-year-old former academic from South Carolina who worked in the Reagan campaign in 1980. One afternoon this September, Atwater, sitting in a well-furnished office in the Executive Office Building, told me that the White House had never before been used properly as the "central coordinating unit" in off-year elections. Those who attended the meetings of the assets-and-priorities group included Atwater; the staff directors of the Republican House and Senate campaign committees; Edward Rollins, the White House Political Director; and Rich Bond, of the Republican National Committee. A few others floated in and out. The targeted races were constantly scrutinized for how the Republican candidates were doing and what might be helpful. (Races were moved off or onto the list; at one point or another, some sixty-five races were targeted.) "There's never been a political shop here before that did nothing but this," Atwater said. (The Reagan White House claims to be the first one to have a full-time, officially designated political director.) "This is what we've done for two years." Among the assets the group could offer, of course, were visits by Cabinet members and other luminaries. "Don Regan coming into a district is worth thirty, thirty-five thousand dollars in money-raising," Atwater said; he put the value of a visit by Vice-President Bush at between thirty-five and a hundred thousand dollars. The Reagan White House, for all its disdain for federal handouts, was no more reluctant than its predecessors to deliver federal favors to key electoral areas. But this sort of thing is traditional and routine. Among the innovations by the Reagan White House was an eighteen-second television spot of each of the Republican candidates for the House, the Senate, and governor talking to President Reagan, to be used in a thirty-second spot. "It looks like the guy lives here," Atwater said. The

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*Article re White House & off-year elections*

gies. "Those are pretty heavy guys," Atwater said. "They coördinate."

FROM time to time in the past year, about ten people were gathered by William Timmons and Clark MacGregor to breakfast at the University Club, to discuss how the various segments of American industry could channel money into selected House and Senate races. Then each of these people acted as host at a breakfast for a particular industry group—pharmaceuticals, aerospace, transportation, and so on. One group was made up of lawyers and consultants. Timmons himself served as the host of an event for what he described to me as "a general business group." Timmons & Company is one of the largest and most prosperous of the Washington lobbying companies, with clients of the magnitude of the Northrop Corporation, the G. D. Searle drug company, Chrysler, H. J. Heinz, Standard Oil of Indiana, Anheuser-Busch, Eastern Air Lines, and Middle South Utilities. It also does work for the Association of Trial Lawyers of America and the National Rifle Association. Such a clientele gives Timmons ready access to large amounts of money to help candidates. The firm is essentially Republican, but—like all the major lobbying firms in Washington which are dominated by people with ties to one party—it maintains a smattering of members who have connections with the other party. (Timmons hired an aide to former House Speaker Carl Albert and a former lobbyist for the United Auto Workers.) The people whom Timmons and MacGregor and their colleagues brought together were, essentially, corporate representatives based in Washington—vice-presidents for corporate affairs; vice-presidents for public affairs, directors of a Washington office—and presidents or executive directors of trade associations. The corporate officers, Timmons says, do not run their company PACs, "but obviously they'll be listened to, or even asked, Who should we divvy up our goodies to?" Corporate PACs are usually run at company headquarters. But an important part of the Washington representative's role is to help them make wise investments.

Of the breakfasts for industry groups, Timmons said, "We'd bring in twenty or so people who have some access to their industry or company PACs." Also in attendance were representatives of the Republican National Committee and the Party's Senate and

House campaign committees—and Atwater. Timmons told me, "They describe the candidate and say, 'We think this is a good bet. He's ten points behind, but he was thirty points behind and is closing fast. If you want this kind of guy, he would be a good bet.' The purpose is to expose people who have access to PACs to what we think are good races." Each member of the Timmons-MacGregor group also held fund-raisers for particular candidates. "We got the room, bought the booze, drew up the invitation list to get some big names—a Cabinet officer, or Bush—to be there, and squeezed the arms," Timmons said. "To get people to come to a thousand-dollar-a-pop event is difficult. They may have already given a thousand, and you tell them, 'You've got to come up with another thousand—this guy has a real chance.' Some people don't like to see me on the street these days." Rick Shelby stayed in contact with the Timmons-MacGregor group down to the end, when the Republicans were particularly anxious to stem their losses, and the combined efforts of all concerned staved off disaster.

Other mechanisms also exist for the purpose of steering PAC money. According to both Atwater and Timmons, the Business-Industry Political Action Committee, BIPAC, also plays a significant role in coördinating the investment of business money in political campaigns. Bond says that BIPAC is "very important from a leadership perspective" because "it can send a very positive or negative signal through a potent group of PACs in any given campaign." BIPAC, which works with the White House on issues important to industry, has a number of large industries as members. It makes some campaign donations itself—in 1982, it contributed a total of two hundred thousand dollars to a hundred and forty-five candidates—but, more important, it recommends to its members which races to back. This gives BIPAC considerable influence, and candidates routinely visit its office, in Washington, seeking its endorsement. They also send it "PAC kits"—a new form of political literature, in which a can-

didate seeks to demonstrate why he would be a good investment. BIPAC was, in fact, begun in response to labor's activity by five directors of the National Association of Manufacturers. BIPAC has always been a bit mysterious about its origins, but an N.A.M. spokesman says his organization takes great pride in having formed BIPAC. The N.A.M. also puts out a newsletter called *The PAC Manager*, which indicates good political investments. Timmons told me, "A lot of candidates will make pilgrimages to talk to the people at BIPAC, because they represent heavy industry." BIPAC will not give out a list of its members, but its chairman is the head of Armstrong World Industries, which manufactures floor and ceiling tiles and carpeting, and among its regional vice-chairmen are the heads of two large corporations noted for their involvement in conservative politics: J. Robert Fluor, the head of the Fluor Corporation, which is an international engineering and construction company; and Richard DeVos, president of the Amway Corporation, the second-largest direct-sales company in America. DeVos was the fourth-highest spender of independent funds for Reagan in 1980; the fifth-highest was Jay Van Andel, the chairman of Amway. DeVos was also finance chairman of the Republican National Committee from the spring of 1981 until the summer of 1982. In June of 1982, he was quoted in the press as saying, "This recession has been a beneficial thing and cleansing thing for this society." A spokesman for the R.N.C. says that DeVos resigned because of "a difference of styles."

Bernadette Budde, BIPAC's director of political education, wrote in 1979, "Candidates court us to a greater degree than ever." Miss Budde, a petite redhead, told me in September of this year, "What happened is our market grew. Since 1963, we've always done what we do now, but now we've formalized it more. In 1972, we started holding briefings about elections with representatives of trade associations and corporations. Then, starting in 1978, we had more people interested in our recommendations, and the pool of people we shared information with has grown." Miss Budde made it clear that the growth of business PACs is related to the growth of government regulation of business. She has written, "A clear pattern emerges when reviewing who does and who does not have a PAC—the more regulated an



most important innovation, however, was the Reagan White House use of political-action committees. Atwater said, "The big story of the campaign is that this is the first time the White House has really been involved with the political-action committees since their birth. Carter didn't really do anything with them. We have a full-time PAC operation at the Republican National Committee, under Rick Shelby. A lot of PAC money will be dumped in the targeted races toward the end—between seventy-five and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. You add that to the nearly fifty thousand dollars the Republican National Committee and the congressional committee combined can give to a House candidate, plus the thirty thousand dollars that can be raised by a Cabinet officer's visit, and you get a total of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. This is money outside the district that we're making sure they get. We're making sure that everyone gets from a hundred and fifty to four hundred grand extra, and that's a big wallop out there in a congressional district. Much of the PAC money will have already gone in, but there will be an extra spring there at the end."

I asked Atwater how the coordination of the PAC contributions worked.

He replied, "The congressional campaign committee and the Republican National Committee are having meetings with every PAC in town and saying, Here's the targeted list sanctioned by the R.N.C., the congressional committee, and the White House." The Republican congressional and senatorial campaign committees also held briefings for PACs in several cities outside Washington.

I asked Atwater what he thought the impact of all the money the Republicans could put into an election would be.

He replied, "I've got to think that the money and all the other resources combined will be worth about two percentage points for about thirty candidates. I think the story of this off-year election is that we've marshalled our resources and bought one or two Senate seats and fifteen to twenty House seats, and that's really good."

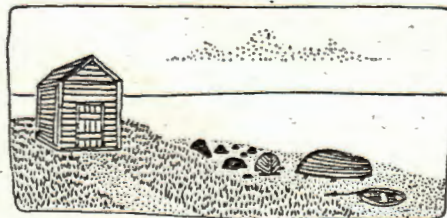
As things turned out, the Republicans lost twenty-six House seats. Republican Party officials themselves say that if it hadn't been for the money the losses would have been greater. The two parties broke even in the Senate, but a switch of about seventy thousand votes in five states would have given

those seats to the Democrats. In all of these states but one (Nevada, where an incumbent senator lost), the winner outspent the loser. In fact, the winners outspent the losers in twenty-seven of the thirty-three Senate races. In five of the six races where the margin of victory was four per cent or less, the winners spent twice as much as the losers. During the last two weeks of the campaign, the Republican committees were able to put, and steer, large amounts of money into close races. Nancy Sinnott, the executive director of the National Republican Congressional Committee, says that all the Republican committees combined were able to spend approximately fifty million dollars in the final weeks. She says that toward the end her committee was able to go into a congressional district quickly with a new television ad, or could buy more television time. "We may have stemmed the tide through that," she says. The National Republican Senatorial Committee was able to invest in "tracking" polls, which keep tabs on close races on a daily basis. The information thus obtained, plus the money Republicans were able to spend following up with television ads and mail appeals, was credited with saving some Republican incumbents. And the soft money went in, and the PAC money went in. In October of 1982, when White House aides began to prepare the public for a loss of some thirty Republican House seats, the Republican National Committee was saying that the loss would be only about twelve; the committee was deliberately trying to keep the PACs enthusiastic about supporting its candidates. At the end, the Republicans' effort was no longer directed at upsetting Democrats but at trying to protect incumbents—what one Republican official called an "enclave strategy."

The two parties headed into the election with a substantial imbalance in the treasuries of their national, Senate, and House committees. As of the reports filed June 30th, the last date of such committee filings before the election, the Democratic Party committees together had raised twenty-four million dollars, and the Republicans had

raised a hundred and sixty-one million. The National Republican Congressional Committee was so well-to-do that it had direct computer links with forty campaigns. Moreover, the Republican committees were in a position to provide, through their combined resources, the maximum amount allowed by law in direct contributions to each of the candidates the Party considered a priority. The Republicans were thus able to tempt people to run. Moreover (and to the relief of the Party leaders), most of the candidates had been recruited in 1981, before the Reagan record threatened to be a liability. "We locked them in with our resources," Bond told me. In addition to money, the Party could provide training, press assistance, and so on. The Republican Party's wealth stems in part from the large resources of its historic business constituency and in part from the direct-mail fund-raising it began in 1965, starting with the ideological conservatives who constituted Barry Goldwater's following. The Republicans like to talk about the high percentage of their funds that come from the "small contributors" through direct mail, and know that it is good politics to portray themselves as the party of "small donors." The Democrats, on the other hand, have tried direct mail only fitfully, and have in fact relied on labor and a few wealthy businessmen. The Democrats didn't have the discipline to reinvest the proceeds sufficiently to build a strong direct-mail operation. Now they are trying again, but the process takes years.

When Atwater was explaining to me how the PAC contributions are coordinated, he said, "Rick Shelby, over at the R.N.C., is the guy who actually does all that. The reality is that everyone knows that Shelby and I have worked together for years. People know that Shelby is not over there pulling races out of thin air." Shelby worked with some two hundred and twenty-five PACs. Atwater further explained that Shelby was also working with a group headed by two influential Republicans—William Timmons, a major Republican Washington lobbyist, and Clark MacGregor, a former chairman of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. Timmons worked in the White House under Nixon and Ford as the assistant to the President for legislative affairs and has played a major role in the last two Presidential campaigns. MacGregor is now senior vice-president, in Washington, of United Technolo-



PL

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: William Boegal / John H. Wagner

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Fundraising letter from the "Foundation to Rebuild America" which solicits money to aid the President in ending child pornography in America

**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>WHolland</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>82106125</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>821215</u>
<u>CVAT03</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>821215</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>821215</u>
<u>CVFIEL</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>821215</u>	<u>HF</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>821215</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).  
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: 4000 4800 . . . . .

Prime Subject Code: PL . . . . . Secondary Subject Codes: PR 011 . . . . .  
WE 001 . . . . .  
H 040 . . . . .

### 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

**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

JOHN H WAGNER  
BOX 297  
VIVIAN LA 71082

with Counsel

June 24, 1982

~~///~~ Ronald Reagan President of the U. S.

Dear Mr. President: 115619 CU

I received this letter and  
petition today and wonder if  
you are aware and approve of  
this mailing.

You will note I underlined  
the last line which states:

I (understand) realize that without  
my \$3.25 my petition will not  
be valid.

My wife and I and our three children  
and their spouses all voted for  
you and want your plans carried  
out.

We want Child Pornography ended  
but question this letter and felt  
you should see a copy

Sincerely,

John H. Wagner

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1982

Dear Mr. Boegal:

The fundraising letter you have been sending on behalf of the "Foundation to Rebuild America," which solicits money to aid the President in his supposedly "desperate" desire "to end child pornography in America" has recently been called to my attention. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

As I stated in a letter of July 12, 1982, to your organization on a different subject:

"Regardless of whether the President may agree or disagree with the various statements in the letter on particular issues, we must insist in the strongest terms that you cease to use it. The letter virtually states, without justification or authorization, that the President has endorsed the Foundation, its positions and its fundraising drive -- none of which, as you know, is true."

Given the unauthorized use of the President's name in the attached correspondence and the fact that such was used in solicitation of money, we must insist that you cease any publication or solicitation effort which implies in any way that any of your activity is sanctioned by the President.

I will appreciate being advised by return mail of your compliance with the requests stated above; otherwise, I assure you we will take appropriate action. I can understand your desire to support the President and his policies; I trust you can understand why we cannot countenance unauthorized use of the President's name, particularly in private fundraising efforts.

Sincerely,

Orig. signed by FFF

Fred F. Fielding  
Counsel to the President

Mr. William Boegal  
Foundation to Rebuild America  
P.O. Box 17403  
Washington, D.C. 20041

Enclosure

FFF:HPG:aw 12/15/82

cc: FFFielding/HPGoldfield/Subj./Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*pls. be  
sure to  
return this*

*Alice*

December 13, 1982

Dear Mr. Boegal:

The fundraising letter you have been sending on behalf of the "Foundation to Rebuild America," which solicits money to aid the President in his supposedly "desperate" desire "to end child pornography in America" has recently been called to my attention. A copy of the letter is enclosed.

As I stated in a letter of July 12, 1982, to your organization on a different subject:

"Regardless of whether the President may agree or disagree with the various statements in the letter on particular issues, we must insist in the strongest terms that you cease to use it. The letter virtually states, without justification or authorization, that the President has endorsed the Foundation, its positions and its fundraising drive -- none of which, as you know, is true."

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I will appreciate being advised by return mail of your compliance with the requests stated above; otherwise, I assure you we will take appropriate action. I can understand your desire to support the President and his policies; I trust you can understand why we cannot countenance unauthorized use of the President's name, particularly in private fundraising efforts.

Sincerely,

Fred F. Fielding  
Counsel to the President

*Dianna - A*  
*Sorry!*  
*Alice*  
*12/15*

ild America  
20041

**DRAFT**

**Mr. William Boegal**  
Special Projects Director  
**Foundation to Rebuild America**  
P.O. Box 17403  
Washington, D.C. 20041

Dear Family Member:

In the next few sentences I will tell you why President Reagan is desperate to end child pornography in America.

And after you read those sentences I will ask you to sign my National Petition of Support for President Reagan's most personal struggle to end child pornography and give America back it's soul.

Hopefully, by July 4th--on America's birthday--I will have 100,000 Petitions of Support from concerned Americans in support of President Reagan's crucial crusade to stop child pornography in America.

President Reagan needs your support because the Ted Kennedy liberals in Congress and national leftwing pressure groups like the American Civil Liberties Union are determined to fight for the pornographers and against you and your family.

Their ultra liberals believe that "free speech" means giving pornographers the right to sexually abuse tens of thousands of children.

So will you please sign your National Petition of Support to President Reagan and mail it back to me in the postage paid envelope I have enclosed. Thank you.

Now, from Washington, I would like to tell you why President Reagan's heart is totally committed in his life and death battle against child pornography.

Brace yourself for what I am about to tell you is absolutely shocking.

Child pornography moveis are now available all across the country. If you live in a city of 250,000 people or 50,000 or 10,000 you and your children are not safe.

The titles of the disgusting movies speak for themselves: Incest, the Game the Whole Family Can Play, Torrid Tots, Lust for Children, Succlent Youth Are Not Safe.

In one film a bike gang breaks into a church's First Communion Service and rapes six little girls.

And along with these moveis is the never ending parade of child pornography magazines and books.

"Child Discipline" is a book that tells people how to derive pleasure from beating children.

School Girl International is a magazine that offers "the true story of a 12 year old girl and her Dad"--and talks of the glory of incest. In the story the young girl says to her Daddy, "Oh, take them off, Dad, remove my panties".

The model in this awful book is no older than nine years old. The man, "her Daddy" is unshaven and wears a wedding ring.

The poses in the picture include suggestion of oral sex and anal penetration.

Can you imagine the horror of young children being forced to pose for these pictures?

Can you imagine the emotional scares of young children being forced into committing such acts?

Right now there is a massive nationwide underground of king pin child pornographers who literally buy and sell children.

These pornographers stalk big city bus stations and buy children for \$5 or \$10.

Lloyd Martin, head of the Los Angeles Police Department unit on sexually abused children has said: "sometimes for the price of an ice cream cone, a kid of eight will pose for a producer".

These king pin pornographers have made millions of dollars by exploiting children.

And some of these innocent, confused children have even committed suicide.

And all the while the pornographers grow rich on the broken bodies and broken spirit of tens of thousands of children.

Young children are bought and sold right here in America.

Young children are sexually abused and scarred for life right here in America.

All because the liberals in Congress and leftwing pressure groups like the American Civil Liberties Union think that the pornographers right to "free speech" is more important than a child's right to live a normal life.

When our God fearing founding fathers wrote the Constitution and declared that "Congress shall make no law restricting the free exercise of speech", I doubt that they intended to give a free hand to child pornographers.

And I know they would be horrified by the standard material put out by the child pornographers.

Do you think it is right and proper that an eight year old boy and nine year old girl have sexual intercourse in a film?

Do you think it is right and proper to have an adult urinate and defecate on a child?

And do you think it is right and proper to force children to have sex with a dog?

Outraged?

I am. And so is President Reagan.

That's why I have vowed to give our gallant President the support he needs to end child pornography in America forever.

For frankly child pornography is a disease that kills the healthy and makes the sick stronger.

Children are lured away from their homes and sold.

Children are bribed with promises and wind up in morgues--as suicides.

Children are destroyed in the big business of national child pornography.

Families are ruined and lives, young lives, are totally wasted.

That is the hard reality of child pornography.

My friend, I am outraged at what the faceless, nameless pornographers are doing to our children.

And I hope you share my outrage.

It's time to take action in defense of our children.

That's why your petition is so important to all of America's children. Your petition shows that you stand with President Reagan in his bold effort to abolish child pornography.

The time has come for every believer in morality and the American family to take a stand.

The time has come to say "NO" to militant, ruthless child pornographers.

The time has come to say "NO" to the liberals in Congress.

The time has come to say "NO" to the American Civil Liberties Union.

And the time has come to make your voice heard in Washington.

For now you and I are lucky: we have in President Reagan a man who shares our vision of morality.

But, President Reagan can't abolish child pornography without you.

For the Ted Kennedy liberals in Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union stand in his way.

But with your help, God willing, President Reagan will put an end to child pornography in America forever.

I have vowed that I will do everything in my power to help President Reagan in his noble crusade.

And I have commitments from the leading Conservatives in the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives to fight to the end.

Now a personal question: Do you care? And will you help.

I hope you said "YES". For America and President Reagan need you to say "YES".

"YES". It's a word that says you care.

It's a word that says you care about your children, your grandchildren and all the children in your neighborhood.

Because you never know where the pornographer will strike.

You never know what innocent child will fall prey to the pornographers.

Can President Reagan now count on you to take the crucial actions?

First sign your National Petition of Support for President Reagan in his noble struggle to end child pornography in America.

President Reagan needs your petition to show the liberals in Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union that he has you on his side.

For a pornographer's right to "free speech" does not give him the right to deface, ruin and sexually abuse children.

Second, mail your maximum contribution to the Foundation to Rebuild America.

The Foundation to Rebuild America is leading the fight here in Washington in support of President Reagan's crucial program to end child pornography in America.

I have authorized an emergency ten day budget of \$22,650 in the desperate crusade to end child pornography in America.

And that's \$22,650 that the Foundation does not have.

When you mail your petition in support of President Reagan's gallant attempt to end child pornography in America can you also enclose a check of \$1,000, \$500, \$250, or \$100 to the Foundation to Rebuild America.

Or if you can only afford \$75, \$50, \$25, \$15 or \$10 please mail that today.

Every dollar is crucial.

For you and I must not let the pornographers win yet another battle.

Children are being destroyed. Families are being ruined.

Now, is the time to stand with our President. Now is the time to say child pornography is an insult to God.

Please, for the sake of our children and our nation and President Reagan's honor mail your contribution today.

God bless you for caring.

Sincerely,  
*Bill Boegel*  
William Boegel  
Special Project Director

P.S. You can help President Reagan end child pornography in America. Please sign your National Petition and mail your maximum contribution today.



**NATIONAL PETITION OF SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT REAGAN  
FOR HIS CRUCIAL CAMPAIGN TO END CHILD PORNOGRAPHY  
IN AMERICA**

WHEREAS; child pornography is now an epidemic in America, and

WHEREAS; thousands of innocent children are being mentally and emotionally destroyed by pornographic kingpins, and

WHEREAS; free speech does not allow porn merchants to destroy young children and entire families;

NOW AND THEREFORE; the undersigned citizen demands that the American Civil Liberties Union and the Ted Kennedy liberals in Congress immediately stop their opposition to President Reagan's gallant struggle to end pornography in America.

Signed: J. Wagner

**REPLY TO WILLIAM BOEGAL**

Mr. Wm. Boegal  
Special Project Director  
Foundation to Rebuild America  
P.O. Box 17403  
Washington, DC 20041

Dear Bill:

I am proud to stand with President Reagan and you: child pornography is a disease that must be eliminated from American society. I have signed my national Petition and to help President Reagan and the Foundation to Rebuild America in this gallant struggle I am proud to send my maximum contribution of:

- \$1,000       \$500       \$250       \$100       \$75       \$50  
 \$25       \$15       \$10

I appreciate what President Reagan and the Foundation to Rebuild America are doing to end child pornography in America. And while I cannot contribute at this time I have signed my petition and have enclosed \$3.25 to cover the verification, tabulation and distribution costs of my petition. I realize that without my \$3.25 my petition will not be valid.

**PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: FOUNDATION TO REBUILD AMERICA**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (      ) \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1982

Dear Mr. Schriefer:

The fundraising letter you have been sending on behalf of the "Foundation to Rebuild America," which solicits money to aid the President in his supposedly "desperate" desire to declare a National Day of Prayer and Fasting, has recently been called to my attention. A copy of this letter is enclosed.

Regardless of whether the President may agree or disagree with the various statements in the letter on particular issues, we must insist in the strongest terms that you cease to use it. The letter virtually states, without justification or authorization, that the President has endorsed the Foundation, its positions and its fundraising drive -- none of which, as you know, is true. Further, the central premise of the letter is simply false, since the President did declare a National Day of Prayer in both 1981 and 1982 -- a practice that has not met significant opposition and will no doubt continue in the future. Given these misrepresentations and the fact that they were used in solicitation of money, we must also insist that you send a follow-up mailing to recipients of the initial letter, stating that the President is not affiliated with the Foundation, has not endorsed its fundraising efforts, and did declare National Days of Prayer in 1981 and 1982 and intends to continue doing so.

I will appreciate being advised by return mail of your compliance with the requests stated above, and receiving a copy of your follow-up mailing; otherwise, we will have to consider other appropriate action. I can understand your desire to support the President and his policies; I trust you can understand why we cannot countenance unauthorized use of the President's name, particularly in private fundraising efforts.

Sincerely,

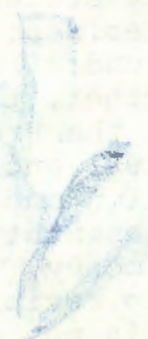
Fred F. Fielding  
Counsel to the President

Mr. Henry C. Schriefer  
Foundation to Rebuild America  
Post Office Box 17403  
Washington, D.C. 20041

Enclosure

bc: Morton C. Blackwell

Copy to S. Studera 1-17-83 W  
" " 12-1-83 W



115981

ID # \_\_\_\_\_

*PU*

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING  
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82 12 23

Name of Correspondent: Howard Phillips

MI Mail Report      User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Writes in support of the recommendation by Father Morton Hill that the President consent to meet, in the near future, with leaders of the Anti-pornography movement.

### ROUTE TO:

### ACTION

### DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<i>SC Row</i>		ORIGINATOR	<i>82 12 27</i>		<i>C</i>	<i>83 03 28</i>
		Referral Note:	<i>see comments</i>			
			<i>1 1</i>			<i>1 1</i>
		Referral Note:				
			<i>1 1</i>			<i>1 1</i>
		Referral Note:				
			<i>1 1</i>			<i>1 1</i>
		Referral Note:				
			<i>1 1</i>			<i>1 1</i>
		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
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- 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: Pres. Meeting with reps of Morality in Media, 830328, 3:30 pm

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: 4680 4800

Prime Subject Code: PU Secondary Subject Codes: PR 011  
PR 007

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



The  
Conservative  
Caucus, Inc.



National Headquarters 450 Maple Avenue East, Vienna, Virginia 22180 (703) 893-1550

*Scheduling*

December 17, 1982

115981

Hon. Ronald Reagan  
The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

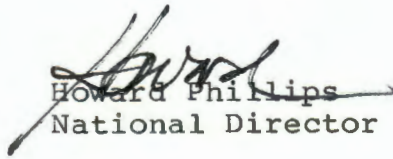
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing in support of the recommendation by Father Morton Hill that you consent to meet in the near future with leaders of the anti-pornography movement.

I am sure that such a meeting would be productive and beneficial.

With personal best wishes to you and your family for Christmas and the new year, I am

Sincerely,

  
Howard Phillips  
National Director

HP:cj

**Board of Directors**  
Howard Phillips, Chairman  
Peter J. Thomas, Secretary  
Lawrence J. Straw, Jr., Treasurer  
Richard Derham  
J. Alan MacKay  
**National Director**  
Howard Phillips

**Executive Director**  
F. Andy Messing, Jr.  
**Administrative Vice Chairman**  
Charles Orndorff  
**Field Coordinator**  
Monroe Thomas  
**Financial Secretary**  
Peggy Cross

**Director of Administrative Services**  
Margie Wilkins  
**National Security Task Force**  
Brig. General Albion Knight, USA (Ret.)  
Director  
**Director of Research and Publications**  
Joyce Runyon

**Publications**  
Senate Issues Yearbook  
Senate Report  
Grass Roots  
Member's Report  
Annual Report  
Conservative Manifesto