

Montgomery!

Montgomery, Harold

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CICCONE
FROM: JOHN E. SCHROEDER *JES*
SUBJECT: Harold Montgomery

Ron Mann advised me he has thoroughly searched the foreign policy areas without success. It is tough to place recent college graduates because they have not yet had the opportunity to develop sufficient credentials for policy making positions. We will continue our efforts.

cc: Ron Mann

Gen Conroy

HAROLD MONTGOMERY
6343 KALANI PLACE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75240

19 October, 1982

Dear Mr. Cicconi:

Mr. Tex Lezar recommended that I contact you when I am in Washington the week of November 3 through 10. I would very much like to meet you then and discuss interesting job opportunities you may know of in Washington for the coming year.

As an International Relations major from Stanford University, I have a genuine interest in working in the field of foreign policy. I also have experience in speechwriting, domestic policy analysis, and campaign politics.

I have included a resume and an additional sheet that shows political involvement for you. I will call you around the 3rd of November to be sure and schedule an appointment that will be convenient for you.

My older brother Phil, whom you may remember from the 1981 Wannameetagop, sends his regards.

Sincerely,

Harold Montgomery
Harold Montgomery

Montgomery,
Harold

HAROLD HENCH MONTGOMERY

- ADDRESS:** 6343 Kalani Place Birthdate: September 20, 1959
Dallas, Texas Height: 6'2"
75240 Weight: 170 lbs.
(214) 239-3667
- OBJECTIVE:** To obtain a position in investment banking or consulting which will allow access to decision-making processes.
- EDUCATION:** Stanford University, BA in International Relations, awarded June, 1982.
Stanford University Overseas Campus, Florence Italy, Autumn, 1980.
Stanford University Overseas Campus, Cliveden England, Summer, 1980.
St. Mark's School of Texas, 1966-1978.
- EXPERIENCE:** Resident Assistant, 558 Mayfield House, Stanford University.
Salaried University-student residence liaison, responsible for activities and residence of 53 undergraduates, 1981-82.
Research Associate, New Venture Consultants, Palo Alto, California.
Work in Management Consulting and Financial Analysis, Summer, 1981.
Intern, Office of the Secretary of State of the State of Texas, the Capitol, Austin. Special Assistant to the Secretary, Speechwriting and Internal Policy Review, Summer 1979.
Research Associate with the Australian Department of the Interior Scientific Expedition to the Northern Territory to study the Salt-Water Crocodile, Summer, 1978.
Research Associate with the Cornell University Scientific Expedition to Caripe, Venezuela to study the Oilbird, Summer, 1977.
- ACTIVITIES:** Contributing Editor, *The Stanford Independent*, 1981-1982.
Political Science Honor Society, 1982.
Biweekly Columnist, *The Stanford Daily*, 1981.
Economics Editor, *The Stanford Journal of Economics and Political Science*, 1981.
Travel to 28 States and 41 Foreign Countries on Six Continents, including People's Republic of China, India, U.S.S.R., Hungary, Brazil, South Africa.
Living Experience in 5 Foreign Countries. (Australia, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Venezuela.)
- INTERESTS:** Natural History, Travel, Literature, Languages (Working Knowledge of Spanish and Italian), Politics.
- REFERENCES:** Available on Request to the Stanford University Career Planning and Placement Center.

Montgomery, Harold

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT:

Kay Bailey Hutchison for Congress. Speech writing, Position Analysis, Staff Volunteer, 1981-82.

Reagan-Bush for President. Staff Volunteer in Dallas County, 1980.

Ford-Dole for President. Staff Volunteer in Dallas County, 1976.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

Jim Collins for Senate, 1982.

Steve Bartlett for Congress, 1982.

Kay Bailey Hutchison for Congress, 1982.

George Strake for Lieutenant Governor of Texas, 1982.

Jim Collins for Congress, 1980.

Reagan-Bush for President, 1980.

Ford-Dole for President, 1976.

Clements for Governor of Texas, 1978, 1982.

*f w/ Harold Montgomery
corresp*

Montgomery, Harold

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CICCONE
FROM: JOHN E. SCHLES
SUBJECT: Harold Montgomery

Thank you for your recent memo recommending Harold Montgomery.

The information you provided will be fully considered when we are selecting individuals for positions in the Reagan Administration. Your comments will be kept on permanent file.

We greatly appreciate your recommendation of qualified persons to serve President Reagan.

*Don Math
will be handling this.*

Don

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1982

Dear Stan:

I appreciate you keeping me informed of the Department's decisions on the possible location of alien detention centers. I have forwarded the information to both Rich Williamson and Ken Duberstein.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,



James W. Cicconi
Special Assistant to the
President

Mr. Stanley E. Morris
Associate Deputy Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
10th and Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20530



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Associate Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

June 15, 1982

Mr. James W. Cicconi
Special Assistant to the
Chief of Staff and Assistant
to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Jim:

I am enclosing some press clippings to bring you up-to-date on where we stand in locating the alien detention centers. As I mentioned to you on the phone, we selected El Reno, Oklahoma and Petersburg, Virginia. We have the top professionals in the Department handling this matter and we have closely coordinated our actions with Congressional staffs.

It is our judgment that the communities will accept, in some cases enthusiastically, the facilities.

If any problems develop, I will let you know. In the meantime, you may want to bring these articles to the attention of Rick Williamson.

Sincerely,

Stanley E. Morris
Associate Deputy Attorney General

Attachment

Area, FCI officials discuss alien center

By JOHN GEORGE

Despite a 3-hour get-acquainted visit, local officials on Thursday left the Federal Correctional Institution in Prince George County — site of a proposed 1,000-bed illegal alien center — unconvinced that the \$15.5 million facility will be in the best interests of the governments of Hopewell, Petersburg and Prince George.

"Our biggest fear is a tent city may spring up," said Hopewell City Manager Clin-



ROBERT J. VERDEYAN

ton H. Strong, referring to chances that the families of aliens may be drawn to the area while their relatives await deportation hearings at the center.

Federal Corrections officials denied this assertion.

Warden Robert J. Verdeyan — who will be in charge of the alien center and the prison — hosted the open house for public officials and media representatives.

Earlier in the week, Petersburg City Council at the recommendation of City Manager Jack Bond passed a resolution opposing the center that would double the correctional staff to more than 400 and add more \$8 million to the area economy annually. Bond and the others were unchanged after yesterday's meeting.

Similar resolutions may be passed by Hopewell City Council and the Prince George Board of Supervisors — both meet next week.

But there will be "no referendum," Norman A. Carlson, director of the federal prison system. He said the Prince George site was chosen for its east coast location and cost effectiveness because of its

nearness to an existing prison.

Carlson also said the center slated to undergo construction next summer would not draw an influx of dependents into the area.

Strong and others warned the dependents might pose a severe burden to social services departments in the area. Police officials raised other questions.

John F. Atwood, sheriff of Prince George County, asked about the affect of having aliens in the area for up to two or three months awaiting deportation hearing appeals.

Law enforcement officials would be hard pressed to deal with possible escapes and handling warrants for the aliens. Carlson said that paperwork would be performed by federal marshals.

The aliens would be housed separately from the rest of the criminal population at the Prince George facility.

Strong asked what kinds of extra measures local governments would have to take with the influx of the aliens. Carlson responded, "I can't think of anything," referring to five similar institutions in the country.

A-6 Richmond Times-Dispatch, Fri., June 4, 1982

Reaction mixed on alien center

By James Ezzell
Times-Dispatch State Staff

PRINCE GEORGE — Plans for a \$15 million, 1,000-bed holding center for illegal aliens were announced in Prince George yesterday, and officials from two of the three adjacent areas indicated that they heard nothing to make them think the center would be detrimental to the community.

But some of Petersburg's representatives at the four-hour presentation at the Federal Correctional Institution left still opposed to the center.

Norman Carlson, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, announced that the bureau plans to build two holding centers, one in El Reno, Okla., and

the other in Prince George. Construction of the Prince George center should begin in the summer of 1983, with a completion scheduled for the summer of 1985.

Carlson said funds for the projects are now before Congress and he expects approval soon. But he assured about 20 representatives from Petersburg, Hopewell and Prince George that the bureau will consider seriously any objections to the Prince George location.

He invited the representatives to contact officials at the five federal facilities now holding illegal aliens. Those centers — at Alderson, W. Va.,

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

Continued From First Page
Lexington, Ky., Ray Brook and Otisville, N.Y. and La Tuna, Texas — house about 600 Haitians who are waiting for deportation hearings.

No opposition

H. W. Williams Jr., chairman of the Prince George County Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Thomas R. Blount of Hopewell both indicated that from what they heard yesterday they could see no reason to oppose locating the holding center at Prince George's 1,300-acre federal center.

But Blount said he wants Hopewell City Manager Clinton H. Strong, who also was at the meeting, to contact officials at the five federal correctional centers to get "a reading on what effects if any" such centers have on their communities.

While Petersburg City Manager Jack Bond and Dr. Florence S. Farley, a council member, said after the meeting that they were not convinced the center would be good for the Petersburg area, Petersburg Mayor Leroy B. Roper said he had "mixed emotions now" about the project.

Tuesday night, Roper had voted with Dr. Farley and two other council members for a resolution opposing locating such a center at the local institution. "I'm not so sure it is all that bad," Roper said yesterday, adding, "I want the city manager to contact officials in these other communities and get a readout on their experiences, then I will be able to more intelligently consider the matter."

The holding center will em-

ploy about 300 people, most from the area, Carlson said. It would have an annual payroll of more than \$5 million.

Carlson said this and the Oklahoma center will be the first two centers in the Bureau of Prisons system designed specifically to house aliens.

Carlson and Hugh Brian, assistant commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, tried to stem fears that the aliens would be turned loose on the local community. According to Brian, "99.9 percent of aliens held for illegal entry into this country are deported." And those found to be legal entrants would be transported to where they were taken into custody.

Brian said last year that the service deported nearly 1 million illegal aliens. He pointed out that there are now between 2 million and 6 million illegal aliens still in the country.

The two officials also tried to alleviate concerns that the center would tax local services such as police and social services. "I don't see where you would operate any different than you do right now," Carlson said.

The center would be constructed north of the current 615-person institution near the Appomattox River. Carlson also said it would house aliens from "all parts of the world and would serve mainly the metropolitan areas of New York, Newark, Philadelphia and Washington.

Brian said the average alien would remain at the center three to four days, but there would be unusual instances in which some could be held as long as several months.

the
El Reno
daily

201 N. Rock Island, El Reno, Okla. 73036

TRIBUNE

Vol. 92, No. 69

Thursday, May 20, 1982

20¢ Copy

Prison director coming here to push center

A spokesman with Sen. Don Nickles' office notified The Tribune at 1:30 p.m. that the senator was contacted today by the U.S. Justice Department and told the alien detention center would "more than likely" be located in El Reno.

By RAY DYER

The director of the federal Bureau of Prisons will visit El Reno in early June to propose building an illegal alien

detention center here.

Jim Meko, assistant Federal Correctional Institution warden, said Prison Director Norman Carlson will visit the FCI on June 8.

Meko said Carlson will propose constructing the center here during a luncheon with civic leaders.

Carlson's visit here doesn't mean the detention center will definitely be built here, Meko said, but the prison director has not scheduled visits to any other proposed sites. Carlson was speaking

today at a Texas university and could not be reached for comment.

The FCI was named earlier as one of the six locations being considered for the center, which according to reports, would create between 200 and 400 jobs.

"Needless to say the bureau would very much like to build the facility in El Reno," Meko said.

Meko also stressed the proposed center would be "distinct" from the present FCI.

Warden Tom Martin, who was not

available for comment, earlier said land near the intersection of I-40 and U.S. 66, located on the west edge of the FCI grounds, was being looked at as a possible building site.

Public opinion here concerning the center has been mixed, but Martin said in an earlier interview the center would not be a minimum security operation.

"It would be like a jail," Martin said. The average stay for someone is about a month." He stressed tight security would be enforced at the center.

Earlier reports said between 800 and 1,000 illegal aliens will be housed in the center.

Martin initially said El Reno was being considered as an alternate site and that he would be surprised if the center were located here.

After it was reported McAlester had been ruled out as a possible site, Martin said he still didn't think El Reno was a high priority location, but he added "anything can change."

Community reaction has varied.

Mayor John Pettis said initially he is opposed to the idea, but added he needed more information about the center.

El Reno Junior College President Bill Cole said the center would be an asset to the local economy. Cole said the center would mean a "solid" payroll for the community.

City Manager Lloyd Rinderer also said the FCI would be a logical location for the center.

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN

The State Newspaper Since 1907

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1982

50 PAGES

Congress Expected to OK Alien Center in El Reno

By Denise Melinsky
and Denise Gamino

EL RENO — Congressional approval of a \$35 million supplemental budget item for construction of two detention centers for illegal aliens, including one here, seems likely, according to Oklahoma representatives.

Approval of funds

would mean construction could begin next summer on the 1,000-bed El Reno detention center, proposed at a cost of \$19.5 million, with completion by August, 1985, said Norman Carlson, director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, at a luncheon meeting here Tuesday.

Another \$14.5 million

alien detention center is planned in Petersburg, Va.

The two new centers will bring to eight the number of processing and deportation centers operated by the Justice Department, and they will be the first in the nation administered by the Bureau of Prisons, said

Bill Harris, assistant to the warden at the El Reno Federal Correctional Institution.

Six smaller centers are operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Both agencies are arms of the Justice Department.

Harris said bureau officials anticipate no

opposition to the appropriation on the part of Congress, and construction should proceed on schedule.

A Capitol Hill aide in Washington, D.C., said it is likely that the House appropriations subcommittee will hold hearings later this month on the alien centers. The bill probably

will not be sent to the House floor until after the Fourth of July, the aide said.

Bureau officials are prepared to tell Congress the two centers are needed because the Department of Justice "is going to more vigorously prosecute illegal aliens by deporting a
See CENTER, Page 2

Center

From Page 1

greater number of aliens living here," said Mike Aun, spokesman for the Bureau of Prisons in Washington.

There are as many 6 million illegal aliens in this country, officials have estimated.

Neither Rep. Glenn English, Cordell Democrat, in whose district the center would be located, nor Sen. Don Nickles, Ponca City Republican, plan to oppose the construction funds, legislative assistants said Tuesday.

"Every word we've gotten from the community has been pretty favorable," said Paul Lee, Nickles' press secretary. "There is more support than opposition."

"From everything we've seen," said English's aide, Leo Jardot,

"there's been enough stories about it in the newspaper so that people do know about it." He said English's main concern was that people of El Reno relay their feelings about the center to the Justice Department.

Carlson and other Washington-based representatives of the prison bureau spoke to local citizens and civic leaders at the correctional institution Tuesday.

Other Bureau of Prisons' officials at the meeting included J.D. Williams, regional director in Dallas, and Ron Waldron, director of programs and development.

Carlson managed to turn some opposition into support, said Jim Bailou, executive director of the El Reno Chamber of Commerce.

Carlson said aliens detained in the center, planned on the grounds of the federal correctional facility, would be ones who illegally crossed into the United States via the southwest border.

But most of Carlson's time was spent eliminating concerns many local citizens have voiced about the detention center.

"The Chamber of Commerce gave their endorsement and support of the center," Bailou said. "There were limited questions asked at the meeting. And

after hearing a full explanation of how this center would be used, most of the 200 civic and business leaders at the luncheon were in support."

Most importantly, Ballou said, Carlson told the group the new center would bring about 300 new jobs to the area.

"On a project this size, you're not going to have total support. But from an economic standpoint, it can't be anything but good for us," the chamber director said. "It's just another industry. . . . You consider yourself fortunate when you get one this size."

Support is not unanimous, however. Several protest petitions are being circulated by El Reno businessmen, he said.

Most of the questions asked at the meeting, Harris said, concerned the impact of the alien center on the community, and whether the detained aliens would drain local social service agencies.

"Some were concerned how secure the center would be and whether the aliens would simply be released into the community," Harris said. "The answer was no. They are waiting for deportation back to their native countries, not just a bus ticket back home."

"Most of them will only be here a few

days," he said.

Carlson also told the group that he did not anticipate any problem with families following the detainees to El Reno.

"Most of these people are young men who have no one to visit them anyway," he said.

Carlson told the group that local residents should not be afraid of the center, after some in attendance questioned him about refugee riots two years ago at a detention center in Fort Chaffee, Ark.

"We (the Bureau of Prisons) did not operate Fort Chaffee. We don't have a history of disturbances or escapes from any of our 42 federal institutions," he said.

If approved by Congress, the center would have an annual budget of between \$6 million and \$7 million, most of which would be for personnel, Carlson said.

"El Reno is a logical location because it would allow us to build the facility without duplicating the administrative staff," Carlson said. "We already have a warden and management people. All we will have to hire is line personnel."

El Reno in Running For Alien Center

A proposed detention center for illegal aliens may be located in El Reno, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman said Thursday.

The Canadian County town, which is also the home of the Federal Correctional Institution, is one of at least three cities the Bureau of Prisons is considering, said spokesman Tom Stewart.

Stewart identified the other two cities as Oakdale, La., and Glasgow, Mont. But he said Justice Department planners have not limited their possible choices to the cities he named.

Out of the running is McAlester, which had been considered.

Justice Department officials said they told McAlester backers not to

See ALIEN, Page 2

Alien

From Page 1

hold a planned referendum on the center because the government was no longer interested in that southeastern Oklahoma town.

Bureau of Prisons Director Norman Carlson is scheduled to visit El Reno on June 8, which was seen as an indication El Reno was being seriously considered.

Bill Harris, executive assistant to the warden at the Federal Correctional Institution, said Thursday that three possible locations in El Reno have been considered. Two are on the federal prison's property.

"The Immigration people were here in January and looked around," Harris said. "They looked at one location next to I-40 and another on U.S. 66.

"Carlson will be here to tour sites

and meet with local civic leaders mainly just as a preliminary thing. He'll be trying to see about the mood of the community."

The proposed center would cost an estimated \$18 million and house up to 1,000 illegal aliens, who would be detained at the building while awaiting hearings to determine if they should be deported, officials said.

Harris said the center would be run by the Bureau of Prisons, but would not be part of the Federal Correctional Institution.

"It would have its own business office and food service, that kind of thing," he said.

Officials said construction of the center was a long way off because an environmental impact study must be made and any selection is subject to a court challenge.

Alien center awaits action by Congress

By RAY DYER

Construction of a \$19.5 million illegal alien detention center will be under way here by next summer if Congress gives its approval to the project.

Norman Carlson, director for the bureau of prisons, made the statement at a news conference this morning held at the Federal Correctional Institution prior to addressing a group of local civic leaders.

Carlson said the proposed center would create 300 jobs and would house approximately 1,000 inmates.

The center would hold aliens who crossed illegally into the United States via the southwest border.

"We understand there are between two and six million illegal aliens in this country," Carlson said. "The inmates that will be held here will be from Mexico and the Central American

Project could begin next summer

countries."

He said a center planned for Petersburg, Va., will hold aliens who enter the country through Florida and the east coast.

The proposed center for El Reno carries a \$4 million higher price tag than the one planned for Petersburg. Carlson blamed the higher cost on utility lines. He said they would cost more because they would have to run further.

The center, if approved, would be complete by August of 1985 and would carry an annual budget of between \$6 and \$7 million.

"I would say 70 to 80 percent of the budget would be for staff payroll,"

Carlson said.

The prison director said local residents shouldn't be afraid of the center locating here.

"We've never had the problem of families following inmates to the locations of institutions. Most of these people are young men who have no one to visit them anyway."

As for being compared to Fort Chaffee, Ark. where refugee riots erupted two years ago, Carlson said, "We (the bureau of prisons) did not operate Fort Chaffee. We don't have a history of disturbances or escapes from any of our 42 federal institutions."

Carlson said 70 to 80 percent of the inmates would be housed for less than a

week.

"We will allow those inmates who wish to return voluntarily to their native countries to do so. That will be the majority of them. We will also allow those who wish to go through the immigration process, which can take additional time, to do so."

Carlson stressed, inmates who wish to voluntarily leave the country will not be "given a bus ticket and set free."

"They will be physically escorted either by bus or chartered plane out of the country."

Security at the center would be sufficient, he said, although structural plans have not been developed. He did

Alien center . . .

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
say the center would have a perimeter fence.

El Reno was targeted as a site after the project was handed from the Immigration and Naturalization Department to the Bureau of Prisons, Carlson said.

"El Reno is a logical location because it would allow us to build the facility without duplicating the administrative staff. We already have a warden and management people. All we will have to hire is line personnel."

El Reno Mayor John Pettis, who also attended the conference, asked what training the security staff would have.

Carlson said all staff would be trained in the same manner FCI employees are trained. He also said he expected most of the "line" staff to be hired from the local work force.



NORMAN CARLSON . . . bureau of prisons director. (Tri Photo)

the
El Reno
daily

TRIBUNE

201 N. Rock Island, El Reno, Okla. 73036

Vol. 92, No. 94

Wednesday, June 9, 1982



NORMAN CARLSON, director of the U.S. bureau of prisons, answers questions about the planned alien detention center.

Schools may feel tax pinch

The illegal alien detention center planned for El Reno could mean money problems for the El Reno School District, according to Superintendent Leslie Roblyer.

The problem, Roblyer said, is the center will be on federal land which is exempt from county property tax. So local schools may be getting more students without getting much more tax money.

"This is hard to explain to federal employees. They pay their taxes," Roblyer said.

"But our schools also depend on property taxes from the employer. That's the money we don't get from industries on federal land."

He said the money problem grows worse as the district gets a larger percentage of children of federal employees.

El Reno schools have 275 students — 10.2 percent of total enrollment — who have federally-employed parents, the superintendent said.

Federal officials say the alien center will create 300 jobs. That could mean about 450 children added to the school system, Roblyer said.

He said schools will have money problems even if the new federal jobs are taken by local residents who already have children in school.

"If someone local goes to work at the center, he probably will have to quit his

present job. Someone has to come in from somewhere to fill that vacancy.

"There isn't any way to avoid getting more children in the school system, unless everyone hired for the center happens to be a local resident who is unemployed."

In the past, the federal government gave "impacted aid" grants to schools, as compensation for the property tax they did not receive.

But Roblyer said the aid has been cut drastically and "is not anywhere near the cost of educating a child."

A public meeting was held Tuesday at the Federal Correctional Institution to answer questions about the planned alien center.

At that session, Roblyer asked how much — if any — impacted aid local schools can expect because of the center. Federal officials told Roblyer they could not answer his question.

The only practical way to educate more students of federal employees is to shift more tax burden onto other local residents, Roblyer said.

"The public needs to be aware we have this problem and have to start looking for a solution."

Alien center detailed

By MIKE CLARK

About 70 local civic leaders gathered Tuesday afternoon for an explanation and a question-and-answer session about the illegal alien detention center planned here.

The meeting was at the El Reno Federal Correctional Institution and Norman Carlson, director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, handled most of the questions.

Carlson said the center will be near the FCI, create about 300 jobs and house up to 1,000 illegal aliens awaiting deportation.

Local opponents to the center have threatened court action if Congress appropriates money for the project.

Jack Walsh, a local businessman, said he has obtained approximately 1,650 signatures from residents who oppose the center being located here. Walsh said he expects more people to sign the petition.

"If somebody can't respect 1,700 signatures in this town, then something's wrong. We haven't given up the battle," Walsh said.

He questioned Carlson's explanation of why the proposed El Reno center would cost approximately \$4 million more than a similar center planned in Virginia.

"He said it would cost more to run utility lines here...ONG (Oklahoma Natural Gas) and OG&E (Oklahoma Gas and Electric) will run right up to your door.

"I think he (Carlson) wants to build a new reformatory here. They didn't ask anyone's permission when they changed that (FCI) from a reformatory to a maximum security prison."

Carlson told the crowd at the meeting a center is needed because there aren't enough places now to hold all the aliens arrested by the border patrol. Even more arrests are expected under new immigration laws.

He said El Reno was picked for two reasons: the federal government already owns land here and the FCI already has the management staff to oversee the alien center.

The official promised the center will have "a totally secure perimeter." He said it will not be open like the minimum-security camp outside FCI walls.

Some local people have suggested families of alien prisoners will move to El Reno and get on the welfare rolls, Carlson said.

"These prisoners will be here a very short time, and most of them are young men with no families. In similar camps, the aliens have not brought families with them."

The center is to hold illegal aliens from Mexico and Central America. Carlson said refugees from Cuba will not be brought here.

He said the center will cost \$19.5 million to build. If Congress appropriates the money in time, construction should start in the summer of 1983 and be finished two years later.

During the question-and-answer session, Mayor John Pettis asked if local residents have any assurance the center will be built and operated exactly as promised.

"To be perfectly honest, I can't make any long-range guarantees. Other officials might have other plans someday," Carlson answered.

"But as long as I'm director of the bureau of prisons and as long as Mr.

Martin is warden at the FCI, we intend to operate this center just as we've told you."

He added, "Whenever Congress appropriates money for a specific purpose, you can't make a major change in plans without going back before Congress and getting permission."

Other questions included:

— How long will aliens stay at the center?

The average stay should be three days, and very few prisoners should stay more than a week before being deported, Carlson said.

— How will deportation be handled?

Aliens will not be turned loose here. Guards will escort them back to the border, or onto a bus or plane out of the country, he answered.

— If an alien avoids deportation, is he likely to stay in this area?

In 99.9 percent of cases, the illegal alien will be deported. If he isn't, his ties are back in the ethnic neighborhood where he was arrested; he is sure to return there, Carlson said.

— What will keep illegals from sneaking right back into the U.S.?

New immigration laws penalize an

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 5)

Alien...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

employer for knowingly hiring an illegal alien, and provide penalties for re-entering the country illegally. This should deter some of the re-entries, answered Hugh J. Brien, with the U.S. Immigration Service.

— Will security be adequate to prevent walk-aways?

Security will be very effective. The center can be run humanely without being a threat to the community, Carlson said.

"There is an obvious fear built into people who are not familiar with federal correctional institutions," Carlson told the crowd.

"But I've never heard a single complaint from anyone once a facility has been built. In fact, once an institution is established, you run into community resistance if you try to shut it down."

Tuesday's public meeting followed a morning press conference and a tour for visitors through the FCI.

El Reno Daily Tribune
June 9, 1982

f. ac.

Johnson & Johnson

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. 08903

November 18, 1982

Ms. Margaret Glasscock
Confidential Secretary
Office of the Chief of Staff
Room 1/WW
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ms. Glasscock:

We deeply appreciate your efforts in helping to arrange a meeting between Mr. Baker and James E. Burke, Chairman of the Board of Johnson & Johnson. As Mr. Burke suggested in his recent letter to Mr. Baker, we would like to discuss some of the public policy concerns which have arisen out of the TYLENOL* tampering incidents. We are sensitive to Mr. Baker's time constraints, but we believe that this meeting is very important and to assist you in briefing him, I would like to amplify on our objectives for tomorrow's pending meeting:

1. The financial impact of the TYLENOL* incidents on Johnson & Johnson and the proprietary medicine industry has been devastating. In 1982, Johnson & Johnson will expend in excess of \$100 million in the withdrawal of its TYLENOL* brand OTC products from the marketplace, in public service announcements and in the development of new tamper resistant packaging for that product line. Were it not for the size and diversity of our Company, the \$400-500 million a year business of McNeil Consumer Products Company would be threatened with failure. The over-the-counter drug industry will expend in excess of \$40 million to comply with the new FDA tamper resistant packaging regulations, appropriately and expeditiously promulgated in response to the TYLENOL* criminal poisonings.

2. Every appropriate resource of the Federal government must be applied to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the TYLENOL* poisoning murders. The extensive efforts of the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation must be continued.

3. Federal legislation must be enacted to impose strong criminal penalties upon persons convicted of tampering with food and drug products.

4. All relevant departments and agencies of the Federal government must utilize their communication resources to educate the consumer regarding product tampering and to alleviate the substantial level of anxiety that exists regarding the safety and integrity of consumer products.

Burke thinks
FBI doing all it
can to do this

Need to
move this
along fast

FBI has
initiated
some legis.

Ms. Margaret Glasscock

- 2 -

November 18, 1982

We believe that unless all of these actions are initiated and maintained, the public health care system is at considerable risk and health care cost containment efforts adversely impacted.

We will attempt to encourage Mr. Baker to bring together at an appropriate time in the near future, the Attorney General, the FBI Director, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the FDA Commissioner and other appropriate Federal officials to discuss these serious national concerns. Some might think that the TYLENOL* poisonings were simply aberrations in an otherwise safe marketplace. We believe, however, that the potential for the expansion of the TYLENOL* disaster is real and unless thwarted by appropriate government action, it will have a long term adverse affect on all of us.

We look forward to tomorrow's meeting.

Sincerely,



John R. Mullen
Vice President,
Corporate Relations

mjb

*Trademark



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

November 22, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: James W. Cicconi
Special Assistant to the
Chief of Staff
The White House

FROM: Robert A. McConnell
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from Director Webster to the Attorney General relating to proposed legislation regarding alteration of food, drugs, cosmetics, and other devices resulting in a bodily injury or death, together with a copy of the proposed legislation. We forwarded the enclosures to the Criminal Division on November 15, 1982, for its views as to the advisability of proposing such legislation to the Congress.

Please let me know if there is any further information which you require.

Enclosure

Memorandum



RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

NOV 10 9 59 AM '82

To : Attorney General

Date November 5, 1982

From : *WAW* Director, FBI

CLERK OF THE
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Subject : PROPOSED LEGISLATION REGARDING ALTERATION OF FOOD,
DRUGS, COSMETICS, AND OTHER DEVICES RESULTING IN
BODILY INJURY OR DEATH

Between September 29, 1982, and October 2, 1982, seven individuals in the Chicago area died after ingesting Extra-Strength Tylenol. Investigation by the Cook County, Illinois, Medical Examiner and the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement determined that all victims had died of cyanide contained in the Tylenol capsules. On October 1, 1982, Acting Attorney General Edward Schmults telephonically requested that the FBI conduct an investigation under 21 U.S.C. Sec. 331(k). We are now conducting an investigation in concurrence with the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement.

CC
Title 21 U.S.C. Sec. 331 prohibits "(a) The introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded."; "(b) The adulteration or misbranding of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic in interstate commerce."; "(c) The receipt in interstate commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery thereof for pay or otherwise, or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act with respect to, a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, if such act is done while such article is held for sale (whether or not the first sale) after shipment in interstate commerce and results in such article being adulterated or misbranded." Subsection (k) specifically addresses the altering or misbranding of any food, drug, device, cosmetic, or label while such article is held for sale after interstate shipment.

As you know, the Food and Drug Administration has primary jurisdiction for the enforcement of Section 331. Moreover, the penalty for a violation of that Section is a misdemeanor (in the absence of a prior conviction or the intent to defraud or mislead), and in all the reported court cases dealing with this Section the defendants have been manufacturers.

NOV 12 1982

C. L. A.

WAW
11/12/82

Rec'd
11/12/82
WAW

Attorney General

Since the initial report of these murders, numerous similar instances of contamination of consumer products have occurred throughout the country. These instances have run from threats to contaminate milk by injecting poison with hypodermic needles to the placing of hydrochloric acid in eyedrops. These so-called "copycat" cases are not being investigated by the FBI unless an extortionate demand is made.

In order to enable the FBI to respond more effectively to this type of criminal activity, we are enclosing a legislative proposal which would directly address the problem. You will note that the bill, as drafted, does not require proof of interstate movement to trigger its provisions. However, it is highly likely that the sale of any deliberately contaminated food or drug such as the poisoned Tylenol capsules in Chicago has an immediate and dramatic impact on interstate commerce. The reluctance of consumers to purchase the product, and the efforts expended by the manufacturers and distributors could certainly form the basis for the case that interstate commerce has been adversely affected. See Perez v. United States, 402 U.S. 146 (1971) (congressional finding that local loan sharking activity affects interstate commerce is sufficient to sustain the prohibition of such activities by Congress). Accordingly, it is suggested that any comments accompanying this bill stress the need to include in the committee hearings testimony regarding the effect of these incidents on interstate commerce.

It is requested that you initiate steps to effect the prompt introduction of this bill in Congress.

Enclosure

A BILL

To amend title 18 to provide for penalties for alteration of food, drugs, devices and cosmetics, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that chapter 7 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 114 the following new sections:

"§ 115 Alteration of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics

"(a) Whoever alters or adulterates any food, drug, device or cosmetic intended or held for sale, knowing that such conduct places or may place another person in danger of death or serious injury, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

"(b) Whoever attempts to violate subsection (a) shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life..

"(c) If two or more persons conspire to violate subsection (a), each shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

"(d) For purposes of this section, the terms "food", "drug", "device" or "cosmetic" shall have the same meanings as those set out in 21 U.S.C. Sec. 321.

Sec. 2. The table of sections for chapter 7 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 115 the following new item:

"115. Alteration of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1981

Dear Alan:

Enclosed please find information forwarded by Congressman Ron Marlenee's office concerning possible extension of operating hours at the Scobey port of entry.

As I mentioned previously, Congressman Marlenee has said he will be in touch with you after the Holiday recess to discuss this question.

I certainly appreciate all your help on the question of detention centers, Alan, and hope you will call on me if I can ever assist you.

Sincerely,



James W. Cicconi
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Alan Nelson
Deputy Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 Eye Street, N.W., Room 7100
Washington, D. C. 20536

cc:

Mr. Glenn Marx
Office of Congressman Ron Marlenee

RON MARLENEE

MONTANA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

409 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-1555

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MONTANA OFFICES:
312 9TH STREET, SOUTH
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59405
(406) 453 3264

2717 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH
BILLINGS, MONTANA 59101
(406) 657-6753

TOLL FREE
(800) 332-5965

December 18, 1981

Mr. Cicconi,

Ron asked me to forward to you a copy of the report concerning extension of hours at the Scobey port of entry.

I hope you find this information useful.

If you need any additional information concerning this matter, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Glenn Marx

Glenn Marx
Special Assistant
Cong. Ron Marlenee

CASE



The
Commissioner
of
Customs
Washington, D.C.

BOR-2-03-INS RC

The Honorable
Ron Marlenee
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

JUL 9 1980

Dear Mr. Marlenee:

This is in further reply to your May 20, 1980, letter requesting information concerning the costs of operating the Scobey port of entry, and projected costs of extending the hours of service at this location.

We appreciate your interest in this matter.

We have now received a report on this matter from the office of the Regional Commissioner of Customs at San Francisco. The following is a comparison, from this report, illustrating the Customs costs at Scobey and at a similar port, Del Bonita, during the last 20 months:

<u>Port</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Salary Cost</u>	<u>Other (Operational)</u>
Scobey	1979	\$34,154	\$ 4,050
	1980 (8 mos.) (10/1 - 5/30)	\$18,151	\$ 511
Del Bonita	1979	\$20,804	\$39,539
	1980 (8 mos.) (10/1 - 5/30)	\$20,956	\$ 5,743

The fiscal year 1979 salary costs for Scobey include \$12,000 for the transfer of an employee to that port. The fiscal year 1979 operational costs for Del Bonita include a repair order placed with the General Services Administration for \$29,777.

Enclosed are projections regarding the costs of extending the hours of service at Scobey. These projections exclude additional costs attributable to extended facility operation (heat, lights, etc.) and the costs of providing Government housing for the additional Customs employees required. We should also clarify that the additional costs to be borne by the Immigration and Naturalization Service have been estimated.

Customs statistics do not demonstrate any real increase in traffic at Scobey in Fiscal Years 1977-79. Accordingly, in view of the severe manpower and budgetary constraints under which the Customs Service must currently operate, we do not consider an extension in the hours of service at Scobey to be appropriate at this time.

Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,


Commissioner of Customs

Enclosure

PROJECTED OPERATIONAL COSTS

PORT OF SCOBEEY

PRESENT HOURS OF SERVICE:

9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (9 hour day) October 1 through May 14

8 a.m. to 9 p.m. (13 hour day) May 15 through September 30

(1) ADDITIONAL COSTS TO OPERATE FROM 8 A.M. TO 9 P.M. ON A YEAR AROUND BASIS:

No Additional Personnel

Customs (Salary)	\$3,000
INS (Salary)	3,000
	<u>\$6,000</u>

(2) ADDITIONAL COSTS TO OPERATE FROM 8 A.M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT ON A YEAR AROUND BASIS:

1 Supervisor (GS-11)	\$35,000
Overtime	6,000
	<u>\$41,000</u>

1 Inspector	\$30,000
Overtime	6,000
	<u>\$36,000</u>

Total Wages	\$77,000
-------------	----------

(3) ADDITIONAL COSTS FOR A 24 HOUR OPERATION:

<u>CUSTOMS:</u> 1 Supervisor (GS-11)	\$35,000
3 Inspectors	90,000
Overtime	24,000
	<u>\$149,000</u>

<u>INS:</u> Supervisor	<u>\$36,000</u>
------------------------	-----------------

Total	\$185,000
-------	-----------

8 cc

O'Donnell, Peter
READING FILE 10/12
MOT

PETER O'DONNELL, JR.
4275 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

INVESTMENTS

October 11, 1982

10/12 To J e:
He has a point.
Anything we can
do? Please
check it
out.

Mr. James A. Baker, III
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Jim:

I am asking for your help to find some way the paperwork backlog can be handled at District HUD offices so our economic recovery can get underway without delay.

I enclose an article from The Dallas Times Herald of Monday, October 11, 1982, which describes the situation.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,



Peter O'Donnell, Jr.

Thank.
JAB III

PODjr:mj

Encl.

check w/ Lance Wilson,
plus Bed-Stuy issue
(Don Hughes)
plus this.
Lance checking
- copy of art sent

FHA loan delays snag home buyers

By ARDITH HILLIARD
Staff Writer

A bottleneck in processing of FHA loans in the Dallas area is doubling the time it takes prospective homeowners to get a mortgage loan approved, according to federal and savings and loan officials.

The problem is partly due to federal red tape generated by Congress's failure to approve a budget, and partly to a flood of loan applications that have come in since interest rates started dropping, officials said. The interest rate on FHA mortgages is 13½ percent, down from recent 15 percent levels.

The problem will continue until Con-

gress approves a federal budget, officials said. The 1981-82 budget year ended Sept. 30 and Congress has not yet agreed on one for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

Right now, the local office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development has a backlog of about 200 loan applications, said HUD area manager Irving Statman.

Without a federal budget, there is no authorization for local HUD offices to hire outside help in doing the credit checking required for loan approvals, said Statman.

The local office has three employees who can do about 12 of the mortgage credit reviews per day.

"But when we start getting more than 36 applications in a day, we start to have a backlog," said Statman.

Many more than 36 a day have been coming in for weeks, creating about a 10-day delay per application. Ordinarily, an application with no problems goes through in eight days, said Statman.

"We haven't been able to hire outside for two weeks," said Statman.

There also is a total freeze on conversions of VA loans to FHA loans, he said, a relatively minor problem compared to the backup of FHA loan applications. Federal regulations do not allow one agency to do a transaction begun with another agency

in a period between budgets, he said.

"We have this kind of problem every year at budget time," said Statman, although it has been "exacerbated by the drop in interest rates" this year.

Mart Hamilton, spokesman for Gibraltar Savings in Dallas, said that for about a week, no FHA applications were coming through from HUD. Just Friday morning, some approvals began to show up, he said.

Statman said that as bad as the backup is, "I'd rather have this kind of problem than have no loan applications coming in."

When interest levels were higher, his office would get only a few applications a day, he said.



The
Conservative
Caucus, Inc.

150 up + 46 103

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

April 12, 1982

Hon. James W. Cicconi
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

The enclosed article by Bill Safire on the Law of the Sea Treaty reinforces the concern which I expressed to you when we had lunch several weeks ago.

The Administration is asking for a large chunk of trouble if it decides to present a Law of the Sea Treaty to the U.S. Senate.

While it may be possible for the Administration to secure Senate ratification of such a treaty, I can promise you that the battle incident to such an effort will engender ill feelings and divisions between the conservative movement and the Reagan Administration which will be utterly beyond repair.

This is a matter of high principle related to the most deeply held concerns for the national sovereignty and independence of our country.

The deal which is being negotiated may appease major corporations and banking interests, but it will not satisfy millions of concerned Americans.

With personal best wishes, I am

Sincerely,


Howard Phillips
National Director

HP:kas

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

Director of Research and Publications
Susan E. Phillips

National Security Task Force
Brig. Gen. Albion Knight, USA (Ret.)
Director

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

The New York Times
April 9, 82

A27

ESSAY

Reagan's Sea-Law Sellout

By William Safire

WASHINGTON, April 8 — The Law of the Sea conference is an attempt by third-world nations to set up a "new order" in the world's production of minerals. Their idea is to subject all exploration and mining of the ocean bottom to international control. Their vehicle would be modeled on OPEC: a cartel capable of price-fixing by enforcing control of mineral production — run by an "authority" certain to provide permanent employment for thousands of third-world diplomats.

For centuries, the treasures that lay beyond anyone's territory belonged to nobody, and therefore were available for the taking for any explorer or miner with the wit, courage and capital to go get it.

In the last decade, however, a collectivist notion took hold that all such treasures were "the common heritage of mankind," which meant that an international bureaucracy, not the explorer, would decide who could develop what resource. A combination of third-world greed and liberal-world guilt brought us to the brink of signing a treaty that would sound the death-knell of free enterprise in the 21st century.

The Reagan Administration put a stop to that — or so we thought. Many of us cheered when the United States finally told the rest of the world that we had awakened to the danger of negotiating away our freedoms in the Law of the Sea conference. We hailed the stand that rejected price-fixing by an unaccountable "authority."

That Reaganut defense of free enterprise collapsed last Monday night in the office of Under Secretary of State James Buckley. As Bernard Nossiter of The New York Times reported, a new American position was secretly decided upon that accepts the principle that a global cartel — and not free-market forces — would have the power to limit America's or any other country's production of minerals mined from the sea.

The abandonment of the basic principle on which our economy is founded — and which has yielded far more prosperity than any Socialist scheme — was made possible by buying off the American companies who had been objecting loudly. "Preliminary investment protection" — some pip of an idea — is to be given to private mining companies that lead the way for the exploration of the seabed; their technology and know-how will later be taken over by the competing third-world bureaucracy. As usual, some businessmen can be found who will sell their birthright for short-term profit.

Everyone watching these negotiations knows full well what the third-world game is: First, establish the cartel principle by getting industrial nations to sign a treaty submitting to an international body's production limits. Second, improve on the United Nations by making it impossible for the industrial countries to veto third-world majorities. Third, make it possible to amend the by-laws of the cartel — thereby eliminating private competition — without having to go back to such stumbling blocks as the U.S. Senate for approval.

When the Senior Interagency Group met to cave in under Mr. Buckley's aegis, it was agreed that (1) production limits would be accepted, provided there was "no bits" in them in the beginning; (2) we would not have a veto, but perhaps we could talk bravely about a "blocking capability" if industrial nations stuck together; but (3) it might be awfully hard to get the Senate to hand over a power to amend without future Senate agreement.

That supine position is typical of foreign affairs in the Second Reagan Administration, which began when pragmatists James Baker and William Clark fell in step with Al Haig in February and process triumphed over policy. The same middle-level crew (Secretary Buckley, Assistant Treasury Secretary Marc Leland) that brought us no-default in Poland and winking at the European-Siberian pipeline is in charge of the planned cave-in on Law of the Sea. (Incredibly, they have even approved export licenses for six C-130's to be sent to Iraq.) Because businessmen applaud — weak policy is good for business — Mr. Reagan is persuaded he is doing the conservative thing.

He is not. The betrayal of capitalism, not to mention freedom of the seas, is a radical lurch to the left. And for what? We are warned that the rest of the world will sign a treaty without us, which might mean that our banks would ask for Government guarantees to finance exploration. That's scare talk; we can get other industrial nations to sign a separate free-market treaty if need be.

In return for their hard work inhibiting competition and driving up world inflation, third-world diplomats envision a bonanza from their supranational authority: lifetime jobs, high-rise offices, limousines, elite schools for their children, studies farmed out to friendly academics, everything a potato-shaped manganese nodule can bestow. Best of all, no control of their budget from individual nations, because the cartel bureaucracy would fix world prices to its profit.

No wonder the diplomatic community is putting such pressure on our hapless negotiators. The Law of the Sea Treaty bids fair to become the biggest boondoggle in the history of the earth, setting the example for Socialism in outer space.



The
Conservative
Caucus, Inc.

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

March 11, 1982

Hon. James W. Cicconi
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

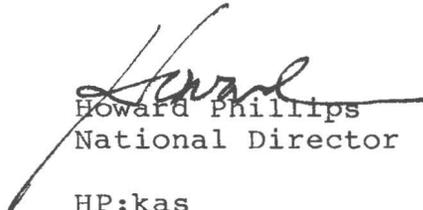
Thanks for taking the time to have lunch yesterday.

Following up on my suggestion of a three or four hour private strategy discussion with Jim Baker, I would like to suggest that such a meeting be held involving, in addition to Mr. Baker and me, Congressman Newt Gingrich, Richard Viguerie, and Paul Weyrich.

If such a meeting is possible, and, if you can give us a little advance notice to prepare ourselves to make the dialogue as constructive as possible, I think it would be a good investment of Mr. Baker's time.

With personal best wishes, I am

Sincerely,


Howard Phillips
National Director

HP:kas

Board of Directors

Howard Phillips, Chairman
Peter J. Thomas, Secretary
Lawrence J. Straw, Jr., Treasurer
Richard Derham
J. Alan MacKay

National Director
Howard Phillips

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Monroe Thomas

**Director of Research
and Publications**

Susan E. Phillips

National Security Task Force

Brig. Gen. Albion Knight USA (Ret.)
Director

Publications

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

Thomas Pohlman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

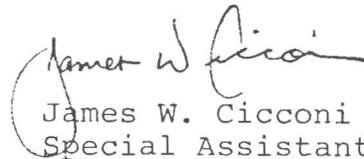
April 20, 1982

Dear Dr. Pohlman:

Thank you for your comments on the proposed ESRD regulations.

I have forwarded them to the Department of Health and Human Services, and am certain they will receive every consideration.

Sincerely,



James W. Cicconi

Special Assistant to the
President

Dr. Thomas Pohlman
The Jewish Hospital of
St. Louis
Post Office Box 14109
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR FAYE IUDICELLO

FROM: Jim Cicconi 
SUBJECT: Attached Letter

I would appreciate your handling an appropriate response to the attached letter on proposed ESRD regulations. Chris DeMuth gave me your name as the HHS contact on this matter.

Thank you for your assistance.



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63110

April 12, 1982

RENAL DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE
JEWISH HOSPITAL OF ST. LOUIS
216 SOUTH KINGSHIGHWAY
P.O. BOX 14109
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63178

Mr. James W. Cicconi
Special Assistant to the President
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Cicconi :

I am the Medical Director of the dialysis unit at The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis. We are a non-for-profit hospital based unit affiliated with Washington University Medical Center. We are active in professional education both in regards to M.D.s, R.N.s, and other allied health professionals. In addition, we are an active home dialysis unit. Our current census includes 45-55% home dialysis patients made up of a CAPD program and a home hemodialysis program with remaining patients in center on hemodialysis.

Concerning the proposed regulations on end stage renal disease (i.e. the composite rate), I feel the proposals fall short in several ways of the desired goals, of providing support for patients requiring treatment for end stage renal disease and promoting home dialysis. Our unit has a long history of successful home hemodialysis. The current proposed regulations will require us to decrease our home dialysis population rather than increase it. This problem will arise as a result of the removal of reimbursement for capital equipment for such items as hemodialysis machines and water treatment equipment. This is a program we have utilized since its conception and its loss will increase the cost of home dialysis significantly. Although it has been pointed out that this option has not been widely used throughout the United States, it must also be pointed out that nationally home hemodialysis has not been widely used. We on the other hand, have practiced both, i.e. encouraging home hemodialysis as well as obtaining machines for our patients through the federal reimbursement plan. This equipment cost of \$6000-10,000 is required for each home hemodialysis patient but can be dispersed over 4-6 in-center patients, thus for a unit of our size and with a large home dialysis population, it will greatly increase our expense.

Secondly, we have been active in providing paid dialysis aides for our patients at home that have no family member available to assist their dialysis. The proposed regulations dictate that the salary for such aides will be paid from the composite rate. We are currently practicing under a similar provision in the Target Reimbursement Rate. However because the current proposals mandate that home dialysis programs no longer be separate

Page 2
April 12, 1982

but rather be profitable enough to maintain the associated center dialysis programs which will become financial liabilities, those patients who we in the past have sent home with paid aides will no longer be able to go home.

Though I agree whole heartedly with the concept of increased home dialysis, I feel that current regulations do not promoted home dialysis but in fact retract from its use.

It is our feeling that home dialysis should be encouraged and can be practiced without difficlty on a minimum 50% and perhaps more of the dialysis population. However the current proposal does not provide for this stimulus.

Finally the proposed composite rate for hospitals is far below the actual cost for a unit with a strong commitment to teaching both patient and professional as our unit is. It is stipulated that exceptions will be granted only in rae exceptions and education is not one of these exceptions in the current proposals. Such units are absolutely necessary if progress is to be made in the treatment of renal disease and personnel to provide these services are to be properly trained.

For these reasons, I feel the current proposals are deleterious to the goals of the end stage renal disease program, will decrease home hemodialysis, and compromise general patient care.

I will be available and willing to discuss these issues at any time.

Yours truly,



Thomas Pohlman, M.D.
Medical Director, Hemodialysis Unit
The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis

TP:kf

Pollard, Charlotte

4516 Balcones Drive
Austin, Texas 78731
November 30, 1982

Mr. Jim Cicconi
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Jim:

When I spoke with Aileen last week, she suggested that I send you a copy of my resume in case you are aware of any available positions in Washington. A copy is enclosed for your information. I am interested in an administrative assistant/executive secretary position at a salary level in the area of \$21,000. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration and assistance in my search for employment in January.

I hope you and your family had a great Thanksgiving Holiday. Say "Hi" to Aileen.

Sincerely,



Charlotte A. Pollard

/cp
Enclosure

CHARLOTTE ANNE POLLARD
4516 Balcones Drive
Austin, Texas 78731
512/453-3593

Marital Status: Single

Birth Date: 2/9/43

Health: Excellent

EDUCATION:

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 1978

The University of Texas at Austin, B.S., 1969
Major - Art History

Durham's Business College, Austin, Texas, 1962

McCallum High School, Austin, Texas, 1961

FIELDS OF SPECIALTY:

Budget Management
Conference Coordination
Correspondence
Office Management

Personnel Management
Purchasing
Travel Coordination

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

January 1979 to Present

OFFICE OF WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR, GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

State Capitol, Austin, Texas 78711

Personal Secretary to the Executive Assistant and to the
Special Assistant for Administration

November 1978 to January 1979

INAUGURAL OFFICE FOR GOVERNOR-ELECT WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.

Office Manager and Executive Secretary to the Executive Director

September 1978 to November 1978

CLEMENTS FOR GOVERNOR CAMPAIGN

Executive Secretary to the Campaign Manager

December 1975 to December 1977

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, MARINE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Administrative Assistant II

May 1971 to May 1975

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(Project C-BE, a federally funded computer development grant)

Administrative Assistant I

Page 2
Resume of
CHARLOTTE ANNE POLLARD

September 1970 to April 1971
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
Administrative Secretary

December 1969 to September 1970
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM, OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
Senior Secretary to Vice-Chancellor John J. McKetta

September 1967 to August 1969
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, MAIN LIBRARY
Part-time student clerk

January 1966 to August 1967
SCIENTIFIC METHODS, INC., PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT
MT/ST Operator and Addressograph Operator

February 1962 to December 1966
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY LIBRARY
Secretary to the Librarian

HONORS AND ACTIVITIES

Honor Student, Brigham Young University, 1978 (3.95 GPA)

Honor Student, The University of Texas at Austin, 1967-1968, 1968-1969
(3.85 GPA in major -- 3.75 GPA in upper division courses)

Study Abroad Program Grant, 1978, Brigham Young University
(Israel-Egypt)

Archaeological Expedition to Israel, Tell Akko, 1975,
The University of Texas at Austin

TRAVEL:

Extensive travel in Europe, Israel, Greece, Egypt, and Western USA

HOBBIES:

Scuba Diving	Skiing	Sculpture
Fencing	Hiking	Dog Training
Photography	Piano	Flute
Aerobic Dancing		

REFERENCES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1982

Dear John:

The President has asked that I respond to your letter of February 4, 1982, which was hand-delivered by Senator John Danforth.

I noted that your letter had been written some weeks before it was actually delivered, and only a short time after we met to discuss many of the same problems and concerns. Frankly, I feel that there has been progress on several of your concerns in the aftermath of our meeting. For example, of four persons whose names you forwarded for appointment consideration, all have been appointed to the board or commission they requested. These four are, of course, in addition to the seven previous appointments made (and confirmed) largely on your recommendation and that of the Missouri state party. As for the smaller courtesies of returning phone calls and answering letters, I have heard no recent complaints and assume that, to the extent there may have been a problem, it has not recurred. If this is not the case, of course, we would like to know.

I agree with you completely on the importance of building strong Party organizations on the state level, and on the need for a stable responsive relationship with the White House. I can further assure you, as I have previously, that the various White House offices are aware of this objective and are doing their utmost to carry it forward.

I enjoyed our meeting last month, and hope you will let me know if problems of such a nature arise again.

Sincerely,



James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff and
Assistant to the President

Mr. John Powell
State Chairman
Republican National Committee
605 West 11th Street
Rolla, Missouri 65401

John Powell letter

per
Presil Personnel

2/11 - 10 am - Helene - JAB

① Perry Joseph - Advis Council on Pension

4 people Powell wanted

② Judy Woods - JFK Advis Comm

③ Alfred Fleischer - Nat Corp for Housing Partnership

④ Joseph Straughan - Advis Comm for Travel & Tourism

all 4 got appmts they wanted
2/11 letter to JAB from Farrell =

Hodball

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/2/82 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: Letter from John Powell, Missouri State Chairman, RNC

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JAMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DOLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WEIDENBAUM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

Per your request, action is assigned to you.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:



Republican National Committee

February 4, 1982

John Powell, State Chairman
Member for Missouri
605 West 11th Street
Rolla, Missouri 65401
(314) 364-3699 — home
(314) 364-1212 — office

President Ronald Reagan
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

A serious condition exists between several of those in your Administration and many State Republican Party Organizations. We are not at all sure you are aware of this situation and certainly your time is much too precious to become involved with this kind of problem. However, when it could have a direct bearing on the outcome of the 1982 and the 1984 elections, it does become important.

Being very candid and to the point, there is a total lack of cooperation, very poor communication and an apparent "don't give a damn" attitude that exists in Washington that portrays the relationship between your Administration and our State Party Organization. This same condition also exists between Washington and several other States. This involves patronage appointments, uncooperative staff in high positions, not answering letters, not returning phone calls, never following through or getting assistance of any kind. It became so bad with us in Missouri we severed our relationship with your Administration concerning appointments and clearances last November.

The only reason I bring this to your attention is to hopefully correct a deplorable situation that directly affects the well being and growth of our Party. Building good organization at the state level is difficult but the job can be made so much easier with the cooperation of the Administration. If there is concern about the outcome of the coming elections then your people need to recognize that we need all the help we can get.

I discussed these problems, and more, with Jim Baker last week and was told that things would change for the better, however, this is something I have heard before from people like Ed Meese, Lyn Nofziger and others and it never materialized. My judgement, based on track records, would be that nothing will change. There doesn't seem to be any desire for many in your

Administration to work with those of us who want nothing for ourselves and who were so heavily involved in both of your presidential campaigns. I was your Campaign Chairman in Missouri in 1976 and 1980 and have extreme difficulty communicating with many on your staff that I have known, on a first name basis, for years.

If more detailed information is desired this can be easily furnished from our State and others. If you want me or anyone else to come to Washington to discuss the matter we will gladly do so. If you would like verification of this problem I would recommend that this be obtained from Dick Richards. I do hope for everyones benefit that something will be done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Knudsen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Chairman".

Chairman

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1982

TO: JIM CICCONI
FROM: LEE ATWATER
RE: Missouri Appointments

Along with several photo requests, the forwarding of recommendations and scheduling requests, the following appointments have been recommended by our office on behalf of John Powell and the Missouri Republican Party. All have been confirmed.

David Monson Regional Director
Intergovernmental Affairs
Department of Health and
Human Services

Clarence LeVee
Marie Steele Delegates to the White
John St. Clair House Conference on
Ms. Billie Hagan Aging
Roberta Capps

William Danforth, Member, National Advisory
M.D. Council to the Director of
the National Institutes of
Health

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS


U.S.S.

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

fec

Price, J. Paul



**Midway
Development
Company**

James A. Moran
Henry R. Hoffman, Jr.

May 18, 1982

Mr. Jim Cicconi
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

I wanted to let you know that our tour of the West Wing was by far the highlight of our trip to Washington. The Oval Office, the Cabinet Room, and the other offices are extremely impressive, and we feel very fortunate to have been able to see them.

Please let us know if you ever get to Dallas so that we can buy your dinner or just say hello. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

MIDWAY DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.

J. Paul Price

JPP:dg