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*Blackwell  
Cones*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1983

Dear Mr. Frost:

Thank you for your note of January 8.

I will be pleased to chat with you when you are next in the D. C. area. There is plenty of opportunity for constructive action without any Hatch Act violations.

Please make an appointment with my staff at your convenience.

Sincerely,

*Morton C. Blackwell*

Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison

Mr. Howard Ezra Frost III  
29 Garden Street, #302  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

29 GARDEN ST # 302

HOWARD EZRA FROST III  
AMBLEDGE  
MASS

January 8, 1983 02138

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

I am a graduate student at MIT, working on a doctorate focused on Soviet defense policy. When I was in Washington earlier this week, I paid a call on Wayne Vallis, whom I had met in Boston earlier this fall. I am currently on leave from the CIA, where I have worked about 3 1/2 years as a Soviet affairs analyst, and I wanted to talk with Wayne about ways to become involved in conservative political circles and activities without running afoul of the Hatch act. The advice Wayne provided was particularly useful since I probably will return to the Agency or some similar organization when I finish my academic work.

One suggestion Wayne made was that I write you to ask about people I might contact to get involved with activities like the Monday lunch group. Any advice you could offer on this topic would be most

appreciated. Even though I won't be finishing my degree for several more years, I plan to spend my summers working in Washington and could certainly make use then of any information you would share with me.

Thanking you for considering my request, I am

Yours sincerely,  
Howard Frost

*Blackwell  
Cares*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1983

Dear Rob:

Unfortunately we are not able to get anniversary greetings before the 50th anniversary. Highly unlikely I will still be here then.

I can, however, get your folks an autographed picture of the President and Mrs. Reagan and am proceeding to do that. I will send it to you to forward to them.

Cordially,

*Morton*

Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison

*My love to Susan + Shortie. Stuff*

Mr. Robert Polack  
745 West Hawthorne Street  
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Robert Polack  
745 West Hawthorne Street  
Zionsville Indiana 46077

January 25, 1983

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Morton:

My parents celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary this year on June 26.

Would you arrange for an appropriate greeting to them from President Reagan?

The details:

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph A. Polack  
(Anne & Joe)  
4332 Claycut Road  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

40th Anniversary: June 26, 1983

Many thanks.

Very truly yours,

*Rob*  
Robert Polack

*Regular cards are  
for 50th  
anniversary  
Do you want to  
ask for special*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 14, 1981

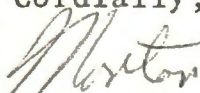
*Blackwell  
personal*

Dear Johnny:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your book,  
Beyond Defeat.

I'll take it home and enjoy it at my bedside.

Cordially,



Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President

Dr. James Johnson  
P.O. Box 2405  
Washington, D.C. 20013

*File Copies*

700 Commercial National Bank Building

Shreveport, Louisiana 71101

U. S. A.

March 24, 1981

JOSEPH L. HARGROVE

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
Room 136  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

It was a pleasure meeting you last week while I was in Washington and I greatly appreciate the fact that you took so much time from your busy schedule to be with me. I think it was quite healthy for us to establish contact and I hope that we may have occasion to work together during the next four years (or eight!).

I finally was able to contact Mr. Pittenger late last Friday and we had a productive conversation on the telephone. He is to send me material both on the Foundation for the Poor and on the proposed Religious Commission, but I have so far not received this information. I will keep you informed as to our progress.

Thanks once again, and best regards.

Yours truly,

*Joe*

JLH/bb



*Correspondence*

2336 8th Street  
Bremerton, Washington  
March 4, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

I would like to voice my opposition to the White House Conference on Children and Youth. Putting a stop to this would initially save costs to the federal and state governments. It would also save the administration from the embarrassment of another series of bureaucratic self-promotions from the vendors of 'social services'.

Please consider also that perhaps OSHA has outlived its usefulness. With over 3,000 employees and a 1981 budget of \$183,000,000, OSHA deserves to be carefully scrutinized as to its cost-effectiveness.

Sincerely,

*Mrs. Robert Caldwell*

Mrs. Robert Caldwell

*file  
Correspondence*

Jack Pilon  
Chairman of the Board  
and Chief Executive Officer

March 10, 1981

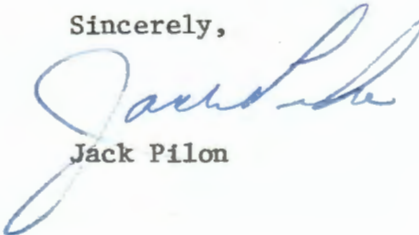
Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Thank you for the excellent briefing given last week to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce delegation. We appreciate your insight to some of the items of special concern and the work that you are doing.

It was certainly good to meet you. Please let me know if I can be of help in this part of the country.

Sincerely,



Jack Pilon

JP:bl

---

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

file  
Deferre  
12 Sept.

MEMORANDUM

March 19, 1981

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Friend:

Congratulations on your appointment.

Yours is an important area to maintain good relations with Veteran, Fraternal organizations and Indian groups, and I know you will do a top job as you've been doing with the Youth groups.

If we can be of any assistance, do not hesitate. My number is 697-3783.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



JOHN HYASTA

*file correspondence*

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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QUENTIN CROMMELIN, JR., STAFF DIRECTOR

March 21, 1981

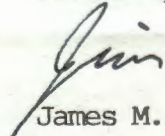
Morton Blackwell  
Office of Public Liaison  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Morton:

I wanted to follow up on our brief conversation Friday by sending you this overdue letter thanking you for assistance in placing me on the Hill with Senator East. It has been a very busy period of course, since I just moved from Marriott Corporation's law department to the Subcommittee staff this past week. The work here is tremendously enjoyable, however, and I think we're going to be able to get a lot accomplished because of the outstanding team Senator East has put together.

Once again, congratulations on your appointment to the White House. If I can ever be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call me at the Subcommittee: 224-6791 or 6792.

Sincerely,

  
James M. Sullivan

*File Correspondence*

*Called 4/22/81 673-4375*

*Referred to  
Senator & Congressman*

5021 Seminary Road, Apt. 715  
Alexandria, Virginia 22311

April 8, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Office of Public Liaison  
Exec. Office of the President  
Rm. 128  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC 20500

*Maiselle,  
Please move and  
explain we don't  
do case work. See  
refer to John Harris  
& John Warner, Cuy  
MB  
4/16*

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Exactly sixty days have passed since my employment with the Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs) was terminated. Two hundred days have passed since my employment with BIA began. I would appreciate any assistance you could provide concerning four problems.

On May 27, 1980 my employment at the Veterans Administration (Central Office Personnel Service) was terminated, so I could begin a graduate summer internship with the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (a Federal agency). During my temporary appointment at the Veterans Administration, they verified all previous Federal employment. Nineteen days lapsed between my employment with PBGC and BIA. A considerable amount of time was lost, as a result of BIA's request that my official personnel folder be forwarded from the incorrect Federal agency. The first problem is that my service computation date has not been changed.

My second problem is that I have not been paid for my accrued annual leave. BIA appears to have been negligent in making the payment in a timely manner.

The third problem is closely related to the second problem. My "Leave and Earnings Statement (form 5-1515A Rev. July 74)" has not arrived at my home. The last statement was for number 3 (for the period ending January 24, 1981). While a treasury payroll check has been received for the period ending February 7, 1981, the leave statement did not arrive. Therefore, the accuracy of the payment, withholdings, and accrued leave cannot be verified without that statement.

The fourth and final problem pertains to the refund of the Civil Service Retirement funds. BIA has informed me that they sent the paperwork over to the Office of Personnel Management on March 17, 1981 (38 days after I left the Bureau). I would appreciate any efforts you could take which would lead to the expeditious processing of my retirement funds. The absence of the refund denies me the opportunity to engage in various financial opportunities.

Once again, thank you for any assistance you can provide. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 673-4315.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "P. Eugene Morgan". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

Paul Eugene Morgan

*File personal*

**COWPERTHWAIT & Co.**

3575 CHERRY CREEK NORTH DRIVE-SUITE 200

DENVER, COLORADO 80209

(303) 399-2962

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CONNECTICUT MUTUAL  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT  
INSURANCE COMPANY

April 28, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Executive Office Building, Room 136  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Morton:

That I have not written before is certainly no indication of my pleasure in meeting you and Mrs. Blackwell and having such a good visit.

The Virginia Neal Blue Centers, in cooperation with the Colorado Congressional Delegation, will be sponsoring our exhibit from the San Luis Valley on May 11th, in the lobby of Rayburn. Please accept this as my personal invitation to you and Mrs. Blackwell to attend. I am not yet sure of the hours but will see that you have a notice of same.

Because of the unfortunate injury to the President, I have given up asking him to receive any presentation or to be present at this time as explained in the enclosed letter which I would very much appreciate your handing to the President and/or Mrs. Reagan. As you suggested, I had talked to Bill Armstrong and Joe Coors both before and since the assassination attempt. Joe seems to think we might do some sort of presentation to the President in six months or so which would be very nice and I will contact you at that time again.

Thank you in advance for acting as postman. Will look forward to seeing you on the 11th.

Sincerely,

*Blanche*

Blanche T. Cowperthwaite

BTC:sef

Enclosure

*Called & relayed message 5/6/81*

*call her w/ plan for well try to*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*File*  
*Gen. Correspondence*

July 6, 1981

Mr. John F. Cantwell Kiley  
2334 Ontario Road, NW  
Washington, DC 20009

Dear Jack:

Thank you so much for the copies of your books. I have certainly enjoyed them and will keep them in a prominent place in my library.

I am also returning your copy of Elementary, My Dear Buckley. I appreciate your loaning it to me and I apologize for not returning it more quickly.

Again, many thanks,

Cordially,

*Morton C. Blackwell*

Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President



2334 Ontario Road N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
May 27, 1981

Dear Morton:

Leaving off copies of some of my books. I have  
autographed three of them for you--the four<sup>th</sup> ( Elementary )  
I would like back.

Yours cordially,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jack". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

John F. Cantwell Kiley

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House



*file  
correspondent*

**Standard Oil Company (Indiana)**

200 East Randolph Drive  
Post Office Box 5910-A  
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Communications Division  
Public and Government Affairs Department

8 July 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Office of Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

Greetings from Chicago. Having completed my 120 days at Energy, I have now come back to the windy city as a speechwriter. The folks here are decidedly Republican and conservative at that. In short, it is a very pleasant atmosphere.

I am writing to add a word of support to the efforts of Ben Dhong to secure some type of summer-intern type work there. Ben was a hard-working and dedicated member of the effort in Illinois, who endeared himself to all of us. He dropped in on me the week I moved back here, and there just wasn't time to try to get him something myself. Besides, the Department of Energy is hardly out hunting for new hires. Ben is the kind of young man who would be a credit to the Reagan administration, and no work is too difficult or hours too long for his enthusiasm. He is a person of the highest integrity as well.

Best wishes to you as you continue the work of turning the country around again. Please give my best to Virginia Knauer. We had a very nice visit during one of her stops in Chicago, during the campaign.

Respectfully,

Kent L. Barry

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*File  
Cones*

July 23, 1981

WOODY:

I think this is your best source  
at the moment.

As soon as I get the xeroxed copy  
I will send it off to you. I think  
perhaps it is a shorter list than is  
in this book.

When you have finished with this  
will you please return it to us for  
future reference. Thanks a lot.

Maiselle Shortley

*Sent Federal Advisory  
Committee  
9th Annual Report  
of the Pres*

*Mar 1981*

September 3, 1981

Dear Dr. Kiley:

This is a belated reply to thank you for the framed cartoon and poem which you presented to Morton Blackwell for me during your visit to the White House earlier this year. I am delighted to be remembered in this way and deeply appreciate the patriotism and support conveyed in both your work and in Steve Masty's drawing. Your gift will serve as a special reminder of your friendship. Again, many thanks.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Dr. John F. Kiley  
2334 Ontario Road, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20009

RR:CMF:MP:AVH:ms--

cc: Morton Blackwell



JAMES C. MAY  
Vice President, Public Affairs

September 28, 1981

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to  
The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Morton:

Everyone who attended thought that your remarks were the highlight of our most recent quarterly Public Policy Forum -- I couldn't agree more. We learned and we enjoyed.

I hope you will not hesitate to return the favor you did us in appearing by not hesitating to give us a call any time you think we can be of some assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

James C. May

JCM:clw

Blackwell  
Cones file

# FEISTRITZER PUBLICATIONS

1261 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING / WASHINGTON, DC 20045 / (202) 783-0677

August 3, 1981

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 28th of July. I appreciated your comments about the NCPAC article you read in the July 20 issue of White House Weekly. It is unfortunate that you feel the article could have been misleading. During the week I researched the article I phoned your office several times. Though I left many messages, none of my calls were returned. When the principal persons involved in a story do not respond, it is often difficult to achieve a balanced picture.

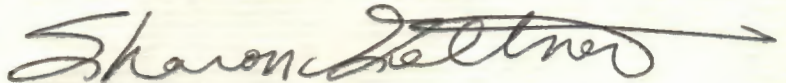
Regarding statements made by Republican National Committee Chairman Richard Richards; quotes reported in the article were made by Richards, on the record, around May 11. At the time, Richards also suggested that anyone who wanted to contribute money to NCPAC should instead donate to the Republican Committee.

I was also interested in your comment that "Terry Dolan might be called my man at NCPAC, not the other around..." I would be interested in doing a story on that angle and hope the next time I call I will be able to interview you.

Enclosed is our latest issue.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,



Sharon Geltner  
Editor  
White House Weekly

# White House Weekly

A Feistritz Publication

Vol. 1, No. 28

August 3, 1981

*WASHINGTON FOCUS: President Reagan emerged victorious after his 25 percent across-the-board tax cuts passed in the House (238 to 195) and the Senate (89 to 11)...Democrats sadly attributed his win to heavy phone call lobbying of House Dems by the President and key cabinet officers, as well as a stirring Monday night television appearance which aroused constituents all over the country to urge their Congressman to vote with Reagan...Democratic leader Speaker Tip O'Neill bitterly blamed his party's failure on strong lobbying by Exxon and McDonnell Douglas...Even as the President, his top aides and his energetic Congressional Liaison office exult, Democrats warn that with the entire Reagan economic package passed, the President will be held fully accountable when the economy doesn't mend as expected...They emphasize the backlash against the Reagan Administration will start this fall when the cuts in social services begin to hit home... Ironically, though Democrats tried to match Republicans in putting together a tax package with some sweet deals for the oil industry and savings and loan institutions, they now predict similar portions of the Republican tax bill will create a larger deficit than planned, forcing Reagan to try to cut the projected defense budget...McDonnell Douglas will probably be displeased.*

## MAJOR STORIES IN THIS ISSUE

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One Republican Stands Alone, Last Minute Tax Deal Fails . . . . 4	W. H. Counsel May Have Helped Stockman On Contempt Citation. . . 6

## HAIG STILL VALUABLE TO WHITE HOUSE DESPITE LATEST FOREIGN POLICY FLAP

Despite the latest foreign policy flap over the ouster of Saudi Arabian envoy Robert G. Neumann by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, White House policy will be to shore up Haig at all costs -- to prevent the President's most experienced cabinet officer from resigning himself.

The President is often irritated that the series of foreign policy turf fights that have marred his Presidency were triggered by, and continue to revolve around Haig, but soothing Haig's ego remains crucial because Haig is vital where the Administration is most vulnerable -- in its foreign policy. Therefore, the White House will continue to take away clout from the only foreign policy officials who could be seen as a threat to Haig. Vice President George Bush, National Security Adviser Richard V. Allen, Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick have either been chastized or have had important duties taken away from them in the past few months.

Currently the White House finds itself in the awkward position of denying

the obvious about the latest Haig flap in which the Secretary of State refused to broach dissent.

#### NEUMANN

To recap, Haig fired Neumann because the ambassador to Saudi Arabia reportedly deprecated Haig to Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Neumann had disagreed with Haig over the timing of the submission to Congress of the Administration's proposal to sell airborne warning and control system (AWACS) planes to Saudi Arabia. Neumann also would have preferred Haig to link recent Israeli bombing raids in Lebanon with U.S. shipments of F-16 airplanes to Israel. Neumann's remarks got back to Haig, who then forced Neumann out. Meanwhile the White House officials blandly assert Haig had nothing to do with Neumann's ouster because the envoy left for undisclosed "personal reasons."

#### WEINBERGER

Just a week earlier Haig came out smelling like a rose when the Administration was embroiled in another embarrassing infight over Mideast policy. That time, White House Chief of Staff Jim Baker disavowed personal criticism of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin made by Defense Secretary Weinberger and State Deputy Clark. Secretary Weinberger said in a television interview that Begin had undermined U.S. diplomatic efforts to negotiate a settlement to the Syrian missiles in Lebanon by bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor. To make matters even worse, White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that Weinberger "very aptly" expressed the Administration's position. To get everyone back in line, White House Chief of Staff Jim Baker called a meeting of reporters and explained the top officials had made "value judgments" not shared by President Reagan.

Meanwhile, Haig took his cue from Baker and refused to be embroiled in the incident. When pressed for a response he curtly answered he was not going to get engaged in "Washington fun and games." The White House appreciated his silence on the matter, though Haig may have been motivated from personal glee as well as party-line prudence.

Haig was reportedly pleased Defense Secretary Weinberger had goofed in public because Weinberger had scored a coup by being included in the President's new eight-person National Security Planning Group a few weeks back. Weinberger and Central Intelligence Agency Director William P. Casey had not previously been part of the President's routine morning policy discussion until they were chosen to be in this committee, which meets three times a week. Other members of the committee are Haig, Bush, Counsellor Ed Meese, Jim Baker and Deputy Chief of Staff Michael K. Deaver.

#### BUSH

Haig also benefitted when another rival of his lost prestige recently. This time it was Vice President Bush, former CIA director and United Nations ambassador. Earlier in the year Haig broadly hinted at a Congressional hearing he would resign if Bush were chosen to head the White House crisis management team. Bush won that battle, but lost the latest round two weeks ago when responsibility for coordinating preparations for the seven-nation summit conference in Ottawa was shifted from him to Deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver.

Bush was originally drafted into the job in March when White House staff were dissatisfied with the materials prepared by State Department workers under



the guidance of Haig. At the time Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Trade Representative William E. Brock complained they were not being consulted. After Bush's aides worked on the Ottawa papers no one complained about not being consulted, but President Reagan was still not satisfied with the work being done and made the transfer. Bush aides later said the Vice President was meant to coordinate and not implement the special projects surrounding the Ottawa summit.

#### ALLEN

So far the White House has given Haig his biggest boost by edging out National Security Adviser Richard V. Allen from the foreign policy picture. A month ago, Haig was miffed when Allen was first to the President to calling the news of the Israeli raid on the nuclear Iraqi reactor. This month, however, Haig gained power when the President decided to drop his daily briefing by Allen, opting to receive a written report only.

The President decided to drop Allen's briefings to convene the previously mentioned National Security Planning Group, a committee of eight meeting with Reagan three times a week. The new format is designed to emphasize the team-playing nature the President wants from his top aides and cabinet officers. However, the format so far has had the opposite effect, eclipsing Allen by giving Haig longer and more frequent private meetings with the President.

#### KIRKPATRICK

Apparently, more than a team-playing image was the reason behind Allen's decline in power. The President was personally angered by Allen's blunt criticism of Haig to reporters after Haig and UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick got in a public spat over who should take credit for the handling of the United Nations vote on Israel's raid on the Iraqi nuclear site. The President believed that Allen contributed to the problem of in-fighting by isolating and damaging Haig with his comments. Privately his aides worried that Kirkpatrick's lack of experience caused her to call the White House and State Department for advice far too often. In any case, after the flap, Allen was called to task by Meese and Baker, where he denied he had criticized Haig.

#### THE TRIUMVERATE

Despite the latest flurry over the Neumann ouster, Haig is lately making inroads into the triumverate surrounding the President, specifically through Jim Baker, White House sources say. Because Baker, who worked for Gerald Ford, was not an intimate of the President until relatively recently, he may be inclined to a kind of sympathy towards Haig -- who despite all his Administration support, is still fundamentally an outsider.

However, it is not all smooth sailing with the President's top aides for Secretary of State. He is still running into problems with Meese, who gradually seems to be acquiring more of a role in foreign policy decision making. Meese, along with Deaver, is a long time Reagan man, and he apparently has doubts about Haig because of Haig's personal ambitions. Meese especially mistrusted Haig after his notorious statement "I'm in control here," after the attempted assassination of the President.

Despite Meese's doubts, the President's irritation, and the numerous controversies Haig gets involved in every few weeks, the Secretary of State seems

safely esconced in the Reagan Administration. As he would be the first to tell any cynics, Haig is here to stay.

#### FINAL REPUBLICAN EFFORT TO GET SINGLE VOTE NOT NEEDED

Days before President Reagan's tax cut bill passed overwhelmingly in the House, the Republican leadership badly miscalculated what their margin of victory would be. In their zeal they put in a last minute special provision in their revised bill to gain the vote of a single Republican who later was the only party member to vote against the President's tax package. The special provision? To give a 15 percent tax break to persons buying or installing wood stoves.

Rep. James M. Jeffords (R-Vt.) loved the provision, which he has been pushing without success for six years, but still voted against the bill because of the \$16 to \$20 billion in "add-ons" given to the oil companies.

"Jim couldn't see going home to a widow in Vermont to take away her Social Security while giving billions and billions to a few of the wealthiest corporations in the world," Jeffords' spokesman said.

The wood stove provision was put in their revised Republican tax bill last week when it became clear to the Administration that Jeffords was not going to vote with his party. Jeffords communicated that to Vice President George Bush earlier in the week. The White House strategy was then to stop lobbying the congressman with personal phone calls, and bring on Jeffords favorite piece of legislation.

Jeffords isn't predicting whether the wood stove bill will now stay in the tax cut package, but he is confident that he will not be facing any "long range reprisals" from the Administration.

"In the end, the Administration is going to realize that Northern Republicans are just as important as Southern Democrats," Jeffords' spokesman said. "They'll be courting his vote on later issues."

However, earlier in the year Jeffords was involved in another spat with the White House. This spring when he held out on the Gramm Latta II budget bill, the White House revoked passes for the Congressman's family Jeffords later received "very profuse apologies" from the Congressional Liaison office of the White House, and Jeffords insists today the President was never involved in the matter.

#### Back Into the Fold

The two Republicans who dissented on the budget reconciliation bill earlier this month, Rep. Claudine Schneider from Rhode Island and Rep. Charles Dougherty from northeast Philadelphia towed the party line this time. But neither Congressman approved of the concessions to Southern Democrats and big oil. Their sore point was that such a major issue shouldn't be lumped into an omnibus tax bill. But both Congressmen believed the benefits of the entire package far outweighed the drawbacks. Significantly switchboards of both offices were tallying calls five to one in favor of the President's tax package the days following his persuasive television speech.

COLUMNIST JACK ANDERSON WRITES ABOUT WHITE HOUSE WEEKLY

Our newsletter caught the eye of syndicated columnist Jack Anderson and he ran the following item on *White House Weekly* in his column last Wednesday:

"WHITE HOUSE WOES -- A feisty little newcomer to the Washington newsletter scene, *White House Weekly*, has apparently trod on some tender White House toes.

"The publication recently received a stiff note from Presidential counsel Fred Fielding, chiding the editors for using a masthead carrying a picture of the Executive Mansion overlaid with the title of the newsletter.

"Fielding sternly pointed out that the Better Business Bureau, a non-governmental agency, frowned on using the White House name or logo for commercial advertising. 'Accordingly,' wrote Fielding, 'it is requested that you make the suggested changes and advise me.' There is no specific law against such use; indeed, Washington has a White House Motel, White House Real Estate Sales and White House Sightseeing tours, to name three commercial enterprises.

"White House Weekly publisher C. Emily Feistritz suspected that the objection was precipitated by the fact the newsletter had disclosed some unflattering tidbits, including the item that Nancy Reagan had stopped a special tour for a group of Boy Scouts 'because she felt they wouldn't appreciate White House art.'"

SENATOR PRESSURES WHITE HOUSE INTO ANNOUNCING MAJOR POLICY

After weeks of delay and focused attention on passing the President's tax cut package, the White House was rushed into a major policy announcement on immigration the next day due to key senatorial pressure.

In the heat of the tax cut lobbying on the Hill early this week, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Attorney General William French Smith took time out to visit Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wy.), Immigration Subcommittee chairman. They apologized for having delayed on announcing the Administration's immigration package for over a month. Simpson had cancelled long-scheduled hearings on refugee and alien problems to give the White House more time last week. Regan and Smith reiterated to Simpson that the Administration was concentrating all its forces on trying to push the President's tax cut package through the House.

However, Sen. Simpson refused to be placated and told the two Cabinet officers he would begin holding Congressional hearings on immigration and refugee problems whether the White House was ready or not. He told them that the first hearing was scheduled Thursday morning and if they were going to make their announcement they had better do it then.

Sure enough, Attorney General Smith, along with representatives from the departments of Health and Human Services, State and Labor, made the controversial policy announcement that Thursday (July 30).

Sen. Simpson was impatient with the Administration because he had been waiting for a decision since early June, when he had met with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Congressional Liaison Max Friedersdorf, White House Chief of Staff Jim Baker and Counsel Edwin Meese at the White House. At that meeting he had emphasized that Congress would rear up and rebel if more than 50,000 guest workers were allowed in the United States per year. Meese took his word to heart and was a consistent force at later White House meetings for limiting

the number of guest workers. However, Meese and other aides working on the package still have other bugs that need to be ironed out, such as how to properly identify aliens who have been legalized, and whether to put stronger sanctions on employees who may abuse the guest worker program.

The White House delay was caused when President Reagan assigned Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.) to touch base with any Members of Congress who might be in sensitive positions on the controversial immigration issue. That meant Laxalt wound up trying to reach all concerned Southwesterners, and found the issue was a lot more complicated than the White House aides had hoped.

Eventually, Laxalt contacted Sen. Harrison H. Schmitt (R-N. Mex.), who then contacted Sen. Simpson. The Senator was a bit infuriated over the round-about way he was contacted for his opinion on the matter, and that's possibly why Regan and Smith made sure to touch base with him this week, despite their overriding concern with getting the tax cuts passed. That's also why they were anxious to make the announcement in the limited time Sen. Simpson had given them.

#### W. H. COUNSEL MAY HAVE HELPED STOCKMAN GET EDWARDS CITED FOR CONTEMPT

There's speculation in Capitol Hill circles that White House Counsel to the President, Fred Fielding, was instrumental in helping Budget Director David Stockman almost get Energy Secretary James Edwards cited for contempt.

"Of all the White House players, Fielding had the most contact with us on the contempt issue than anyone else," said a top aide to Rep. Joel Deckard of Indiana. Deckard is ranking Republican on the House Government Operations subcommittee on energy, environment and natural resources which earlier voted to cite Edwards for contempt of Congress. Rep. Toby Moffett (D-Conn.) chairs the committee.

In order to keep the government from aiding synthetic fuel programs, a project that Edwards and Rep. Deckard backed, Stockman ended up working with Moffett's subcommittee in hopes of defeating Edwards in his goal to have the government help out a private industry. But their philosophical differences soon deteriorated into a turf fight and the Cabinet-level squabble had to be resolved by President Reagan. Reagan overrode Stockman and authorized Edwards to sign a synfuel contract. Once the contract was signed, the subcommittee was free to investigate it, and Edwards was saved from a contempt of Congress citation.

Originally Edwards, who was in agreement with most of the committee in backing the aid for synfuel development, got in hot water with the committee for not allowing it to look over contracts the government was to sign with Union Oil. Edwards had agreed to open the contract to investigation by subcommittee staff, but was prevented from honoring that agreement by White House staff, most notably Fielding, staffers say.

Because Rep. Moffett was concerned that the Department of Energy might end up paying \$400 million more than the market value of the synthetic oil, and was thwarted in investigating the documents, he considered citing Edwards for contempt. However, he did not decide to get a formal vote in his subcommittee until after Stockman's top aide discussed the matter with his chief aide.

Originally Stockman asked the committee to delay in citing Edwards for contempt and promised in turn to get the subcommittee the documents it wanted,

according to Moffett. In that role of mediator, Stockman thought he would be able to block the Federal funding for the synfuel projects. However, when Edwards learned of the alleged bargain he let Stockman know he was angry. When the two cabinet officers could not reach any agreement, President Reagan eventually had to convene a Cabinet council on the matter and overruled Stockman's objections in favor of Edwards.

Reagan was encouraged in his decision by the support of his good friend, Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.). Laxalt, along with Republican and Democratic colleagues from the House and Senate, sent a letter to the President urging that he go ahead and approve the synfuel subsidies. However, the members of Congress avoided the contempt citation issue and just told the President they thought the delay in signing the contracts was unnecessary.

President Reagan was also supported in his decision by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis. Other cabinet members such as Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, kept quiet on the issue.

**Expect Another Stockman Vs. Edwards Fight**

The split that occurred in the cabinet is not likely to be mended soon. As *White House Weekly* exclusively reported (see July 6) Stockman and Edwards will again be up for a battle royal over the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act.

Stockman is in favor of letting the act expire Sept. 30. That would mean a free market, with the regular ebb and flow of the marketplace in effect determining oil allocations, even though soaring gasoline prices and long lines at service stations might be the results.

Edwards is for extending the act, even if it is considerably revised by Congress. Basically, he favors standby power for the President for allocating petroleum from the Strategic Reserve in emergency situations. The political strategy at the White House was for Reagan to stay above the strife himself, letting Stockman and Edwards fight it out. However, since he had to personally intervene with the synfuels dispute he may be riding closer herd on the two cabinet officers when this next conflict develops.

~~Unavailable for comment were Stockman, his associate director of energy Fred Khedouri, Fred Fielding, his aide Richard Hauser, and John Galloway, subcommittee staff director.~~

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### CIA CONTROVERSY SAVES WATT FROM QUICK REMOVAL

Despite mounting organized opposition against Interior Secretary James Watt, the Reagan Administration will not fire him any time soon because it is still licking its wounds over the controversy of whether to remove Central Intelligence Agency Director William P. Casey.

Luckily for Casey and the Administration, the Senate Intelligence Committee voted unanimously that Casey was not "unfit to serve." Luckily for Watt, the Administration is not about to embark on another internicine struggle over another high official's removal.

Another source added that the President realizes that ultimately Watt will be a liability to the Administration and will have to be removed before the 1982 Congressional elections.

The CIA controversy, in which Casey was being investigated for questionable hiring policies and business practices, couldn't have come at a better time for Watt. Before the Casey problem drew the full attention of White House staff, several of its top aides were secretly meeting with Watt's severest critics and hinting that there was "waning support" for the controversial cabinet officer.

But now that the President has shown he is irritated with yet another crack in his foreign policy team, he will be bound and determined to maintain a "well-oiled, smooth-running team image" on his domestic front. Even the critics who were encouraged by White House aides to keep fighting Watt have been told that future talks with the White House will be kept more in the background. Though one group of Watt critics will be meeting with Counsellor Ed Meese soon, it was made clear to them they don't want any publicity over White House encouragement of Watt's ouster.

As *White House Weekly* exclusively reported in its July 20th issue, the executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation, a 4.5 million-member organization, met twice with Lee Atwater, deputy assistant to political affairs specialist Lyn Nofziger. He also met once with an aide to Congressional liaison Max Friedersdorf. Hair was so encouraged by aides that he called a press conference calling for Watt's ouster the next week.

Watt has been granted a reprieve for a few months because of the CIA controversy, but the Federation is keeping the issue alive by sending out a special mailing to all its members urging they "send, call or wire" the White House to fire Watt. Hair has also given Meese a 117-page document detailing Watt's policies and actions his first six months in office. So far there has been no formal response, but Watt has been told to clear major policy and program decisions through President Reagan's top triumverate--James Baker III, Michael K. Deaver and Edwin Meese.

Since the flap occurred Watt and Hair have not contacted each other directly. However, there was an awkward moment at Sen. Malcolm Wallop's (R-Wy.) office the other day, when Watt met up with one of the Federation's vice presidents to discuss Western coal deposits. Despite some initial tension, both of them handled the situation with "great courtesy," one aide said.

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## White House Weekly

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 25, 1981

Dear Bill:

I enjoyed meeting with you for lunch. Thanks for the Eisenhower article.

Please stay in touch. Give my best to the Williamsons. I hope we can be helpful to each other in the future.

Cordially,



Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President

William E. Claypool  
10 Chase Drive  
Tacoma, WA 98493

WILLIAM E. CLAYPOOL

Write Dear Bill  
response.

Enjoyed meeting w/you  
Thanks for the  
Eisenhower article

Hope Bill can be  
helpful to each  
of us in the  
future

Dear Morton,

Thanks so much for my introduction  
to the East Sing. Lunch was enjoy-  
able. Meeting a relative always en-  
larges one to the positive side I feel,

Again if you come to Seattle  
give me a jingle.

Thought you might like to  
scan the enclosed article - just  
for the sake of nostalgia.

Regards

Bill





*Hosmer's Oenone  
(a part of the  
Washington  
University  
Collection)*

Emma, in fact, had met and married Charlotte Cushman's nephew, Ned Cushman, who later became the American consul in Rome.

It appears that the Crows and Hatty converged at Versailles where Cornelia and Lucien Carr were staying. Later, they took "a frisk," as Hatty put it, to Switzerland. The Crows spent the winter of 1865-66 in Rome at the Hotel Europa, close to the house and studio of their friend, who, by now, had earned an international reputation.

After the shock of Lincoln's assassination in April 1865 had dissipated, America filled the void with zeal to commemorate the martyred president in bronze and marble. Crow tried to help his protegee gain one of several important Lincoln commissions. Their mutual friend James Yeatman, in his capacity as head of the Western Sanitary Commission, had undertaken the supervision of the funds for the Freedmen's Monument, an endeavor to be financed with contributions from freed slaves. A large monument in Washington is also hinted at in the letters, but Crow and Hosmer expended their greatest effort in the competition for the Lincoln tomb monument at Springfield, Illinois. Public commissions were a matter of politics and influence, and connivance seems to have been an accepted strategy. The Hosmer letters testify to the artist's diligence in preparing the designs and the model. When, late in 1868, it was announced that Larkin Mead had been awarded the commission, the disappointed sculptor wrote, "It was not for the want of two good heads and hearts." At the same time she thanked Crow for going to Springfield to retrieve the model.

The year of the Benton dedication and Springfield competition, Hosmer sent a bust of Wayman Crow to be presented to him at the Washington University commencement. It was a matter of greatest secrecy, carried out with the help of William Greenleaf Eliot, one of Crow's closest friends. James Yeatman wrote to tell Hatty of Crow's overwhelming surprise and delight. She acknowledged Crow's own letter of appreciation with a particularly affectionate tribute, saying that the bust "ought to have been a statue and that statue of gold to pay you for all the trouble and care you have taken for and of me. You—my best friend—where should I have been without you!"

In the years that followed, Harriet Hosmer continued to lean on Wayman Crow for money management. References to stocks and shares are


sprinkled throughout the letters. Cornelia reported that, at one time, her father was helping to oversee the investments of three famous women—Harriet Hosmer, Charlotte Cushman, and Frances Ann Kemble, the celebrated English actress who was another old Lenox friend. A deed of trust executed in Crow's name in behalf of Kemble, in connection with property being sold by Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and his wife Emilie, can be found in the Archives of the Missouri Historical Society.

Misfortune descended on the Crow family in the next decade. In 1878, young Wayman, in his twenties, died suddenly while visiting his sister Mary Emmons and her family in England, possibly of a brain hemorrhage. Characteristically, Crow sought to create as a living memorial to his son's short life an art gallery for the city of St. Louis. Originally located at Nineteenth and Locust Streets, it was dedicated in 1881 and deeded to Washington University.

Another tragedy following closely was the death of Cornelia's firstborn, Harriet Hosmer Carr. Bellefontaine Cemetery records tell that the young woman, not yet twenty-six died of Bright's Disease (nephritis).

Perforce, the letters to an aging Crow became less dependent, but continue to be warm, loving, and vivid. The Crow household had moved to a new location on the northwest corner of Washington and Garrison Avenues. With the decline of the neoclassic style, Hosmer's own career passed its zenith. In 1869, she commented on the establishment of Tower Grove Park, adding that she could see one of her fountains there "out of the corner of my eye," and earlier had designed one "that we want to see in Mr. Shaw's garden."

Wayman Crow's experience and share in the career of Harriet Hosmer undoubtedly added a dimension to his own. The two shared a sense of fun and special rapport that is not found in Crow's other existing letters. At the time of his death in 1885, although Hosmer was still young, her career had begun to wind down. Without Crow, there was even less impulse to create.

Letters to Wayman Crow began with the greeting "My dearest Mr. Crow." Closing messages overflowed with affectionate words for Mrs. Crow and other members of the family, as well as for St. Louis friends. Sometimes she called herself "Yr affectionate chick" or even "daughter." Each letter from Hattie concluded with the whimsical little logo () "hat") that was her trademark.

# Eisenhower The President

By William B. Ewald, Jr.

*William Bragg Ewald, Jr., program director of Communications Studies for International Business Machines Corporation, is a Phi Beta Kappa member and a 1946 graduate of Washington University. He took M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard University, remaining there as a faculty member in English. In 1954, he joined Eisenhower's presidential staff as a speech-writer. In this article, adapted from the prologue, he relates how and why he came to write Eisenhower the President, Crucial Days: 1951-1960 (published in the spring by Prentice Hall).*

I have lived through the Eisenhower presidency three times. The first began with my first glimpse of Dwight Eisenhower on the Boston Common at the height of his presidential campaign in October 1952. It ended with my homeward flight, Los Angeles to Washington, D.C., on the campaign plane of the defeated Richard Nixon in November 1960 and the close of the Eisenhower administration in January 1961.

In the years between, I served as a member of the Eisenhower White House Staff (1954-56) and assistant to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton (1957-61), with a year off for an Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship trip abroad (1959-60), before joining the Nixon campaign in the final fall.

As one of the youngest White House staffers, I often found myself seeing Dwight Eisenhower from a distance: across the crowd in Boston; out my East Wing office window at the President hitting chip shots across the lawn; up the long marble staircase as eight solemn aides carried the President down on a stretcher after his 1956 ileitis attack; from the Tunisian coast during his triumphant eleven-nation goodwill trip in late 1959; down from a 707 on a white speck of another presidential ship in the far Pacific after the collapse of his plan to visit Japan in June 1960, following the U-2 fiasco.

Living through the events of those years, I came to know the principal supporting players—their leanings, quirks, eye movements, the tone of their voices. I can never forget the loud “No!” of Jim Hagerty splitting the telephone earpiece when asked whether Eisenhower should write congratulations to a carping newspaper publisher who had won a major award; and the cultivated Boston Brahmin oboe tones of National Security Assistant Bobby Cutler, a wartime aide to General George C. Marshall (who called him “a rose among

cabbages”), a superb raconteur, a man like Jonathan Swift in his Anglicanism, fastidiousness with words, and risqué of mind. I can still hear the slow, sage, cautious baritone of Jerry Morgan, joining in a practical joke on gregarious Max Rabb, whose mythical “association” with a “Communist-front group” had just been “discovered”: “I can see the headline now, Max: ‘Secretary to the Cabinet Denies Red Link’”; and the heavy Alabama accent of congressional liaison chief Jerry Persons, contemplating a nationwide map of rivers and harbors projects: “This map should be entitled ‘How to Judge Yo’ Sennatuh.’”

The stately white ship sailing serenely on the green lawn of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue was manned by a crew ever anxious. And unswervingly loyal to the President. And hardworking—  
incredibly hardworking, with too little time for their families. When our first child was about to be born Mary telephoned me at the office at 1 a.m. to say she thought she should go to the hospital. Bryce Harlow, my boss, having been through all this himself several times and now facing an hours-away deadline, was less sure: “It’s probably a false alarm.” But when it became obvious my work was not going to be very good, I was permitted to drive home, deliver Mary to the doctor, and then return to work the rest of the night. Early the next morning I dropped by to see my new son, took a shower, and drove back to the East Wing to start a new day.

But none of us ever became wearied. Washington is a glorious city, every inch alive with history and grace. Some say it has Southern efficiency and Northern charm. But in the Eisenhower years we felt it the center of the world, a center neither too precious nor too relaxed. No one could forget the Christmas eggnog parties upstairs in the private quarters of the

mansion, receptions at the National Gallery, or fireworks over the monuments of the city on the Fourth of July.

The beauty of Washington always sustains our public servants, and its simplicity, classical restraint, order, and moderation seemed to reinforce Ike's love of the middle course. What a contrast, for example, to go to a White House reception for the Queen of England, to see her in her jewels, to watch the formality and elegance of her greeting, and to compare it with the informality of Ike's warm grin and quick handshake.

Recent visitors to the White House East and West Wings, with their elaborate furnishings, would have been shocked to see the simplicity of the Eisenhower staff accommodations, usually an old sofa and utilitarian desk. When a carpet wore through, you found a matching (or nearly-matching) piece and patched. The working quarters hummed with the bustle of a large daily newsroom, and each member was free to thumb-tack on the sheet-rock walls whatever he wanted.

A man whose deadpan practical jokes masked one of the shrewdest minds in Republican politics, Appointments Secretary Tom Stephens, encouraged members of the administration to paint a picture and donate it to "The Tom Stephens Collection"; this he hung in a West Wing hall. Some of the paintings showed talent, but some officials were reduced to contributing a paint-by-number concoction.

As shocking as the simple furnishings, would be the size of the Palace Guard. It included a couple of key emissaries to the Hill and a press secretary with one principal assistant. It assembled for lunch in one small oblong room, with two tables for six and four tables for four. That is all, twenty-eight seats. A staff member picked up his napkin ring at a shelf to the right as he entered, and he sat down anyplace except at the one table with a tilted chair, reserved for Staff Chief Sherman Adams and his guests. After lunch one returned the napkin to its ring: it was washed once a week. Most staff members' favorite memento of their White House service is that simple wooden ring bearing one's name and "White House Mess." Everyone wore a business suit except on Saturdays,



the day for a sports jacket.

A staff member would typically arrive at the White House before the Washington traffic jams, park his car (it had a special sticker) on East Executive Avenue, then enter the White House through a black iron fence and past uniformed White House

Police. Guards, in those days of few employees, rarely made mistakes, since they knew everyone by sight. I do remember one unauthorized man who got through the net. He was wearing a white coat and carrying a bucket of black paint; he didn't like the color of the White House.

Working days had a certain rough-and-ready quality, and so did social gatherings. Staff members invited to a reception might be asked to stand on the basement stairs rubbing elbows in their evening clothes until dinner was over upstairs and they could walk grandly into the spaciousness of the chandeliered mansion.

To stand in the center of the White House mansion and look out is to see two vistas symbolic of the nation. One stretches north up Sixteenth Street to banks, hotels, and businesses, into the nineteenth-century America of money, factories, economic uproar, uplift, and Alexander Hamilton. The other, opened in a grand imaginative gesture by the clearing of a mile-long alleyway through the trees, stretches south across green lawns to the fields, agriculture, and civility of eighteenth-century America, a vista crowned by the rotunda memorial to Thomas Jefferson, standing clear at the farthest point of sight, with its ringing proclamation of the freedom of man's mind.

America is both vistas, and both should be the constant care of its presidents. During those years these symbols always seemed a good reminder of the man we were serving.

My second tour through the Eisenhower presidency began with a drive from Washington to nearby Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to meet with the former President on a Saturday morning. (He met that afternoon with President Kennedy to hear what went wrong at the Bay of Pigs.) It ended in 1965 with the publication of the second volume of Eisenhower's White House memoirs.

In the years between, I served as research assistant to the former President for both volumes

of those memoirs—*Mandate for Change* and *Waging Peace*. I came to know at close range the sensitive personal papers brought to Gettysburg from the White House, and the members of the Eisenhower family. Above all, as I once again lived through the Eisenhower administration day by day, I did so in the company of the President himself.

**G**eneral and Mrs. Eisenhower's home was a farm just outside Gettysburg, on the edge of the battlefield. Their son, John, his wife, Barbara, and their four children had a small house on the grounds about a mile away. But we worked in town in a red brick house on a corner of the Gettysburg College campus, converted into an office for the former President. The General, his personal secretary—first Ann Whitman, then Rusty Brown, both from the White House—and his trusted aide General Robert Schulz had offices—the President preferring the small one—upstairs. (Nothing ever got by the indispensable Schulz, a bulldog in loyalty to Ike and a man of strange gifts.) John and I occupied adjoining rooms downstairs. The three of us—the President, John, and I—made up the entire memoirs team.

An individual chapter might originate with a rough top-of-the-head draft from the President or with a detailed documented draft from John or me. Then we'd edit and re-edit—the three of us, the President above all—until in the end it became a Dwight Eisenhower utterance, in both words and content. For late-draft shirtsleeves editorial sessions with John and me and the editors from Doubleday & Company, the President would descend the stairs, and we'd all gather either in my pine-paneled office, once a den, or in a small conference room across the hall, once a dining room. As we worked over the manuscript around the big polished table, Ike would strike out, write in, blow his stack, argue, listen, comment, and decide.

For me, the fountainhead of the enterprise was the glassed-in, security-wired back porch, the repository of a dozen or so gray metal filing cases which held the upper cream of the eight-year White House files. This God's plenty included diary entries; correspondence with heads of government, Cabinet officers, and personal friends; records of appointments and phone calls; memoranda of Oval Office conferences with administration colleagues and outside visitors; minutes of Cabinet and National Security Council meetings. These papers, now housed at the Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas, and gradually being opened to students of the period, form the foundation of the Eisenhower

memoirs. I combed and recombined them; used them to put together drafts of chapters; questioned the President about them, triggering his reflections; and gradually came to see them as he saw them.

Drawing on these papers and the vast public collections in the Library of Congress, I helped—and at times overwhelmed—the President with detail. In writing he would often gloss over detail, as he knew. "In these first few chapters I've drafted," he remarked at the outset, "I've described a walk to the center of Gettysburg, as it were. I've said I turned left and right, but haven't described the dogs and cats I met along the way. I agree that these chapters need some anecdotal meat."

So among other things I set out to supply it—that and fidelity to fact. And the going wasn't always easy. I remember one terrible day. How I could have been so insensitive, I do not see. I had been contradicting what he thought was the record. He was tired, bleary-eyed with old papers. Finally we got down to one point dear to his heart. He was absolutely certain he had done one thing, though I had brought him documentary evidence he hadn't. Finally he got red in the face, got up from his chair, and marched out of the room. And I felt small left sitting there at the big table. Imagine, contradicting the General about what was, after all, his own history. Conceivably he could even, though it seemed unlikely, *be* right. Anyway, what did it matter? Ike came back in briskly. "If that's the way the record is," he said, "that's the way it's got to read."

**W**hatever his foibles, this iron respect for the truth underlay the feeling that I came to have for Dwight Eisenhower. He had begun his days as ex-President with a memorable action. Here was a man who for years had never driven a car; had never had to dial a telephone (he thought you still picked up the receiver and asked for "Central"); who, as a young officer, had even delegated the purchase and attachment of properly shiny replacement belt buckles. And suddenly in January 1961 he had found himself approaching the locked gate to his farm. Without hesitation he got out of the car before the driver could, pulled out his keys, fumbled a moment, and opened it up. And before we finished the memoirs, Mrs. Eisenhower, John, and I would find ourselves driving through Palm Desert, California (his winter home), with the seventy-three-year-old Ike at the wheel. He had both wielded and relinquished great power with realism. As he once remarked to an assistant at the storm center of a major

international crisis, "We have to play the cards we've been dealt."

Gettysburg was a happy place, and my years there were happy years. We were in a landscape of Pennsylvania farm folk, apple pan dowdy, Civil War history, and friendly neighbors who never locked their doors.

Ike was exceptionally fond of his only child, John: I never heard John's name mentioned without seeing the President's face light up. The relationship of father and son is made exceedingly difficult when the father is as famous as Eisenhower. Eisenhower and John managed this as well as anyone could, the disagreements fewer than in the average family, the loyalty deep on both sides.

I admired many things about John. He writes with skill and insight, and he has established a particular name for himself in the field of military history. He had an exquisite sensitivity to nuances that didn't fit his father. He grimaced every time he recalled how an editor had slipped in the aside that Eisenhower was "secretly pleased" by Foster Dulles' appointment of Bedell Smith as Undersecretary of State. The coy phrase was out of character.

But the thing I enjoyed most was John's great and perceptive sense of humor. His father would often quote Foster Dulles' observation that the two of them, President and Secretary of State, made a uniquely strong team, given Eisenhower's stature among leaders on the world stage and Dulles' life-long study of diplomacy. But John saw the humor within. "We ought to start off a chapter with an epigraph like this," he said: "'With your contacts and my brains, we can't miss—Foster Dulles.'"

John and Barbara were fun to be with and excellent hosts; our children got along well. During the winters I kept my family in Washington, worked at the Library of Congress, and commuted to Gettysburg, but during the summer I brought everyone to a rented house directly on the battlefield. The very first day we moved in, John came by to welcome us and invite us to dinner. Mary was upstairs unpacking, and young Bill let him into the living room. John is somewhat shy, and eight-year-old Billy was, too. They looked at each other across the rug until Billy volunteered: "I don't believe in Santa Claus." He thought a minute and said, "And there's no such thing as the Easter Bunny either."

The Eisenhower children were adored by their grandparents, who nonetheless kept them under tight rein. They were unaffected, good children. It was a great help to have them normal and



good-humored. And Ike was always absolutely insistent upon equal treatment among the kids, rushing to correct any injustice.

At one of his birthday parties, when everyone else was in the living room, Ike was out in the kitchen with the children. Barbara had prepared a banquet of rich things to eat, without attention to his diet, only to have him look at the table and observe that the only thing the doctors would let him consume were the tomatoes. He thought a minute and then announced that sliced tomatoes were about as good as anything one could eat.

The farm was of course a very elegant home, filled with gifts from heads of state. Mrs. Eisenhower had a large collection of Boehm porcelain birds. When Ike got to them, the first time he was showing us around, his comment was "God, wouldn't you hate to have to dust them." He spent hours painting in a small cubbyhole room, and Sergeant Moaney, his longtime black butler factotum, would retrieve all his discarded canvases from the wastebasket. Ike would blow up, but to no effect. Finally, he took to painting a big X over them, but Moaney's private collection still continued to expand.

Eisenhower and his wife had an excellent marriage, mutually supportive, of the sort prevalent in America at the time, the sort memorialized in the lyric "when men were men and girls were girls." Ike and Mamie found each other different—and

*Ewald on campus  
in September*

amusing. Her concerns were totally home, husband, and family. "Ike never brought his troubles home with him," she told me after his death. "People would ask me what he thought about something or other, and I could look them in the eye and say, 'I don't know.'"

Once when my wife, John, and I were having dinner at the farm with the President, the four of us alone, John brought up the name of Kay Summersby, Eisenhower's attractive British wartime secretary, whose association with him had for years inspired gossip. What was she doing now?, John asked. Ike handled it perfectly. I thought: a bit hurt, perhaps, he simply told John the little he knew. He was an exceedingly controlled man, able to submit his mind to fact even in his most personal of episodes. Nothing could better illustrate his humility. No defense, no denial, no anger. He was just with himself as with others.

Incidentally, on no occasion did I ever see Mrs. Eisenhower do what people who are supposed to have an alcohol problem do: drink too much or drink nothing whatsoever. One more instance of vicious gossip.

From the first moment in Gettysburg, I knew I was entering an experience of a lifetime. Yet from the start I recognized, as I feel sure the President did, the inherent irritants in the association we had entered. I had heard about the General's reticence with praise and the Eisenhowers' tightness with money—undoubtedly the product of long years on an Army salary. Into the bargain this tight-fistedness was, if anything, exceeded by that of Eisenhower's canny Scots publisher and longtime friend, Chairman Douglas Black of Doubleday, who negotiated my salary.

I knew all this going in. But I could never totally forget that I had taken a cut in income and was churning out page after page of a book that would bring Eisenhower and publisher a great sum—a book that, however generous Eisenhower's acknowledgments, they would pretend was written, every word, by the General himself. And it didn't help to send him regularly Christmas and birthday presents and receive a letter in return.

The President, on his side, must surely have looked at me as someone who could injure him. What, he must have asked, will this young whipper-snapper say about me? I, conversely, had constantly to ask, am I being bent to someone else's purpose? It all came down to this: How can anyone give much friendship to an underling who is also in part a spy? And how can an underling

like someone who has so much power over him?

These questions remained. But as time went on, answers began to emerge. The President did, with some mild prompting, write generous acknowledgments in both volumes. He did give Mary and me, again with some gentle prompting, a signed painting of the Gettysburg autumn woods, which we treasure. And the last gift we ever sent him—a small terra-cotta medallion of Europa and the Bull—he had hanging in his office, almost alone in a wide expanse of wall, on his last day in Gettysburg. And this valuing of my small gift, this time unprompted, I consider the most memorable and touching of all.

The placing of that medallion resulted not from my suggestion and not from my contribution to the memoirs, but from another event—one that ushered in a third reliving of the Eisenhower White House years.

In 1967, the memoirs completed, I began tentatively drafting an account of my own of that presidency. And to get the General's reaction, I sent him a thirty-page summary piece titled "Of Ike and Myths and History," sprung from my outrage at the discrepancy between the President as seen by many journalists and historians—genial, unintelligent, inactive—and the President as I knew him.

In this document, I was saying things he could not or would not say in his own defense, and his response could not have thrilled me more. It was not only encouraging, but humbling and moving to see the gratitude of this monumental man for the fact that someone, anyone, would at long last write a word of outright praise for his performance in office.

From that crucial day until the last time I saw him—late in 1968, on his deathbed at Walter Reed Hospital—we spoke and corresponded about the project, which has resulted in this book. He sent me suggestions and asked friends to help. And the affection and trust on both sides I shall remember the rest of my life.

In this final period I have lived through the Eisenhower presidency for the third time, as a historian, looking at both the events and the man himself in retrospect, against swiftly changing backdrops and with the explosion of new sources of information.

One by one, the happenings and revelations of the late sixties and of the seventies have thrown new scenery behind the Eisenhower administration. Vietnam. Merle Miller's publication of Harry

Truman's fulminations about Ike and Kay Summersby, Watergate, the Church Committee's allegation of Eisenhower's complicity in an assassination plot, the revolution in Iran, the revelation that the Eisenhower Oval Office contained a secret tape recording system, the nation's experience with ruinous inflation—each of these events, among others, makes us see the Eisenhower presidency in a new light, illuminating or distorting the truth.

**A**gain and again I have recalled that zany moment in *A Night at the Opera* in which Harpo Marx swings on the scene-changing ropes backstage during a production of *Il Trovatore* and gives the old gypsy woman Azucena, singing near the footlights, a non-Verdian succession of backgrounds—fruit pushcart, railroad station, ball park.

In the search for accuracy, I have received not only new contexts but new candor. I have supplemented my own experience with dozens and dozens of interviews—frequently multiple interviews—of primary sources, the rock-solid people Ike trusted most, who consequently knew most. And they have spoken of him and his era with warmth, generosity, and abandon: Lucius Clay revealing “the only deal we ever made” in the 1952 convention; Tom Stephens recalling Ike's sudden realization, after the end of a Cabinet meeting: “Jesus Christ, we forgot the prayer!”; Sherman Adams peeling the paint off the walls in remarks on Dulles and Benson; Herbert Brownell revealing the message he carried from Eisenhower to Earl Warren before Warren's appointment as Chief Justice; Arthur Burns recalling his disputes with George Humphrey; Lucius Clay, Bob Schulz, Al Gruenther, Milton Eisenhower, and others speculating freely on the Kay Summersby episode, contributing few new facts and tending to discount most of the tale, which is undermined also by Ike's own letters in 1945; Nelson Rockefeller spinning a theory that Eisenhower's shortfalls as a leader came from an unhappy home life so that rather than listening to sensitive and knowledgeable Oveta Hobby, he listened to the hardnosed boys like Dulles and Humphrey; Ann Whitman, loyal secretary for years to Rockefeller as well as Eisenhower, labeling this theory “ridiculous”; Richard Bissell, master of CIA dirty tricks, dilating on Eisenhower and assassination; Jackie Cochran describing Ike as her most expensive house guest; Meade Alcorn recalling the “dirtiest job” Eisenhower ever gave a Republican National Chairman.

Finally, these years have yielded up new documents—not only oral histories heretofore closed, but above all the voluminous, close-in, unbuttoned diaries of C. D. Jackson, Bernard Shanley, and Jim Hagerty, quoted here extensively for the first time. “I know what you're doing you sonofabitch,” one envious White House staffer told me he used to think as he watched Jim scribble furiously away at meeting after meeting. “You're going to write a book.” Well, Jim has never written that book. Instead, he has done something more magnanimous, for which all future students will be forever in his debt: he has opened his journal in its entirety to history. And that history begins here.

So let me end with what my book is not, and what it is. It is not a personal memoir of my years in the Eisenhower administration. It is not a rehash of the memoirs of the President. Like my old friend the brilliant journalist Max Freedman, “I will not chew old straw.” I have tried to confine myself to the facts, verbal comments, and documents hitherto unpublished. Finally, it is not an exercise confined to academic research.

It is a book that draws on all three journeys through the years 1951-61. Others participated in the events—many far more extensively than I. Others have read parts of the Whitman collection of White House papers, those that have been opened, that I read and reread in association with the President at Gettysburg. Others have read oral histories and conducted interviews. But no one else has done—or can ever do—all three. That fact, I believe, makes the book unique on Eisenhower and perhaps in some measure on the American presidency itself.

**T**hroughout, I have tried to answer two related questions. First, what in fact happened: what did Eisenhower do, and how? When the heat of the day is over, a man wants others to avoid his mistakes and cook by his good recipes. Though sin is more fun to read about than virtue, it is the “how to” messages that in the end survive. “I saw at first hand the Truman, Johnson, and Nixon Administrations,” Ike's Attorney General William Rogers reflects, “and Eisenhower towers over all of them.” Since the crash of October 24, 1929, and the Japanese invasion of Manchuria on September 18, 1931, the world has known few years—except the Eisenhower years—free from shooting war, deep depression, or ruinous inflation. What Eisenhower the President did—how he produced eight years of both peace and prosperity—is surely worth our study.

# FRENCH IDYLL

Since the Department of Romance Languages began its French Summer Language Institute (a six-week session at Château La Hercerie in the Loire Valley) three years ago, its contribution to the overall French program at the University has proved to be immense. With this last piece of a 1977 curriculum revision in place, enrollments in French have skyrocketed. Since 1977 the number of students majoring in French has quadrupled.

At Washington University today, perhaps uniquely in the country, French enrollments are greater than they were when a foreign language was required for the AB degree. In 1970, the last year of that requirement, the number of students taking first-year French was 113; this fall it is 170. In 1970, third-year French enrollment was 134; today it is 156.

What is happening on campus—in master classes, in drill sessions, in language laboratory, in a French-speaking dorm—is astonishing. What happens during the summer to twenty students in France (selected from sixty applicants) is magic: a French idyll.



*Each morning Professor James F. Jones, Jr., teaches grammar to the entire group followed by smaller sessions of conversation, composition, and literature. Afternoons are spent on field trips and individual projects.*



*La Hercerie, a château once owned by the Marquis de Sade and now operated by the government's Centre d'Echanges Internationaux (CEI).*



*Claude Bretheau, head chef, and his wife, Francine, La Hercerie director, adopt each new group of American students as part of their family.*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mr. Harrell Graham  
United for Space  
7921 Sleaford Place  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

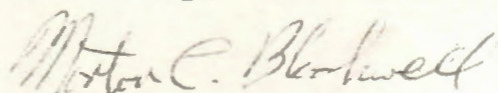
Dear Mr. Harrell:

Thank you very much for sending us your information on United for Space. Your goals and methods for promoting public understanding in these areas seem to back up a worthwhile and interesting cause. However, I think that you would be better advised to work with N.A.S.A. And so, I am taking the initiative to send a copy of your letter to :

N.A.S.A.  
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20546

I wish you the best of luck in this endeavor.

Sincerely,



Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President

*sent*

*5/27/81*

# UNITED FOR SPACE

7921 Sleaford Place  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014  
~~(202) 265-2316~~  
(202) 822-9700

April 21, 1981

*Write letter  
suggesting  
he work  
w/ NASA.  
I can't  
take the  
time*

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

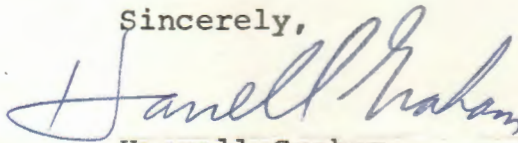
Enclosed please find a letter of introduction from (former) United States Senator Frank Moss. Also enclosed is the brochure and membership solicitation letter of United for Space, both of which I wrote and designed.

I would like to make an appointment with you to discuss how United for Space can increase public understanding of the promise of space exploration and development. I would greatly appreciate meeting with you to obtain your ideas on how United for Space can accomplish this.

United for Space has a prospectus on goals and methods, should you like to see it. A portfolio of my work, including resume, is also available.

I will call you in several days to arrange a meeting. I look forward to talking with you.

Sincerely,



Harrell Graham  
President  
United for Space

HG:vam  
Enclosures

LAW OFFICES  
**SCHNADER, HARRISON, SEGAL & LEWIS**

1111 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

202-463-2900

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1719 PACKARD BUILDING  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19102  
215-986-2000

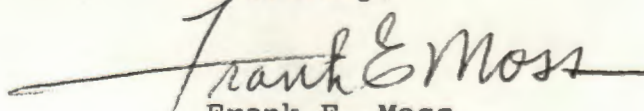
To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Harrell Graham for the past several months while he has been in Washington, D.C., devoting his time to promoting support for the United States Space Program. Harrell is a very bright and energetic person and is totally reliable. His intense desire to support space exploration is apparent as soon as you begin conversing with him. Since I believe very much that we should intensify our efforts in the exploration and utilization of space, I have allied myself with Mr. Graham in a number of ways.

I support his efforts to build a fund that can be used for the purpose of promoting space and especially for the purpose of educating and influencing members of Congress to recognize the potential of this new frontier. At the request of Mr. Graham, I went to Antioch College in Ohio to speak to an open public and student meeting about the space program and, in particular, about the gathering of solar energy in space to bring to earth to replace our demands on fossil fuels. This was an interesting experience and I found that most of the students remembered Mr. Graham and his course that he taught at Antioch.

I can, without reservation, recommend Mr. Graham as a person concerned with space development and one whose word is good. I would be glad to discuss his qualifications if there is further need to check on them.

Sincerely,

  
Frank E. Moss

# UNITED FOR SPACE

Dear Friend:

You will be interested to know that:

The Reagan Administration has proposed slashing NASA's budget so drastically that a great deal of America's space program will be eliminated or postponed.

Even the Space Shuttle---already underfunded and over 2 years behind schedule---is facing more cuts. And despite the excitement surrounding the launch of the Shuttle the fact is that this marvelous vehicle will never be fully utilized in such a 'bare-bones' budgetary climate.

Meanwhile, the Russians, Japanese and Europeans improve space technology---that America pioneered---to take advantage of the material and energy resources of outer space.

As the enclosed brochure illustrates, America's space program has in the past generated enormous wealth in the form of new jobs, new products and services, and expanded knowledge.

Yet today our utilization of the space frontier has fallen far behind our capabilities. What happens in the next few years is critical because it will determine the course of space exploration by America into the next century.

As an individual you can do a great deal to see that the space program is given the attention and funding it deserves. This is why your involvement with United for Space is so important.

By joining you will receive many benefits, including the introductory membership packet, a newsletter,

(over, please)

special mailings, educational resources and the opportunity to meet others in your area who share your interests. (See the enclosed brochure for further details.)

Most important, you will be playing a vital role in helping speed the breakout into space.

United for Space is a new organization formed to do two major things:

One is to encourage and help citizens become involved in promoting a better space future. And the second (which relates to the first) is to create professional educational and publicity campaigns for space. As such, United for Space is an important addition to the movement for a revitalized space effort.

You may have heard of Citizens for Space Political Action Committee (PAC). Citizens for Space PAC has helped form United for Space because the federal election laws severely limit the kinds of public education a PAC can do. This is why a great number of issue groups in America have a political action committee and an educational organization. The two aspects---political and educational---complement each other.

This dual political/educational thrust is essential for encouraging an expanded space effort, because the bottleneck to a better space program is not our lack of technology or know-how. The bottleneck is politics and education.

Although you and I may realize the importance of space exploration and development, others do not. In fact, this lack of awareness is not just limited to your friends, acquaintances and other citizens. Our 'leaders' in business and government are also unaware of the promise of space.

This is where you enter the picture, because you have something that these others do not. You have knowledge---knowledge of the importance to society of space exploration and development.

And to cite the old saying, "Knowledge is power." But only if it is utilized! Your knowledge of space

(more)

and its benefits is a very powerful resource---if it is used.

By staying informed and informing others you will be doing something extremely important. Informing others---one at a time---is absolutely essential. Because they in turn can influence others. History demonstrates that movements are built this way.

What do you say when someone asks "Why spend all that money on space when there are so many problems here on earth?" United for Space has compiled fact sheets on the most common myths about the space program to help you respond to these objections in a positive and persuasive way.

You may know that NASA's budget hasn't even kept up with inflation. But did you know that it is now barely 35% of what it was in 1966? The reason is because when NASA asks Congress for the money it needs it is often told "No" simply because NASA doesn't have a large and organized public to back up its request.

If this situation doesn't change soon you can be sure that America's (and the world's) space future will suffer further setbacks.

And, as unbelievable as it may seem, there is not one person in Washington lobbying Congress full-time for a better space program. Your contributions are desperately needed to hire a professional lobbyist who will supply information to, and work with, Members of Congress and their staffs.

You have the power to help correct this sorry state of affairs. You can help wake up the shortsighted politicians who often have difficulty seeing beyond their next election. Please fill out the Issues Poll and membership application and send it in. Join with others to create a united voice---united for space.

Membership is \$25 a year, or less than 7¢ per day. Even if you can't join now you can still contribute any amount and it will help. (Your contributions are fully tax-deductible.)

Your contributions will be used to create professional educational campaigns aimed at influencing citizens as well as government and business officials. (The

(over, please)

"The Ships of Columbus."

# Queen Isabella Had Said No?

Engraving courtesy of The Library of Congress.



What if ...

**United For Space**

7921 Sleaford Place

Bethesda, MD 20014

# Join one of the world's greatest adventures...

and receive a newsletter, special  
educational resources, and other benefits.

**B**efore Columbus ever set sail it took him more than 10 years to persuade the authorities that his proposed voyages had merit. It was ignorance on the part of these rulers which almost prevented Columbus from sailing the unknown oceans and discovering America.

Today, a similar ignorance is preventing America from fully harvesting the energy and material resources of outer space—even though we know these resources are enormous.

You can help America and the world become more involved in exploring and developing the space frontier by joining **United For Space**, a non-profit educational organization.

By joining you will receive a newsletter, telephone and mail action-alerts and other special mailings. You can also get information about other **United For Space** members in your area and about local parties, meetings, film-showings and other get-togethers. Most important, you will receive the satisfaction of knowing that your involvement is helping to create a positive future for you, your children and your children's children.



*Calling space "this new ocean" and saying "I believe the United States must sail upon it," President John F. Kennedy, in 1961, committed America to landing a man on the moon by the end of that decade. Today, the new age of space exploration involves far more than human landings on the moon. Photo courtesy of The Library of Congress.*

Twenty years ago when President John F. Kennedy embarked America on the goal of landing a man on the moon, the space age had barely begun. The question must be asked, "Why is America not taking full advantage of the *new* age of space exploration and development?"

Although America is proceeding in certain areas of space exploration, consider these facts: A recent report by an investigative arm of Congress found that the U.S. lags behind West Germany, Japan, France, and Russia in the promising new era of space industrialization, even though the energy and material resources of near-earth space are enormous. Scientists and economists predict industries in outer space that will make valuable products using the special conditions of space, such as continuous solar energy, abundant resources, perfect vacuum and zero gravity. This government report also predicts a "knowledge explosion" if the United States fully enters the new age of settlements and industries in outer space. But the report states that *America is in danger of losing its ability to take full advantage of this new frontier.*

## Down-to-Earth Benefits from Space

**S**tudies show that the space program has been one of the most productive investments the United States has ever made, and continues to be one of the best prospects for sustained economic growth.

Already, communications satellites help bring education, information and entertainment to millions of people around the world. And weather, crop and other resource monitoring satellites help save lives and money. Medical, computer, and electronics technology have also benefited from space research and development. The many spin-offs and new jobs created from space research and development are staggering.

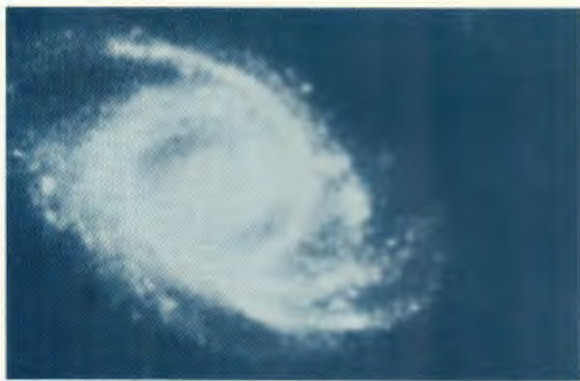


The Soviets hold the world's record for the longest stay in space (6 months) and the Russian goal is a *permanently* inhabited space station by 1985. For the Soviets, industries and colonies in space are the next logical step. Yet the United States doesn't even have a planned program for building any kind of space station. And the Space Shuttle is at least two years behind schedule—all because of inadequate funding and uninformed politicians.

By keeping informed through the educational resources of **United For Space** you can in turn influence and inform others. To help inform others—this is why your involvement is so important.

Your contributions to **United For Space** (which are fully tax-deductible) will be used to create:

- films, videotapes, and slideshows
- teaching aids for the classroom
- mini-documentaries
- TV, radio, magazine & newspaper ads
- plus many other forms of communication that will help speed the breakout into space.



*Our galaxy, the Milky Way, is similar to the one pictured above. Our sun is only one of the 100 billion stars that make up the Milky Way. There are at least 100 billion other galaxies in the universe, each with 100 billion stars. Photo courtesy of NASA.*

Another major area of focus for **United For Space** is Congress, the President and other agencies of government. For it is Congress that controls the "purse-strings" of the wealthiest nation in history. Your membership in **United For Space** (located in the Washington, D.C. area) means these key government people will receive better information concerning the benefits of space exploration and development. Without timely information Congress and the President will continue to ignore and inadequately fund America's space program.

## What You Get By Being Involved

**Y**our membership entitles you to receive many benefits including the introductory membership packet, the newsletter, special mailings and information on activities in your area, and the resources of **United For Space's** library of books, tapes, slides and special reports on specific issues. If there is not already a local chapter of **United For Space** in your area then you might consider starting one. As a member you can also attend the yearly national convention. Perhaps most important, you will know that you're part of an organization working for a better future for earth through exploring and developing outer space.

By not giving up, Columbus was finally able to set sail. So, too, can we as citizens—united in a common undertaking—see our dreams for an expanded space effort realized. Your participation—united with others—can help make the difference. Please fill out the issues poll and membership application and send it in today.

© 1981 by United For Space, Inc.



*By 1985, the Russians plan to have a **permanently inhabited** space station in orbit. Scientists and economists say that America could reap many benefits by developing the enormous energy and material resources of outer space. In fact, the extraterrestrial energy and material resources of our solar system dwarf those available on earth. Photo courtesy of NASA.*

## ISSUES POLL

■ Given a limited budget for space exploration and development, do you think the United States should spend more on "manned" or "unmanned" space programs?

\_\_\_ More should be spent on human exploration (manned) than on mechanical (unmanned—machines & computers only) exploration.

\_\_\_ More should be spent on machine/computer exploration than on actually sending humans into space.

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Use extra paper if necessary)

■ Would you be willing to pay more taxes each year to support an expanded space effort?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

■ Do you favor tax incentives for private industry to get more involved in space industrialization?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

■ Should the U.S. work more closely with other countries in the area of space exploration and development?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

■ What role should the United States military play in our civilian space program, NASA? \_\_\_\_\_

■ If you could take money from one or more parts of the federal budget and give it instead to the space program, which area(s) of funding would you cut?  
\_\_\_\_\_

■ Are you willing to accept collect long-distance phone calls from **United For Space** when an issue arises that requires you to be notified quickly?

Yes \_\_\_ Not at this time \_\_\_

■ Would you like your name and phone number given to other **United For Space** members in your area? \_\_\_\_\_

(Over, please.)

\_\_\_\_ Yes, I would like to join **United For Space** and help expand the space effort of America and the world. Enclosed is \$25 for one year's membership. I understand this entitles me to receive the membership packet, the newsletter and all other member benefits.

\_\_\_\_ I understand funds are urgently needed for public education. (Your contributions are fully tax-deductible.) I enclose a contribution in the amount of:

\_\_\_\_ \$10 \_\_\_\_ \$25 \_\_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_\_ Other

\_\_\_\_ I can't join now, but here's my contribution of \$\_\_\_\_. (Every amount helps!)

\_\_\_\_ Check enclosed \_\_\_\_ Money Order

\_\_\_\_ VISA \_\_\_\_ MC Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_

Card # \_\_\_\_\_

---

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

Phone (Optional) \_\_\_\_\_

---

**GUARANTEE:** I understand I may cancel my membership at any time and receive a refund based on the time remaining.

Check one of the following items you would like sent to you **FREE**:

"Conserve Earth—Colonize Space"

\_\_\_\_ button \_\_\_\_ bumper sticker

"America Needs Space To Grow"

\_\_\_\_ button \_\_\_\_ bumper sticker

---

Detach your completed membership application and issues poll and return it to:

**United For Space**

7921 Sleaford Place

Bethesda, MD 20014

If you would like some of these brochures for distribution to friends and others, write us and let us know how many you can use.



Weather and resource monitoring satellites perched high above our planet enable us to locate, analyze and use earth resources. These satellites also help to save lives and millions of dollars by warning of hurricanes; monitoring worldwide food crops to avoid disastrous shortages; and by monitoring pollution. Landsat Photo courtesy of NASA.



Communication satellites are a direct result of space exploration and development. Their many uses include enabling developing countries to create inexpensive but powerful communication systems. These satellites help bring education and medical aid to the people, which is essential for eliminating poverty and disease. Communication satellites conserve natural resources and energy because they do not require many miles of expensive copper cable, as do existing telephone lines. Experts note that communication satellites have dramatically expanded American television coverage and information transfer—and will continue to do so. Many of these same experts report, however, that America is falling behind in its ability to fully use the energy and material riches of outer space. Photo courtesy of NASA.

## What People Are Saying About The Space Frontier:

“Mankind’s heritage has been to discover, to develop and to use this planet as our home, but the end is not here on earth. This generation and our children now have the glittering heritage of discovery, development and utilization of other bodies in space.

**United For Space** is a concrete opportunity to do your bit for tomorrow. Go forward America!”

**Frank E. Moss**, former United States Senator and Chairman of the U.S. Senate Aeronautics & Space Sciences Committee.

“We should be reluctant to turn our back upon the frontier of...space because...to turn back now would be to deny our history, our capabilities.”

**James A. Michener**, author.

“Even if we solved all the problems that now afflict humanity we would still be living in a full world without the psychological stimulant of a frontier.”

**Isaac Asimov**, scientist and author.

“I joined **United For Space** because it’s a pro-space, educational, and action-oriented organization involving people from all walks of life.”

**Ms. Jodie Judd**, member.

File/covers

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 3, 1981

Mr. Joseph Hargrove  
700 Commercial National  
Bank Building  
Shreveport, Louisiana 71101

Dear Mr. Hargrove:

I hope the enclosed will be helpful to you.

If I am able to find any further briefing information I will forward it to you. Please feel free to call for any more information and will make a try for it.

Thanks so much for your concern and help

Sincerely,

Maiselle Shortley

November 20, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
Public Liaison Office  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

I would like to join my students in thanking you for an excellent session on Monday, November 9th. You gave us a good insight into the impact of the 1980 elections, the Reagan agenda, and the role of your office in communicating with constituent groups.

It was very kind of you to take the time from your busy schedule to be with my students. Please also convey our thanks to your assistant, Ms. Maiselle Shortley, for making the arrangements for the seminar. I hope you will allow us to call on you again in future semesters.

With best wishes,

*Shaik Ismail*

Dr. Shaik Ismail  
Academic Director

SLI:drr

# The Yale Literary Magazine

A publication of American Literary Society, Inc.

*Blackwell  
Correa*

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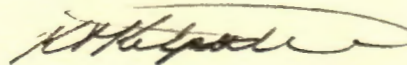
Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
Office of Public Liaison  
The White House  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

At the suggestion of Peter Keisler, who mentioned that you might wish to subscribe to The Yale Literary Magazine, I enclose a recent issue of the magazine, our Statement of Purpose, and a subscription form.

Thank you for your interest in America's oldest review.

Best wishes,



Kathleen S. Kilpatrick  
Vice President

KSK:ds  
Enclosures

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