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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Baker, James: Files

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File Folder: Press Office(2 of 4) ~~GA 10515~~ Box 10

FOIA ID: F98-024

Date: 08/17/1999

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo	For James Baker from Larry Speakes. 1p.	7/9/84	<i>P6, E6 B6 CS 10/5/00</i>

### RESTRICTIONS

P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].  
 P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].

P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].  
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].

P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].

P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

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

F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].

F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].

F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].

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F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].

F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].

F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: Peter Roussel *Rou*

A few things ... just some off-the-top thoughts from observing the Democratic convention.

Since the Democrats were so negative against the President this week, it strikes me that even though he might want to strongly rebut their charges, the tone should be as positive as possible.

- They spoke predominantly "against", said virtually nothing of what they are "for" ... What is their program? The President should continually cite all positive indicators -- "That's what I am for, what our Administration is all about," etc.
- Lay off Ferraro ... issue isn't who is or who isn't on the ticket ... issue is: What is state of America today; state of your America, now and for next four years. Inflation rate, unemployment, interest rates, housing starts, peace, respect abroad, etc. "If something isn't broken, it doesn't need fixing."
- Good Schram line ... "what we are seeing is a case of Walter Mondale versus Fritz Mondale."
- Keep the Ortega convention speech short, loaded with applause lines, get it written early, well-rehearsed like Ford in '76. Should talk to the people, not delegates. Cuomo spoke to the President, not the delegates, very effective. ... What about having her on the Austin, Texas, trip for some pre-convention exposure, Hispanic in Texas, etc.?
- Line I used in Houston speech last week that played well: "I think it's commendable when a national figure appoints a woman to one of the highest positions in the land for the first time ever ... (long pause) ... and to this day, I continue to applaud President Reagan for appointing Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court."
- Betty Friedan referred to the "Ferraro-Mondale" ticket. Belittling to Mondale.

## SUMMARY OF KEYNOTE SPEECH BY GOVERNOR CUOMO

Some likely questions:

1. What is your response to the Cuomo speech?

### GENERAL

1. Governor Cuomo says that this Nation is a "Tale of Two Cities" rather than a "Shining City on the Hill" as you have said -- that it is a "Shining City" for the rich and a favored few. How do you respond?
2. Governor Cuomo says your policies divide the Nation "into the lucky and the leftout; the royalty and the rabble." How do you respond?
3. Governor Cuomo says there is despair in faces you never see, in places like Appalachia, which you never visit. How do you respond?
4. Governor Cuomo says your election was won with smoke and mirrors -- that your recovery is made of the same stuff. How do you respond?
5. Governor Cuomo says the American people have been taken in by your amiability and failure to separate the salesman from the product. How do you respond?
6. Governor Cuomo says Democrats can build a future that deals with the deficit whereas the Republicans have failed. How do you respond?

### ECONOMY

1. Governor Cuomo says you have reduced inflation, but only by presiding over supply-side policies that caused the worst recession since 1932. How do you respond?
2. Governor Cuomo says senior citizens are terrorized by your threatening Social Security, Medicaid and help for the disabled. How do you respond?
3. Governor Cuomo says that because of your policies there have been 55,000 bankruptcies, two years of massive unemployment and there are more homeless than at any time since the Depression. How do you respond?

4. Governor Cuomo says your deficit is the largest in the history of the universe and a direct repudiation of your promise to balance the budget by 1983? How do you respond?
5. Governor Cuomo says investment bankers on Wall Street are appalled and frightened by your deficit. And say they don't think the recovery will be permanent. How do you respond?
6. Governor Cuomo says investment bankers expect interest rates to be up a year from now. How do you respond?
7. Governor Cuomo says you failed to tell the American people that your economic recovery has been paid for with bankruptcies, unemployment and the largest Government debt known to mankind. How do you respond?

#### FOREIGN POLICY

1. Governor Cuomo says you believe in a policy of piling the missiles so high that the sight of them will frighten our enemies into submission. How do you respond?
2. Governor Cuomo has accused you of "macho intransigence" by refusing to discuss arms control with the Russians. How do you respond?
3. Governor Cuomo says your foreign policy resulted in the loss of 279 Americans lives in Lebanon and resulted in a policy no one can find or describe. How do you respond?
4. Governor Cuomo has charged that you give monies to Latin American governments that murder nuns, and then lie about it. How do you respond?
5. Governor Cuomo says you have no real commitment to human rights -- the freedom of Sakharov. How do you respond?
6. Governor Cuomo wants to know how high you're going to pile the missiles?

#### DOMESTIC POLICY

1. Governor Cuomo says you believe in having government mandate people's religion and morality. How do you respond?
2. Governor Cuomo says if you have brought back Anne Burford, what other surprises of this sort can we expect?
3. Governor Cuomo says you believe that trees pollute, that the laws against discrimination go too far? How do you respond?

## SUMMARY OF SPEECH BY JESSE JACKSON

Some likely questions:

-- What is your reaction to Jesse Jackson's speech?

### GENERAL

1. Jesse Jackson says you are counting on the conservative South to ensure your reelection. How do you respond?
2. Jesse Jackson says that in your campaign appeals you will substitute flags and prayer cloths for jobs, foods, clothing, education, health care and and housing. How do you respond?
3. Jesse Jackson claims you are not even familiar with the structure of a prayer. How do you respond?
4. Jesse Jackson says the voters should respond to the positive programs and leadership of the Democrats as opposed to the negatives of your Administration. How do you respond?

### FOREIGN POLICY

1. Jesse Jackson claims that 37,000 military contractors are the prime beneficiaries of the recovery due to your doubling of the military budget. How do you respond?
2. Jesse Jackson says you have failed to achieve any agreed-upon nuclear arms reductions whatsoever. How do you respond?
3. Jesse Jackson says your foreign policy has left the world a dangerous and unstable place to live. How do you respond?
4. Jesse Jackson charges that under your Administration we have been at war and lost the lives of American boys in Lebanon, Honduras and Grenada. How do you respond?

### DOMESTIC POLICY

1. Jesse Jackson says disabled Americans have suffered under your programs and that he'd rather have Roosevelt in a wheelchair than you on a horse. How do you respond?
2. Jesse Jackson says small farmers have suffered tremendously under your Administration. How do you respond?

3. Jesse Jackson says that your tax cuts have helped the rich and the big corporations but there is no recovery underway for minorities and the poor. How do you respond?
4. Jesse Jackson says that by the end of this year there will be 41 million people in poverty -- with 8 million of those having been added during this Administration. How do you respond?
5. Jesse Jackson says you must be held accountable for policies that have contributed to growing poverty in America. How do you respond?
6. Jesse Jackson charges that under your administration the misery index has increased dramatically for the poor, but the hunger index for everyone has escalated. How do you respond?



## SUMMARY OF SPEECH BY SENATOR HART

Some likely questions:

1. What is your reaction to Senator Hart's speech?

### GENERAL

1. Senator Hart charges that you may love our country but hate our government. How do you respond?
2. Senator Hart says your Administration is made up of economic royalists. How do you respond?
3. Senator Hart states that the American flag does not belong to you and right-wing Republicans. What is your response?

### FOREIGN POLICY

1. Senator Hart says you have allowed our sons to die without cause in Lebanon. How do you respond?
2. Senator Hart says you have allowed our sons to serve as bodyguards for dictators in Central America. How do you respond?
3. Senator Hart claims you have accelerated the nuclear arms race. How do you respond?

### DOMESTIC POLICY

1. Senator Hart says you have sold off our environment to the highest bidder. How do you respond?
2. Senator Hart says you have turned your back on civil rights for minorities and equal rights for women. How do you respond?
3. Senator Hart says you have undermined the rights of organized labor. How do you respond?
4. Senator Hart says you and your pack of greedy polluters have scarred the face of America, poisoned the air and corrupted the water. How do you respond?
5. Senator Hart says you are not willing to face the blight of human hunger. How do you respond?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1984



MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER ✓  
MICHAEL DEEVER

FROM: Larry Speakes ✓

The attached letter is from Jerry Lopes who has been seeking an interview with the Black news organizations for a number of months. As you know, we have not acted on this matter, and recently Lopes provided the New York Times with a very negative story about our delays.

Unless you have another suggestion, I will advise him that his interview request is still under consideration.



## Sheridan Broadcasting Network

1150A West King Street • Cocoa, Florida 32922 • (305) 631-6300

July 10, 1984

Mr. Larry Speakes  
Deputy Press Secretary  
White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Speakes:

This interview request business is beginning to get a bit ridiculous. Black media representatives including SBN, NBN, Johnson Publications, The National Leader, Black Enterprise, Black Media Inc. and The National Newspaper Publishers Association have been waiting more than a year to interview the President. Again I say if the President is having difficulty getting the truth to Black America about his administration's policies, let's get on with it. If you have no intention of honoring the request the President ought not be making statements like he did the other day before Midwestern/Mid Atlantic editors and broadcasters, "if we can find a way for those people to know what we've done, I think they would choose our policies, rather than those policies of the past".

I'm not going to lay dead on this matter nor will the other organizations involved in this request. We have laid a reasonable request on the table and have been treated like the request was never made. You must realize at some point all of this has to be exposed. Does the administration care? Let us get this matter out of the way once and for all.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jerry Lopes".

Jerry Lopes  
News Director

cc: Vince Sanders, NBN  
Steve Davis, NNPA  
Simeon Booker, Johnson Publications  
Calvin Rolark, Black Media Inc.  
Derrick Dingle, Black Enterprise  
Ken Smikle, National Leader

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1984



KE-  
JAB R.F. P/S.  
9/17

MEMORANDUM FOR: ASSISTANTS TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN F. W. ROGERS  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR  
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: SALARY ADJUSTMENTS

The effects of salary adjustments on the White House budget are substantial. Over 65 percent of our total budget is concerned with personnel compensation. Thus, it is important that everyone be reminded of our policies regarding salary levels.

When replacing a staff member, every effort should be made to start the new employee at a lower salary than was paid to the departing person. Using the departing employee's salary as the floor for his or her replacement's rate of pay fails to take into account pay increases awarded while a person was on the staff.

Generally speaking, cost of living adjustments granted to all Federal employees apply to White House personnel and are considered to be the primary source of yearly increases. Following this policy allows us to keep salary raises within prudent levels.

If there are cases of outstanding merit which you wish to recognize beyond the cost of living adjustment, you should address a memorandum of justification to my office. Such requests will be reviewed and approved or disapproved, based on the availability of funds for this purpose and the justification provided.

Thank you.

# REAGAN-BUSH '84

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

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W. H. Deng

1511 K Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005

July 16, 1984

To: Paul Laxalt  
✓ James Baker  
Mike Deaver  
Erank Fahrenkopf  
Ed Rollins  
Lyn Nofziger  
Margaret Hance

From: Anna Chennault

In the 80s Asian Americans have become more aware of their political affiliation, subsequently they are getting more involved in political participation. The general impression has been that the Democrats are more sensitive to their needs as well as their recognition. Whatever the reason - it is most unfortunate for the Republican Party.

For the past ten years I have campaigned for our Party to make some accommodation to this talented and capable group without much success. With this in mind, I urge each one of you to take a few minutes to read this letter and give us a concrete response.

It is time for us not to continue to exclude Asian Americans but to make an effort to remedy the effect of past discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities. In the 80s we have a special responsibility as a political party to extend to the Asian Americans the equal rights and opportunities to which they are richly entitled and have earned. It is my hope that our Party now will take the lead in recognizing the role and position of Asian Americans in the American society so that we might begin that process in our coming convention in Dallas, Texas as a new beginning between the G.O.P. and the Asian Americans. May I suggest some priority arrangements be made to show them that we do care.

440 First Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 383-1984 (202) 347-0516

As you probably have been informed, over 100 Asian American delegates have been selected for the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. This number far exceeds their expectation. We Republicans are still trying to identify the Asian American delegates and alternates. So far I have not been able to obtain a list of the delegates from the RNC. I do hope within the next week the list will be available for my office and for those concerned.

As you are aware we have lost the Japanese Americans to the Democrats. Today Hawaii is almost totally dominated by Democrats with a high percentage of Nisei voting Democratic. Politically speaking they are evenly divided due to a few Chinese Americans like myself, with our continued effort to convince them to stay with us. After many years of neglect at all levels, now is the time for us to correct the wrongs and bring them into the Party to work with us for the good of the nation.

In states like California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and Washington, the Asian votes can make the difference. It would be our loss if we continue to be indifferent.

Early this week we had a meeting at the RNC. I appreciate Senator Laxalt sending his representative to listen to some of our recommendations. On our agenda we talked about the coming convention. Some visibility should be given to Asian Americans; for instance, the nominations of our candidates for President and Vice President or seconding of the nominations. (At the 1980 convention, because of my strong support for President Reagan, I was promised the opportunity to second Reagan's nomination, but at the last minute some compromise was made and we Asians were never given the opportunity to be visible.) I do hope some position as spokesman or other involvement be reserved for the Asian Americans.

Finally, we'd like to have an opportunity to sit in with the management of the convention so that we will have our input presented. It will be impossible to make last minute arrangements at the convention.

We, as a nation, as a people, as a political party, cannot afford to overlook the human resources as well as the potential of any of our citizens. To do anything less is to deny the contribution of our citizens. I know, as a Party, we can do better.

As a delegate from the District of Columbia to the convention, and as a member of Leadership '84 and Advisor to the Co-Chair of Reagan Bush '84, I look forward to working with all of you.

I will be leaving July 19th on a Presidential Mission to the People's Republic of China and will return the first part of August. Please feel free to call my office if you have any message. I look forward to hearing from you.

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES BAKER ✓  
JACK SVAHN  
RICHARD DARMAN

FROM: Larry Speakes S

Here is the strong push I got from the  
press at today's briefing.



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7-9 0240

WASHINGTON (UPI) - If re-elected, President Reagan has "absolutely no plans to change Social Security now or in the next administration," a White House spokesman said Monday.<

Reagan sparked interest in whether he was contemplating changes in the Social Security program in an interview with San Antonio, Texas, television stations in which he said there is a "possibility, well, probability ... that many young people paying in will never be able to receive as much as they're paying."<

He pledged only that "no plan will be allowed to reduce the payments to the present recipients of Social Security."<

Deputy press secretary Larry Speakes repeatedly insisted to reporters that Reagan has no plans to reform Social Security - "not in the remainder of this term or in the next."<

"There are no plans," Speakes said. "That is not a weasel word. It's as hard as I can make it."<

"I don't know how you can make another story out of it to scare people," he chided reporters.<

The question of Social Security always strikes a sensitive nerve with the Reagan administration, particularly in view of Reagan's past positions, and especially in an election year.<

He had to withdraw a package in 1981 which envisioned benefit cuts. In the 1960s he advocated putting Social Security on a voluntary basis.<

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AM-Reagan-Social Security, 250<

Spokesman Says Reagan Has No Plans to Change System<

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan's chief spokesman, faced with a barrage of questions about Reagan's recent statements on Social Security, declared Monday that the administration has no plans to change the system "in this term or the next."<

Deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes said Reagan stands by his remark in an interview last week that there was a probability "that many people, young people now paying in, will never be able to receive as much as they're paying."<

But Speakes said the president had no plans to rectify the situation. "There are no plans - I repeat - no plans to make any changes in Social Security in this term or the next," he said.<

Asked whether he could rule out such an eventuality, Speakes replied: "That is not a weasel word. here are no plans ... It's as hard as I can make it. There are no plans anywhere in this government."<

Then the spokesman challenged reporters: "I don't know how you can try to make another story out of it and scare the people."<

When reporters persisted with questions, Speakes complained, "My patience is wearing thin."<

Reagan's remarks occurred in an interview with Texas television stations taped July 2. The White House released a transcript on Friday.<

In the interview, the president said he had no plans to reduce the payments current Social Security recipients are receiving.<

"This has been my pledge from the beginning," he said.<

AP-NY-07-09-84 1314EDT<

Q On the same subject? When the President went to the -- watch GM's new car plant, with a great deal of applause he was received when he made the point that the government has no business to try and set the wage and prices that those people make.

But, it seems our trade representative is trying to set those. He's complaining about the million dollar bonuses that the executives get. What is the policy of the President? Does he feel that there's something wrong with them getting those prices -- those bonuses -- or --

MR. SPEAKES: The President doesn't have anything to do with the bonuses.

Q So he does not support his trade representative's criticism of that? And the story that was in the Detroit papers was that for there to be a limit on Japanese auto imports over here, the executives ought to get their act together and stop giving themselves so many bonuses. Does that --

MR. SPEAKES: We have nothing to do with what the companies set for their bonuses, nor do we have anything to do with the bargaining between the trade unions and the companies.

Q Larry, what was the President's remark about government intervention in setting wages and prices? What was he directing that criticism at?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't really call it criticism. I think it's just a statement of policy; that the President doesn't believe that the government ought to try to set wages and prices.

Q Well, could it be interpreted as his view, or his response, to the Democratic -- or industrial proposals that do call for councils on wages and prices and coordination between the government and the private sector?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know, David. That's just his basic philosophy, that he would have told you probably ten years ago, as he would have told you last Friday -- or Thursday.

Q I just -- since the government isn't doing that, and since he isn't proposing it, I wonder why he felt impelled to bring it up?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know -- but it was well received.

Q Should we leave here with the understanding that there is no White House pressure on the UAW to moderate its demands to keep inflation down for -- in a quid-pro-quo -- for keeping the auto import, voluntary import restraints, and the White House intervening with Japan?

MR. SPEAKES: I think our views are well known on this subject by everyone. But, as far as the word "pressure" -- no. I don't know of any -- and you'd have to check with the people who customarily have a liaison with labor in this country, but I don't know of any direct exchange with labor leaders on this subject --

Q Or any plan -- to try to --

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q Concerning the President's latest expression of concern about social security, and his belief that -- I take it something has to be done, some revamping, as he told The Times a few months ago. What does he have in mind?

MR. SPEAKES: No -- absolutely no -- there are no plans to make any changes in Social Security now or in the next administration

Q Well, no -- but he said on Friday, as you well know, that workers now paying into the fund would probably not get back as much as they paid in. Is that all right? Of course, that happens frequently now. But is -- was he suggesting changes have to be made?

MR. SPEAKES: No. Not in this -- the remainder of this term, nor in a future second term.

Q Larry, what about --

Q You're excluding Medicare from that, are you not?

Q Larry, what about the people that he was talking about who he says won't get as much back as they're paying in?

MR. SPEAKES: We require no action in this term, or the next term.

Q He leaves it to his successors, then, to deal with that problem -- (Laughter.)

Q He stands by his characterization that there are people now paying in who will not get back as much as what they're --

MR. SPEAKES: He does. But there are no plans -- I repeat, no plans -- to make any change in Social Security in this term, or the next term --

Q Hold on -- he told The New York Times in April, I think it was, that the system would need revamping. Those were his words. What is he talking about?

MR. SPEAKES: I can repeat to you -- there are no plans. (Laughter.)

Q Larry, when you --

Q When you say there are no plans, is that the same as an absolute commitment not to do anything --

MR. SPEAKES: That is not an out. That is not a weasle word. There are no plans.

Q Larry, when you --

Q Is that a commitment to do nothing with Social Security in a second administration?

MR. SPEAKES: There is no requirement that we do anything in a second administration.

Q No requirement --

Q But Larry, there was no requirement in May of 1981 when David Stockman proposed doing something, nor did Reagan talk anything about plans in the 1980 campaign, so I wonder why you're unwilling to make the assurance harder in saying --

MR. SPEAKES: It's as hard as I can make it. Period. There are no plans --

Q Then are you willing to say, for example, that you will not do anything?

MR. SPEAKES: -- anywhere in this government. There are no plans. There are no plans.

Q Then why are you unwilling to say you won't do anything a second --

MR. SPEAKES: I will say it that way -- there are no plans to do anything with Social Security --

Q Larry --

Q What did he mean, then, in his interview?

MR. SPEAKES: I'd leave it to you to interpret, and try to --

Q Well, you say that he's --

MR. SPEAKES: -- and try again to beat him over the head with that.

Q When you say that he's --

Q Well, it's been interpreted as a scare --

Q Would you speak to him about it -- he beats himself over the head with it. (Laughter.) No one beats him --

Q Do you think that he stands by his characterization of --

Q -- he beats himself up.

Q When you say he stands by his characterization, there are some experts in the field who say that that is looking too narrowly at the problem. That when you look at the benefit package you're looking at possible disability payments and other things, so that there are not, in fact, these large numbers of young people who won't get out of it what they are paying into it. So, I'm questioning whether he was accurate on the very facts that he gave.

MR. SPEAKES: Well, I can say that -- to come to the heart of the question that you wish the answer to -- there are no plans.

Q I'm also asking whether he was -- whether he had his facts wrong, when he suggested that there are people who aren't going to --

MR. SPEAKES: I would leave it to you to analyze and leave it to you to turn your --

Q Well, are you just --

MR. SPEAKES: -- fast researchers on.

Q You just said --

Q Does he think that --

Q. -- that the President is standing by his belief --

MR. SPEAKES: I did.

Q -- that there are people who will not get out of it what they put into it. Is that correct?

MR. SPEAKES: There is no change in the President's statement. You'll have to interpret it. You'll have to seek -- turn your vast researchers loose and see if you can prove him wrong on something that --

Q Larry, in fact, the administration's own projections prove -- I mean, he was operating not in a vacuum. There are HHS projections that show exactly what he said. The question is only whether they're relevant.

MR. SPEAKES: And how far along the line, David?

Q When you said there are no plans -- does that necessarily mean that there will not be plans later? Or do you leave that possibility open?

MR. SPEAKES: I know of no plans; I know of no necessity for action.

Q Well, does he think it's fair for them not to get the same amount out that they put in?

MR. SPEAKES: I have nothing to add to --

Q Does -- he doesn't think they ought to do something about that?

MR. SPEAKES: I have nothing to add to it.

Q Larry, why isn't it any harder than -- I mean, plans change -- often. Why isn't it any harder than that?

MR. SPEAKES: John, I wouldn't try to read anything into that except exactly what it says.

Q Well, why not give us a flat commitment that, in a second term -- (Laughter.) -- Ronald Reagan won't make any changes?

MR. SPEAKES: There are no plans to change Social Security.

Q Well that's not the same thing, though.

MR. SPEAKES: There are no plans to change Social Security.

Q Is he afraid that this is a political --

Q Are there any plans not to change Social Security?

MR. SPEAKES: There are no plans to change Social Security.

Q Are there any plans not to, though?

Q -- choose to deny --

MR. SPEAKES: Try as you might -- yes, try as you may --

Q Why doesn't he have a plan to make it more fair?

MR. SPEAKES: If you can make another story out of this today, then you are guilty of scare tactics.

Q Sandler just said he's going to write that you're leaving the door open --

Q Leaving the door wide open -- (Laughter.)

Q I'm going to write -- "would not rule out" --

Q We have plans to write the story.

MR. SPEAKES: Give it a try. Go ahead.

Q It would work.

Q According to current beneficiaries --

Q -- would be fun --

Q -- the President really has gone beyond the "no plan" statement. He's --

MR. SPEAKES: The President says that those presently on Social Security will not receive any cuts in benefits. Period.

Q But he leaves open the question of --

Q Will not receive any what?

Q -- future beneficiaries -- he's never addressed that.

MR. SPEAKES: There are no plans to change.

Q -- just want you to know what my scare story's going to sound like. (Laughter.)

Q Larry, just to clarify this -- with regard to those who are not yet on Social Security, you're not willing to make a similar commitment?

MR. SPEAKES: Leo, there are no plans to change Social Security -- (Laughter.) -- I don't know how many times I can say it. I don't know how you can try to make another story out of it and scare the people, and try to frighten the people --

Q Well, why can't you teach him to say it then? He consistently --

Q The President consistently has singled out --

Q He says other things.

Q -- current beneficiaries as people he definitely, absolutely will not touch. Which immediately raises the question -- what are his intentions, what might he do, with regard to prospective beneficiaries?

Q Make it voluntary. (Laughter.)

Q What about what Mondale said?

MR. SPEAKES: My patience is wearing thin. My usual easy going manner here -- I'd prefer to change the subject; but if you would like to --

Q Okay, let's talk about the fairness issue then.

Q So what do you say to Mondale?

MR. SPEAKES: Norm is holding back there.

Q Yes, well, in the interview, the President clearly indicates that there is a problem that is coming up at some point in the future -- it may not be the near future. Whose responsibility does he think it is to at least take the lead and explore what kind of changes might be necessary and when they might be necessary to prevent the kind of thing he talked about in the interview?

MR. SPEAKES: The President has no plans to change Social Security.

Q Well, I know he has no plans to change. Are you saying this is something he has no intention of studying --

MR. SPEAKES: As I indicated to you, my patience is wearing thin.

Q Well --

Q "We have no plans to change" what?

MR. SPEAKES: Our friend from the Soviet Union has a question about Social Security for the Soviet people.

Q Sir, could I change the subject for a moment?

Q Yes.

MR. SPEAKES: Oh, I thought you were on Social Security.

Q Two weeks ago, a group of Soviet scientists wrote a letter to President Reagan concerning Mr. Leonard Poltier. Is any answer coming to that letter?

MR. SPEAKES: Do you know anything about that? I don't.

MR. SIMS: The State Department made reference to that last week and I'll have to get their statement for you.

Q You have nothing to add to that? Will you acknowledge the receipt of the letter?

MR. SIMS: I'll have to check on that. I don't know --

Q From who did it come?

Q From the Soviet scientists?

Q From a group of Soviet scientists.

Q What was it about?

Q Leonard Poltier.

Q Well, while we're on the subject of Soviet scientists, what would be the view of this government if Yelena Bonner is put on trial by the Soviet authorities?

MR. SPEAKES: I think we'll leave that in the realm of quiet diplomacy, as so many things are these days.

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WASHINGTON (AP) - The Central Intelligence Agency is using small private airlines to fly military supplies for anti-Sandinista rebels in Nicaragua, sometimes falsifying flight plans to hide the activity, according to a CBS News report.

In a report based on information from unidentified sources, the network said Sunday night that the CIA is using air freight companies in Florida, Delaware and Arizona to secretly ship guns, airplane parts and personnel to Central America.

But a representative of one airline called the report of her company's involvement "totally an untruth."

CBS said on April 9, 1983, Southern Air Transport of Miami, Fla., carried 22 tons of small arms to a Honduran military base on a propeller-driven Hercules transport plane with a special crew.

While the flight plan filed with federal civil aviation authorities listed the destination as the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa, the plane actually went to an army base at Palmerola, the network said. It said it had obtained "secret instructions" given to the plane's pilot.

CIA spokesman Dale Peterson said, "It's not our policy to comment on such allegations."

And The Washington Post, in today's editions, quoted Karna Small, a spokesman for the National Security Council, as saying "we are knocking down the story that we are now using Southern Air to do anything because the funding is gone. We are out of money to support those programs. That is why we are asking Congress for money."

During the Vietnam War, Southern Air Transport was owned by the CIA, which used several private carriers for unpublicized missions in Southeast Asia. CBS quoted the company's president, William Langton, as saying the CIA connection had been severed, but the company wouldn't divulge its list of customers, the network said. The firm also denied doing anything wrong.

Also listed in the report were Summit Aviation of Delaware and Evergreen Air of Tucson, Ariz.

In McMinnville, Ore., a representative of Evergreen International Aviation, parent company of Evergreen Air, said the story was "totally an untruth."

Donna Nelson, vice president of Evergreen International, said, "Wherever they got their news, we don't appreciate the customer damage that such a devious type of reporting causes. We're going to serve them with a letter. If they want the facts, they should get them. ..."

"We don't have fixed-wing aircraft hauling artillery into Central America. We have one helicopter involved in some power line work there."

She said the company was awarded a \$2.2 million contract to repair power lines in El Salvador.

A worker at the Delaware company said no officials were available for comment.

CIA "covert" support for friendly regimes in Central America and for rebels trying to topple the Marxist government in Nicaragua has been well publicized in recent months, notably by congressional debates over funding for the operation.

Few details are known, however, about the way such support in the form of arms and equipment gets to U.S.-backed forces.

Late last year, the Nicaraguan government said it shot down a Douglas DC-3 aircraft it said was carrying 20 tons of military supplies to rebels inside Nicaragua. The identification numbers on the plane matched those of an aircraft registered to a Colorado airplane dealer.

AP-NY-07-09-84 1334EDT<

## KUWAIT SEEKS WEAPONS FROM SOVIETS

BEIRUT -- Kuwait, rebuffed by the United States in a bid to buy anti-aircraft missiles, says its defense minister will discuss buying weapons from Moscow to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers from attack in the Persian Gulf war. The official Kuwaiti news agency announced that Defense Minister Sheikh Salem Sabah Salem would travel to Moscow today on a weeklong visit that will include talks on possible new arms purchases by Kuwait.

(UPI)

Emirates Studying Diplomatic Ties to Soviets

KUWAIT -- The United Arab Emirates has been assessing the feasibility of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the Soviet bloc countries, the radical newspaper Al-Watan reported.

(AP)

## REAGAN KEEPS THUMB ON SANDINISTAS WITH TROOP EXERCISES

President Reagan has issued a formal directive ordering the Pentagon to resume military and naval exercises in Honduras and off the coasts of Central America in view of the continuing military buildup in Nicaragua, sustained Sandinista support for the rebels in El Salvador and the expected rebel offensives there in September, The Washington Times has learned.

(Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times, A1)CIA Reported to Use Airline for Central American Cargo

The CIA has used a private cargo airline, Southern Air Transport of Miami, to transport arms, airplane parts and soldiers to U.S. military bases in Honduras where the supplies and personnel are available to rebel groups fighting the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, CBS News reported.

(Washington Post, A16)

The network, in a report based on information from unidentified sources and officials, said the CIA is using air freight companies in Florida, Arizona and Delaware to make secret shipments of guns, airplanes and personnel to Central America.

(Baltimore Sun, A1)

The Washington Post quoted Karna Small as saying "we are knocking down the story that we are now using Southern Air to do anything because the funding is gone. We are out of money to support those programs. That is why we are asking Congress for money."

(AP)

## ASTRIDE A WHITE HORSE, SANDINISTA LOOKS LIKE A CANDIDATE

RIO BLANCO, Nicaragua -- Nicaraguan junta coordinator Daniel Ortega, the man most often mentioned as the Sandinista Front's presidential candidate in the Nov. 4 elections, has been conducting what looks like an unofficial political campaign, including a recent appearance here astride a white horse.

(John Lantigua, Washington Post, A15)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER III ✓  
MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: Larry Speakes *S*

We have a request from ABC's "20/20" program to interview the President on the school prayer issue to be aired in a segment on May 10.

The segment includes critics of the President, calling him hypocritical on the issue since he doesn't attend church. Others object to school prayer becoming a political issue.

They have offered the President an opportunity to respond to these charges and have declined another administration spokesman.

The producer tells us the program includes portions with the President addressing the issue in speeches and other interviews which present both sides of the issue.

I recommend against the President conducting an interview with them.     

*To LS: 4/17*  
*Jugru.*  
*JAB*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1984

R.F.

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER ✓  
MIKE DEAVER  
BOB McFARLANE  
RICHARD DARMAN  
CRAIG FULLER  
JACK SVAHN  
LEE VERSTANDIG  
BEE OGLESBY

FROM: Larry Speakes *LS*

We are presently evaluating the service provided by Mediascan, a computerized report of network television news shows for possible inclusion in the White House Daily News Summary.

I would appreciate your views on the attached Mediascan report for Monday, April 16. Specifically, I would like to know if you find this of more value than the present news summary television report.

Network Television News -- Synopsis -- Monday Evening, April 17, 1984

CBS and NBC led with stories about President Reagan's proposal to combat terrorism Monday night, a story not covered by ABC. ABC's top story concerned the Soviet announcement that its athletes may not compete in the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, a story covered by other networks later in their broadcasts.

CBS and NBC reported that on April 3 Reagan authorized the creation of paramilitary squads within the FBI and CIA which can carry out preemptive strikes and reprisal raids against terrorists. Reagan has also asked Congress to authorize large rewards for information about terrorists. CBS concluded its report by saying that the proposal "was supposed to be secret. The fact that it leaked probably indicates that some people wanted Congress to know and that Congress will have a lot of questions." NBC reported that one congressman questioned the legality of the proposal and suggested that Reagan was overreacting.

There was little coverage of the Democratic presidential campaign. CBS reported that Walter Mondale and Gary Hart made public their incomes and taxes for 1983 and covered Hart's criticism of the U.S. tax system. PBS reported that Hart and Jesse Jackson campaigned in Missouri and that Mondale took the day off. PBS also reported on the stress candidates experience during a campaign. All networks except ABC covered the Supreme Court's decision to hear arguments about whether PACs may spend unlimited amounts to back presidential candidates.

Since midnight Monday was the deadline for filing income tax returns, all networks except NBC covered tax-related stories. PBS spent the first 25 minutes of its broadcast reporting on various tax reforms which have been proposed. CBS reported on the new computer system being used by the IRS to uncover tax fraud and followed up with a commentary about why U.S. citizens may feel compelled to cheat on tax payments.

Other economic coverage included reports on all networks except CBS of General Motors' announcement that it plans to issue \$10,000 life insurance policies to buyers of new GM cars and trucks. The money will be paid to heirs of people killed in new GM vehicles if they are wearing seatbelts at the time of the accident. PBS reported that U.S. factories operated at 80.9 percent of capacity in March. CBS reported that unusually cold March weather caused Americans to pay \$1 billion more than usual to heat their homes.

ABC covered two medical stories. One was a report on a new, experimental surgical implant used to help deaf people regain their hearing. The other was a story about a premature infant in Florida who received a pacemaker.

EVENING NEWS LINEUP -- Monday, April 16, 1984

<u>ABC</u>	<u>CBS</u>	<u>NBC</u>
AP01 USSR/OLYMPICS	CP01 U.S./ANTI-TERRORISM	NP01 U.S./ANTI-TERRORISM
AP02 USSR/AFGHANISTAN	CP02 CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN	NP02 NAMIBIA/BOMBING
AP03 CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN	CP03 EL SALVADOR/ ASSASSINATION	NP03 EL SALVADOR/ ASSASSINATION
AP04 PROTESTERS/ WHITE HOUSE	CP04 MASS MURDER/ NEW YORK	NP04 NICARAGUA/ FIGHTING
AP05 NICARAGUA/ FIGHTING	CP05 MURDER TRIAL/ MINNESOTA	NP05 USSR/OLYMPICS
AP06 NICARAGUA/MINES	CP06 PULITZER PRIZE	NP06 MASS MURDER/ NEW YORK
AP07 EL SALVADOR/ ASSASSINATION	CP07 MARATHON/BOSTON	NP07 SERIAL MURDERS/ NEW ENGLAND
AP08 NAMIBIA/BOMBING	CP08 USSR/OLYMPICS	NP08 ATTORNEY GENERAL TRIP
AP09 MASS MURDER/NEW YORK	CP09 HOME HEATING BILLS	NP09 SUPREME COURT/PACs
AP10 DRUG TRIAL/MIAMI	CP10 SUPREME COURT/PACs	NP10 CAMPAIGN '84/ DEMOCRATS
AP11 ATTORNEY GENERAL TRIP	CP11 IRS/INCOME TAX CHEATING	NP11 CHARITY POKER/ COLORADO
AP12 BUSINESS/ECONOMY	CP12 IRS/INCOME TAX CHEATING 2	NP12 MILL FIRE/TEXAS
AP13 AUTOMAKERS/GM	CP13 BRITAIN/SPORTS/ ICE DANCING	NP13 AUTOMAKERS/GM
AP14 MEDICINE/ PACEMAKER		NP14 CONGRESS/ ILLEGAL ALIENS
AP15 MEDICINE/DEAFNESS		NP15 PULITZER PRIZE
AP16 PULITZER PRIZE		NP16 MARATHON/BOSTON
AP17 MARATHON/BOSTON		NP17 EDUCATION/FLORIDA

PBS MACNEIL/LEHRER REPORT--A discussion with a senator, a businessman and a political scientist on tax reform proposals; a report on stress political candidates undergo.

ABC NIGHTLINE--A report on the Soviet Union's possible boycott of the Olympics.  
WHITE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY - Evening News Lineup April 16, 1984

SUMMARY OFABC WORLD NEWS TONIGHT -- Monday, April 16, 1984

AP01	USSR/OLYMPICS	Soviet officials say USSR will not boycott Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, but Soviets have not decided whether to send their team; Soviets say U.S. is violating Olympic charter by failing to insure security of Russian athletes, supporting anti-Soviet demonstrators and encouraging defections; U.S. officials say they've "bent over backwards" to be accommodating to Soviet athletes; Soviets are expected to participate.	JENNINGS SIRKIN DUNSMORE	18:30:10 18:36:01
AP02	USSR/ AFGHANISTAN	Soviets increase forces along border with Afghanistan; U.S. analysts say Soviets may be planning spring offensive against rebels in Afghanistan or that they are positioning bombers that could strike targets around Persian Gulf.	JENNINGS MCWETHY	18:37:26 18:39:06
AP03	CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN	Vice President George Bush leaves for Geneva, where he will present U.S. proposal for ban on chemical weapons to 40-nation disarmament conference.	JENNINGS DONALDSON	18:39:07 18:39:57
AP04	PROTESTERS/ WHITE HOUSE	Protesters demonstrating against U.S. policy in Central America block White House gate, refusing to move; 11 are arrested.	DONALDSON	18:39:58 18:40:58
AP05	NICARAGUA/ FIGHTING	Nicaraguan rebel group which seized coastal town this weekend says it hopes to set up provisional government in Nicaragua within 90 days.	JENNINGS	18:40:59 18:41:18
AP06	NICARAGUA/ MINES	CIA director says he or his deputy discussed mining of Nicaraguan ports 11 times with congressional committees.	JENNINGS	18:41:19 18:41:31
AP07	EL SALVADOR/ ASSASSINATION	Salvadoran official in charge of U.S. Embassy security is assassinated in San Salvador by unidentified gunmen.	JENNINGS	18:41:32 18:41:50
AP08	NAMIBIA/ BOMBING	Two U.S. diplomats are killed by explosion in Namibia.	JENNINGS	18:41:51 18:42:17

ABC World News Tonight Summary (continued)

AP09	MASS MURDER/ NEW YORK	New York City police think mass murder of 10 people in Brooklyn may be drug related.	JENNINGS BERKOWITZ	18:43:54 18:45:37
AP10	DRUG TRIAL/ MIAMI	Former official of Great American Bank in Miami pleads guilty to charges connected with laundering of over \$30 million in narcotics money.	JENNINGS	18:45:38 18:45:56
AP11	ATTORNEY GENERAL TRIP	Justice Department says it cost \$683,727 for attorney general to make round-the-world trip campaigning for greater drug control.	JENNINGS	18:45:57 18:46:23
AP12	BUSINESS/ ECONOMY	IRS says there is 3% drop in number of people who have filed income tax returns so far this year in comparison with last year; DJIA closes up 10.15 at 1160.28.	JENNINGS CORDTZ	18:46:24 18:47:42
AP13	AUTOMAKERS/ GM	GM says it will issue free \$10,000 life insurance policy to buyers of GM cars, payable to heirs of anyone killed while wearing seat belt in a new GM car or truck.	JENNINGS	18:47:43 18:47:55
AP14	MEDICINE/ PACEMAKER	Doctors in St. Petersburg, Fla., have implanted pacemaker in premature baby girl.	JENNINGS	18:50:01 18:50:15
AP15	MEDICINE/ DEAFNESS	University of Utah doctors test device which is surgically implanted in inner ear of deaf people and can help them to hear.	JENNINGS STRAIT	18:50:16 18:53:34
AP16	PULITZER PRIZE	1984 Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to newspaper reporters and authors.	JENNINGS	18:53:35 18:54:11
AP17	MARATHON/ BOSTON	Top U.S. runners do not participate in Boston Marathon because U.S. Olympic trials are to be held next month and because Boston pays no prize money; Jeff Smith of Britain wins the race; New Zealand woman wins in women's division.	JENNINGS GANDOLF	18:55:56 18:58:01



SUMMARY OFCBS EVENING NEWS -- Monday, April 16, 1984

CP01	U.S./ANTI-TERRORISM	Reagan approves first-strike policy against terrorism inside or outside U.S.; it permits preemptive strikes and reprisal raids against terrorists, authorizes anti-terrorist teams within CIA and FBI and permits elimination of known terrorists once a plot is uncovered; administration wants congressional approval for reward money to encourage better intelligence on terrorist activity.	KURTIS PIANTE	18:30:08 18:32:01
CP02	CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN	Vice President Bush to present U.S. proposal for ban on chemical weapons to 40-nation disarmament conference in Geneva; a report on the use of chemical weapons.	KURTIS FENTON	18:32:02 18:35:37
CP03	EL SALVADOR/ASSASSINATION	Salvadoran official of the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador is killed by unknown gunmen.	KURTIS	18:35:38 18:35:55
CP04	MASS MURDER/NEW YORK	New York authorities suspect that mass murder of 10 in Brooklyn may have been drug-related revenge attack.	KURTIS DOW	18:37:08 18:38:57
CP05	MURDER TRIAL/MINNESOTA	Report on murder trial of young man who allegedly shot and killed bankers planning to foreclose on his family's farm in small Minnesota town.	KURTIS STONE	18:38:58 18:41:20
CP06	PULITZER PRIZE	Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to newspaper reporters and authors.	KURTIS	18:41:21 18:42:20
CP07	MARATHON/BOSTON	British man wins Boston Marathon; New Zealander wins women's race.	KURTIS	18:43:32 18:43:59
CP08	USSR/OLYMPICS	Soviet official says USSR will not boycott Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, but Soviet athletes may not participate; Soviets complain that U.S. is violating Olympic charter.	KURTIS PHILLIPS	18:44:00 18:45:51
CP09	HOME HEATING BILLS	Government agency says cold weather in March cost Americans \$1 billion extra in heating bills.	KURTIS	18:45:52 18:46:20

CBS EVENING NEWS SUMMARY (continued)

CP10	SUPREME COURT/ PACs	Supreme Court to hear arguments to decide if it is legal for PACs to spend as much as they want to back a presidential candidate.	KURTIS	18:47:31 18:47:49
CP11	IRS/INCOME TAX CHEATING	Report on new methods being used by IRS to collect delinquent tax payments; government estimates tax cheating and errors cost \$90 billion in 1981.	KURTIS QUINN	18:47:50 18:50:55
CP12	IRS/INCOME TAX CHEATING 2	Commentary: "Without a simpler and fairer system of taxes and spending policies that meet the test of common sense..." the U.S. can expect citizens to rebel against the government by not paying what they owe.	KURTIS MOYERS	18:50:56 18:53:12
CP13	BRITAIN/SPORTS/ ICE DANCING	Report on reaction of Nottingham, England, to two of its citizens who won gold medal for ice dancing in Winter Olympics.	KURTIS CROFT	18:54:54 18:57:20

SUMMARY OFNBC NIGHTLY NEWS -- Monday, April 16, 1984

NP01	U.S./ANTI-TERRORISM	Reagan authorizes preemptive strikes against terrorist strongholds and revenge raids, permitting creation of U.S. paramilitary units to carry out the actions; he orders increase in intelligence gathering worldwide and will ask Congress for authority to pay rewards for information on terrorists.	BROKAW WALLACE	19:00:12 19:02:22
NP02	NAMIBIA/ BOMBING	Two U.S. diplomats are killed in Namibia by terrorist bomb; they may have been victims of random terrorism.	BROKAW	19:02:23 19:02:51
NP03	EL SALVADOR/ ASSASSINATION	Salvadoran who directed security at U.S. Embassy in El Salvador is shot and killed.	BROKAW	19:02:52 19:03:11
NP04	NICARAGUA/ FIGHTING	Nicaraguan rebels take control of Caribbean port in the south after four days of fierce fighting.	BROKAW BOETTCHER	19:03:12 19:05:20
NP05	USSR/OLYMPICS	Soviet official says USSR will not boycott Olympic games, but he says Soviets make distinction between boycotting and not attending.	BROKAW	19:05:21 19:05:44
NP06	MASS MURDER/ NEW YORK	New York City detectives speculate that drugs may have been involved and revenge the motive in yesterday's massacre of 10 people in a Brooklyn home.	BROKAW VALERIANI	19:07:35 19:09:36
NP07	SERIAL MURDERS/ NEW ENGLAND	Federal investigators try to retrace race car driver Christopher Wilder's "wild ride" through New England to find out if he killed again before killing himself.	BROKAW	19:09:37 19:10:18
NP08	ATTORNEY GENERAL TRIP	Worldwide trip U.S. attorney general took in 1982 to attempt to stem the flow of drugs into U.S. was not successful, and it cost taxpayers \$683,000.	BROKAW	19:10:19 19:10:52

NBC NIGHTLY NEWS SUMMARY (continued)

NP09	SUPREME COURT/ PACs	Supreme Court to hear arguments about whether PACs may spend unlimited amounts of money to back candidates for president.	BROKAW	19:12:30 19:13:00
NP10	CAMPAIGN '84/ DEMOCRATS	Democratic presidential candidates Gary Hart and Walter Mondale publicize their incomes and taxes for 1983; Hart calls U.S. tax system an "unworkable hodgepodge" and says he favors a modified flat tax.	BROKAW	19:13:01 19:13:39
NP11	CHARITY POKER/ COLORADO	Colorado legislature outlaws charity poker nights.	BROKAW O'NEIL	19:13:40 19:15:42
NP12	MILL FIRE/ TEXAS	In Nacogdoches, Texas, suspected arson fire levels historic mall, and explosion and fire destroy International Paper Company's plywood plant.	BROKAW	19:15:43 19:16:06
NP13	AUTOMAKERS/ GM	GM will offer \$10,000 life insurance policy with every new GM vehicle sold; it will be paid if any person in the vehicle wearing seatbelt dies in an accident within one year of the date of purchase.	BROKAW	19:16:07 19:16:36
NP14	CONGRESS/ ILLEGAL ALIENS	A report on the unsuccessful attempts of Congress to deal with huge numbers of illegal aliens entering the U.S.	BROKAW ABERNETHY	19:18:17 19:22:25
NP15	PULITZER PRIZE	Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to newspaper reporters and authors.	BROKAW	19:22:26 19:22:57
NP16	MARATHON/ BOSTON	Jeff Smith of Britain wins Boston Marathon; Elaine Moller of New Zealand wins in women's division.	BROKAW	19:24:38 19:25:08
NP17	EDUCATION/ FLORIDA	Report on how principal of elementary school in St. Petersburg, Fla., has established discipline in the school she runs.	BROKAW MURPHY	19:25:09 19:28:03

SUMMARY OFPBS MACNEIL/LEHRER NEWSHOUR -- Monday, April 16, 1984

ML01	PROGRAM INTRODUCTION	Introduction of stories to be covered during the evening's broadcast.	LEHRER MACNEIL	18:00:15 18:01:05
ML02	INCOME TAX REFORM	Conservative group presents plan for 10% across-the-board tax on all tax-payers. Interview: Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) discusses his proposed "fair tax" plan now being considered by Congress; Jack Albertine, president of the American Business Conference, discusses a plan called the "consumption tax," favored by the Reagan administration; Norman Ornstein of Catholic University discusses actions Congress may take on tax reforms this year and obstacles in the way of tax reform.	LEHRER MACNEIL	18:01:18 18:26:43
ML03	BUSINESS/ ECONOMY	Federal Reserve Board reports that U.S. factories operated at 80.9% of capacity in March; DJIA closes up 10.15 at 1160.28.	MACNEIL	18:26:44 18:27:12
ML04	CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN	Reagan sends Vice President George Bush to Geneva with new proposals to ban chemical weapons; Reagan appeals to Congress to build new chemical weapons facility in U.S.	MACNEIL	18:27:51 18:28:56
ML05	USSR/OLYMPICS	Soviets may not send team to Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, but they vow not to boycott the games; they charge U.S. groups are planning protests against Soviet participation and to induce Soviet athletes to defect.	MACNEIL	18:28:57 18:30:25
ML06	NAMIBIA/ BOMBING	Two American diplomats are killed in mine explosion in Namibia.	LEHRER	18:30:26 18:30:57
ML07	EL SALVADOR/ ASSASSINATION	Top-ranking Salvadoran citizen working at U.S. Embassy is shot and killed.	LEHRER	18:30:58 18:31:12
ML08	EL SALVADOR/ ELECTION	Two officials working on Salvadoran presidential run-off election will leave the country after threats on their lives.	LEHRER	18:31:13 18:31:32

PBS MACNEIL/LEHRER REPORT (continued)

ML09	U.S./ANTI-TERRORISM	Reagan approves anti-terrorism measures which allow for offensive tactics against terrorists.	LEHRER	18:31:33 18:31:46
ML10	SUPREME COURT/ PACs	Supreme Court agrees to hear case involving right of PACs to spend unlimited amounts of money to back presidential candidates.	MACNEIL	18:31:47 18:32:27
ML11	CAMPAIGN '84/ DEMOCRATS	Democratic presidential candidate Gary Hart campaigns in Missouri after winning Arizona caucuses; Jesse Jackson urges Hispanic leaders to end "unnatural separation" between blacks and Hispanics; Walter Mondale takes a day off; a report on the grueling pace of the campaign and what it's doing to the candidates.	MACNEIL BRACKETT	18:32:38 18:43:03
ML12	AUTOMAKERS/ GM	GM announces that as of today all purchasers of new GM cars will automatically be covered by \$10,000 insurance policy; money will be paid to heirs of anyone who dies in accident if driver was wearing seatbelt.	LEHRER	18:43:52 18:44:23
ML13	NUCLEAR POWER/ CALIFORNIA	Group files suit to stop limited operation of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California.	LEHRER	18:44:24 18:44:41
ML14	PULITZER PRIZE	Winners of Pulitzer Prize are announced. Interview: William Kennedy, winner of prize for his novel "Ironweed," discusses his book, which was rejected 13 times before it was published.	MACNEIL HUNTER-GAULT	18:44:42 18:53:56
ML15	SALMON FISHING/ NORTHWEST	Government agency limits commercial catch of salmon fishermen in the Northwest U.S.	LEHRER	18:53:57 18:54:14
ML16	MEDICINE/ OSTEOPOROSIS	Exercise cannot prevent loss of bone tissue, but it can promote healthy growth of bones.	LEHRER	18:54:15 18:54:36
ML17	NEWSHOUR RECAP	A recap of major news stories presented in the evening's broadcast.	MACNEIL	18:54:37 18:55:28
ML18	MARATHON/ BOSTON	Jeff Smith, former fireman from Britain, wins Boston Marathon.	MACNEIL	18:55:29 18:56:10

SUMMARY OF

ABC NIGHTLINE -- Monday, April 16, 1984

INTERVIEWER: Hodding Carter

SUBJECTS: Political games that shadow the Olympic tradition, with a focus on the Soviet Union's recent protest of the organization of the Los Angeles summer events. Interviews with Jack Kelly Jr. of the U.S. Olympic Committee; Vladimir Posner, Radio Moscow commentator; and Mary Decker, former Olympic middle distance runner. (23:30:53 to 23:54:27)

Runner Jacqueline Hansen describes what it is like to compete in the Boston Marathon. (23:56:44 to 23:59:36)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY CHIEF CHARLES E. GOTARD JR.

FROM: Larry Speakes

We continue to receive complaints from press about the procedures and attitudes of the personnel at the Northwest Gate.

The attached letter from Robert McFarland, Vice President and Bureau Chief of NBC News, is an indicator of how the press feels about the problems they are experiencing entering the White House grounds.

As we have discussed previously, it is extremely important that as we institute the new procedures, that personnel of the Uniform Division be particularly accommodating to the members of the White House press corps.

I would appreciate your looking into this matter.

cc: James Baker ✓  
Mike Deaver  
Bobby DePropsero



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

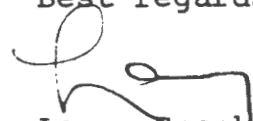
April 16, 1984

Dear Bob:

Thank you so much for your letter concerning the difficulties experienced by your camera crews entering the Northwest Gate of the White House. We were informed of this situation the day it occurred and took your complaints directly to Deputy Chief Gotard who heads the Uniformed Division at the White House. He assured me he would look into the matter and prevent repetition of the problems.

I do appreciate your calling this to my attention, and I have forwarded your letter to Chief Gotard asking him to provide me a report on what is being done to alleviate these problems.

Best regards,



Larry Speakes  
Deputy Press Secretary  
to the President

Mr. Robert McFarland  
Vice President/Bureau Chief  
NBC News  
4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016

NBC News

A Division of  
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

4001 Nebraska Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016 202-686-6298

Robert McFarland  
Vice President  
Bureau Chief

April 9, 1984

Mr. Larry Speakes  
Assistant to President &  
Principal Deputy Press Secretary  
The White House Press Office  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

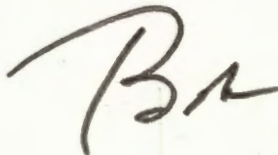
Dear Larry:

I am writing to express our mounting concern that the new security measures at the White House are causing major delays to our personnel in reaching their assignments. In one case our crews report that security guards singled our people out to test the efficiency of the "bomb dogs" by sniffing an NBC car thoroughly, then hiding explosives in the car and repeating the process. In another case our car was left waiting at the gate, presumably for the dog to come. After ten minutes an inquiry found that the guards did not call the dog but were miffed because our people didn't follow "new" procedures on how to drive up to the gate. We were never told of any new procedures.

NBC is surely in favor of adequate safety precautions at the White House, but disruptions and delays of the type we seem to be increasingly facing will harm our ability to work there.

Please let me know if this situation is likely to change.

Sincerely,



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM BAKER ✓  
MIKE DEEVER

FROM: Larry Speakes S

If you have no objection, we'd like to take the wire photographers into the Oval Office when the Ambassador from the Holy See presents credentials to the President.

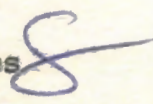
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

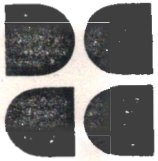
March 22, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER ✓  
MICHAEL DEEVER  
RICHARD DARMAN  
MIKE BAROODY

FROM:

Larry Speakes 

Attached is a statement by Democratic  
Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman  
Tony Coelho concerning "Ethical Lapses in  
the Administration."



News  
Release

Larry -  
FYI  
John

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
MARCH 21, 1984

contact: (202) 789-2920  
Mark Johnson

STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN TONY COELHO

Yesterday, White House spokesman Larry Speakes denied that there has been an "inordinate number" of ethical lapses by Administration appointees. "I don't think anybody can make a blanket charge; many of them have explanations," he said, according to press reports.

Mr. Speakes obviously has had a lapse of memory.

The case of Ed Meese is merely another in a long and growing pattern of ethical misconduct by Reagan Administration appointees. About 50 individual cases have been documented. In fact, not since Warren Harding's tenure have so many high-ranking public officials been tainted by scandal, and that includes Richard Nixon's crowd.

Every President has been embarrassed by the actions of an appointee or two, or three, or four, but not 50. Such a persistent pattern of wrongdoing can only suggest that Mr. Reagan condones these actions by his subordinates. The Reagan people seem to view their improper behavior as "part of doing business" -- they fail to recognize that a higher standard is required in public as opposed to private life.

The attached information should serve as a healthy reminder to Mr. Speakes, the rest of the White House and the American people.

-30-

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee  
Tony Coelho, CA, *Chairman*  
Suite 319, 400 North Capitol Street  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 789-2920

Authorized and paid for by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee

(HOUSE FLOOR STATEMENT OF REP. TONY COELHO (D-CA), *T. Coelho*  
CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,

MARCH 20, 1984)

MR. SPEAKER:

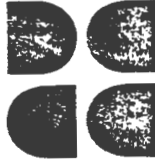
As we all know, President Reagan never hesitates to publicly blast so-called "welfare" cheats and food stamp cheats. Indeed, we're all familiar with his story about the food stamp recipient who was seen by the Republican look-out squad buying a bottle of vodka with his food stamps and who then walked out of the grocery store and drove home in his cadillac. Of course, none of us denies that there have been some abuses.

But this same President, who has deliberately placed religion and morality on the front burner of this election campaign, obviously has a moral blind spot when it comes to his own closest aides and country club cronies.

Ed Meese, William Casey, Thomas Reed, Paul Thayer, Ann Burford...the list goes on. In fact, a national publication recently published a list of about 50 Reagan appointees who have been tainted by scandal.

They view their jobs not as stewards of the public trust, but as opportunities to feed at the public trough. Once again, we hear about hit lists, secrecy oaths and lie detectors, illegal tapings and lying, and numerous cases of financial improprieties. And, once again, allegations of official misconduct are followed by pronouncements of Presidential support.

Well, President Reagan may have this moral blind spot, but the American people certainly do not. Election Day is Judgement Day, Mr. President.



January 24, 1984

Dear Democratic Colleague:

Enclosed please find a clip from last week's edition of the National Journal.

It lists about 40 present and former Reagan Administration officials who became involved in scandals of one type or another. The recent controversies surrounding the resignations of Paul Thayer as Deputy Defense Secretary and J. Lynn Helms as Federal Aviation Administrator, as well as U.S. Information Agency Director Charles Wick's secret phone tapings, have prompted the press to take a closer look at this important, untold story of the Reagan Administration.

I believe that the performance of the President's appointees has the potential to develop into a major campaign issue over the next 11 months. The evidence is clear, as the Journal article shows, that many of the President's officials have engaged in unethical and/or illegal behavior. They have demonstrated more concern for their own private gains rather than the public service they were appointed to perform. They have shown little regard for the high standards expected of them by the American people in the post-Watergate era.

Of course, the Republicans respond by saying that Presidents of both political parties have been embarrassed by the actions of an appointee or two. But the difference between previous Administrations and the current one are twofold: (1) Cases of ethical misconduct in the Reagan Administration have not been isolated incidents; on the contrary, they have been so pervasive that one Administration official said last year, "If only you knew about all the things I've been able to kill before you learned of them." And, (2) Other Presidents have done something about the problem; this President has done absolutely nothing. It seems that a new set of charges is revealed every couple of weeks or so.

This is an issue that will work well for us. Clearly, President Reagan's appointees have broken all records with regard to the abuse of the public trust. As Democrats, we need to remind our constituents that they deserve public officials who possess unquestioned integrity.

Sincerely,



TONY COELHO  
CHAIRMAN

Enclosure

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee  
Tony Coelho, CA, *Chairman*  
Suite 319, 400 North Capitol Street  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 789-2920

**Scandals, Etc., From A to Z**

"Is there a scandal brewing at the EPA [Environmental Protection Agency]?" a reporter shouted to President Reagan at a photo session a year ago. No, Reagan responded, the only scandal was the news media's coverage of the agency's problems. The President underestimated the scandal's staying power; within months, virtually the entire top echelon of the agency had been fired. But that was the exception. From the resignation of former CIA deputy director **Max C. Hugel** in July 1981 to the resignation of deputy Defense secretary **W. Paul Thayer** this month, other scandals involving Reagan Administration officials have been shrugged off by the public. Here are 40 whose actions before or after taking office briefly put the Administration in a bad light, apparently without permanently affecting the public's image of Reagan. **Richard V. Allen**, former assistant to the President for national security affairs, resigned in January, 1982 after 10 \$100 bills were found in his White House safe. He said he had intercepted the cash from Japanese journalists, who were trying to offer it as a present to **Nancy Reagan** but then he forgot to turn it in to the Treasury. . . . **William M. Bell**, who was Reagan's first choice to be full-time chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was president of a Detroit job recruiting firm that had not placed any employees in at least a year and had never been listed in either the white or yellow pages of the phone book. His nomination was withdrawn in February 1982. . . . When **Donald P. Bogard** was hired as president of the Legal Services Corp. at the urging of board chairman **William F. Harvey**, he negotiated a contract—since downgraded by Congress—that paid for his membership in a private club and guaranteed him a full year's severance pay. **Bogard's** mentor, **Harvey**, collected \$34,383 in consulting fees and expenses in 10 months as chairman ending in December 1982; he once ran up \$147.50 in taxi fares during a five-night stay in Washington. . . . **Charles M. Butler III**, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission chairman, agreed to excuse himself from considering appeals of cases involving clients he or associates at his Houston law firm represented before the commission's predecessor, the Federal Power Commission. But he said he would not disqualify himself from deciding new cases involving his former clients. . . . In a meeting on Dec. 11, 1981, former EPA administrator **Anne McGill Burford** told a Farmington (N.M.) gasoline refinery, **Thriftway Co.**, that she would not enforce lead content regulations that the company was violating. . . . **Burford's** husband, **Robert F. Burford**, the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management director, owns a 25 per cent interest in a family cattle and sheep ranch that has permits to graze on 33,614 acres of bureau lands. **Burford** obtained a waiver of provisions that prohibited him from holding an interest in land administered by the bureau by

selling his grazing permits and cattle to a limited partnership set up by his three sons who own the ranch with him. . . . **Carlos C. Campbell**, former assistant Commerce secretary for economic development, resigned while under fire for providing grants to firms with questionable credentials, some of them run by personal friends. . . . Presidential scheduler **Joseph W. Canzeri** resigned following disclosure that he had billed both the Republican National Committee and the government for personal expenses and that he had received loans of \$200,000 each from **Laurance S. Rockefeller** and **Newport Beach (Calif.) realtor Donald M. Koll** at favorable rates to buy a home in Washington. . . . **Michael Cardenas**, administrator of the Small Business Administration, was forced out following investigations of SBA grants, including one to an Albuquerque (N.M.) contractor who was under criminal investigation. . . . **William J. Casey**, director of the CIA, traded more than \$3 million in stock in 1982. Most government officials put their holdings in a "blind trust" to avoid charges that information gained on the job is being used for personal gain. **Casey** avoided doing that until July 1983, after the Senate threatened to pass a resolution demanding that he do so. **Casey** also had to make amendments to his financial disclosure statement to take care of significant omissions. . . . **John B. Crowell Jr.**, assistant Agriculture secretary for natural resources and environment, was general counsel of Louisiana-Pacific Corp. from 1973-81. He developed the strategy for a subsidiary, **Ketchikan Pulp Co.**, to circumvent provisions of the small-business set-aside program that he now administers. **Crowell** failed to include on his personal financial disclosure statement his job as assistant secretary of **Ketchikan Pulp**, which was convicted of antitrust violations. . . . Deputy White House chief of staff **Michael K. Deaver** wrote a diet book that could earn him well over the statutory annual limit on outside earnings (15 per cent of salary). He avoided the limit by contracting to be paid only 15 per cent a year while in office. . . . Former deputy Commerce secretary **Guy M. Fiske** was negotiating for a job at the **Communications Satellite Corp.** while he was supposed to be in charge of negotiations for sale of the department's weather satellites to the company. . . . While chairman of the Indiana Senate's Natural Resources Committee, **James R. Harris** (now director of the Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining) negotiated a real estate deal with the chief Indiana lobbyist for the coal company **Amax Inc.** to buy land at favorable prices. . . . **B. Sam Hart**, Reagan's first nominee to the Civil Rights Commission, was in default on a \$100,000 Small Business Administration loan. Two weeks after his nomination, the SBA agreed to refinance the loan. **Hart** was also delinquent on repaying a \$200,000 loan from the **Pennsylvania Minority Business Development Authority** and owed \$4,400 in back taxes. He asked that his nomination be withdrawn. . . . **Arthur Hull**



Allen



Burford



Campbell



Cardenas



Crowell



Hovde



## WASHINGTON'S MOVERS AND SHAKERS

**Hayes Jr.**, former commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, billed the government for some trips that were paid for by businesses and trade organizations. Hayes accepted speaking fees and free lodging from private groups with interests before the FDA, in addition to travel expenses. . . . Federal Aviation Administration chief **J. Lynn Helms** resigned, effective this month, after being accused of having operated a business that took over small companies and bled them dry of funds. . . . Former deputy EPA director **John W. Hernandez** invited Dow Chemical Co. to edit a draft of an agency report on dioxin contamination near the company's Midland (Mich.) plant. . . . **Donald I. Hovde**, former Housing and Urban Development undersecretary, paid back \$3,100 to cover the cost of a chauffeur he used to commute to work. . . . **Max C. Hugel**, deputy Central Intelligence Agency director for clandestine operations, resigned after being accused by disgruntled former business associates of shady stock dealings. . . . **Dennis E. LeBlanc**, who was then-Gov. Reagan's bodyguard in California, was given a \$58,500-a-year job at the Commerce Department. LeBlanc recently resigned from the post, whose duties included assisting the President in chopping wood and sweeping out the barn at the Reagan ranch. . . . **Ernest W. Lefever's** nomination to be assistant secretary of State for human rights and humanitarian affairs was in trouble even before it was revealed that his Ethics and Public Policy Center had received a \$25,000 research grant from Nestle Corp. prior to issuing an exculpatory report on international marketing of Nestle's infant formula. That iced it, and Lefever withdrew his nomination. . . . On the financial disclosure statement filed when he joined the Administration, Navy Secretary **John Lehman** said he had reorganized his consulting firm, Abington Corp., as a personal holding company. Records he filed with the District of Columbia corporate records office contradicted that statement. . . . Former EPA assistant administrator **Rita M. Lavelle** was convicted of lying to a House committee about when she first learned that her former employer, Aerojet-General Corp., was involved in a waste dump whose cleanup she was administering. She has been sentenced to six months in prison. . . . When **James L. Malone** was confirmed to be assistant secretary of State for oceans and international, environmental and scientific affairs, he promised not to get involved in issues concerning his former clients, including the Taiwan Power Co. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee determined that he violated his promise by lobbying for an Export-Import Bank loan to the power company. . . . Before being named to a \$10,000-a-year position on the Postal Service board of directors, where he is chairman, San Francisco tax accountant **J. R. McKean** arranged loans for two of his clients: counselor to the President **Edwin Meese III** and White House deputy staff chief **Deaver**. In an unrelated incident, Meese received a promotion to become Army Re-

serve colonel that the Army's inspector general deemed to be irregular, but not improper. . . . The Federal Trade Commission has been sued by the National Center for Auto Safety on the ground that commission chairman **James C. Miller III**, who received \$75,000 in consulting fees from General Motors Corp. from 1978-80, should not have participated in the commission's settlement of a GM auto-defects case. . . . Former Veterans Administration chief **Robert P. Nimmo** was forced to reimburse the government \$6,441 for improper use of a chauffeur-driven car. He spent \$54,183 to redecorate his office, then sent the old furniture to his daughter, **Mary A. Nimmo**, Commerce Department public affairs office director. He resigned on Oct. 4, 1982. . . . **Richard N. Perle**, assistant Defense secretary for international security policy, wrote a memo calling for the department to buy munitions from a company that had paid him \$50,000 in consulting fees. . . . **Thomas C. Reed**, former deputy assistant to the President for national security, was forced to sign a consent decree with the Securities and Exchange Commission and give up \$427,000 in profits on a \$3,125 investment that the commission said he made based on inside information. . . . The nomination of **James W. Sanderson** to be assistant EPA administrator for policy and resource management was withheld after it was disclosed that Sanderson represented organizations regulated by EPA at the same time that he was being paid by the agency as a consultant. . . . **Emanuel S. Savas**, former assistant Housing and Urban Development secretary for policy development, used staffers in his office to write and edit his book, appropriately titled *Privatizing the Public Sector*. . . . After unfavorable publicity, Attorney General **William French Smith** agreed to limit the deduction he would take on a tax shelter that provided \$4 in tax breaks for every \$1 in investment and gave back a \$50,000 severance payment from the Earle M. Jorgenson Co. . . . Consumer Product Safety Commission chairman **Nancy H. Steorts** ordered a \$10,000 redecoration of her offices. . . . **W. Paul Thayer** resigned after exactly one year as deputy Defense secretary to defend himself in an insider trading suit filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. . . . **Norman B. Ture**, former undersecretary of the Treasury for tax and economic affairs, urged the department to purchase an economic model from an accounting firm that was in the process of buying the rights to the model from him. . . . **Sherman E. Unger**, the Commerce Department general counsel, was nominated by Reagan to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. But action on the nomination was blocked in the Senate when the American Bar Association raised questions about Unger's legal ethics. Unger died of cancer on Dec. 3. . . . **Charles Z. Wick**, director of the U. S. Information Agency, secretly taped telephone conversations with other government officials and then lied to reporters about it. —Thomas Riehle



Lefever



Lehman



Nimmo



Steorts



Ture



Wick



M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CHAIRMAN COELHO  
FROM: MARK JOHNSON  
RE: REPORT ON REAGAN ADMINISTRATION IMPROPRIETIES  
DATE: JULY 22, 1983

Attached please find a draft of the report you requested on instances of questionable behavior by Reagan Administration officials. The report is a compilation of published news accounts, which are footnoted and attached.

In addition, there have been a few in depth articles written on this subject, which are also attached.

Please note any changes you wish to make. In the meantime, I will review the report for possible errors, as well as items we may have missed.

The report was prepared in its entirety by the Communications Division.

Please let me know if you have questions/comments.

Attachments

cc: Executive Director

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee  
Tony Coelho, CA, *Chairman*  
Suite 319, 400 North Capitol Street  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 789-2920

Authorized and paid for by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.



A SUMMARY OF THE IMPROPRIETIES INVOLVING  
REAGAN ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

1. Richard Allen
2. Frederic Andre
3. Donald Bogard
4. Joseph Canzeri
5. William Casey
6. Michael Deaver
7. Raymond Donovan
8. Environmental Protection Agency
9. John Fedders
10. Guy Fiske
11. William Harvey
12. Donald Hovde
13. Max Hugel
14. Dennis LeBlanc
15. John Lehman
16. James Malone
17. Robert Nimmo
18. Richard Perle
19. Thomas Reed
20. Hugh Reilly
21. Emanuel Savas
22. William French Smith
23. Nancy Harvey Steorts
24. James Watt
25. Charles Wick

## 1. RICHARD ALLEN

Allen, the President's first National Security Adviser, was forced to resign in January 1982 after the discovery of three expensive watches and \$1,000 in cash in his White House safe. Allen acknowledged receiving the gifts from a Japanese reporter. He said he put them in his safe and forgot about them.

There was also concern over Allen's deal with Peter Hannaford, a California public relations consultant, who bought out Allen's old firm, Potomac International Corporation. Hannaford and White House Deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver were partners before Deaver joined the Administration. Hannaford agreed to pay \$160,000 to Allen in installments while he served as NSC adviser. However, the real concern over the deal arose when a White House report was issued in January 1982 revealing that Allen and several of his former clients met in the White House for "social" or "courtesy" meetings, as well as lunches and dinners. Allen maintains, however, that they did not discuss business. (WP, 1-5-82, 1-2-83; NYT, 11-24-81)

## 2. FREDERIC ANDRE

Andre, a commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, caused an uproar over comments he made during a closed door ICC meeting last year. Andre said at the October 20, 1982, meeting that he saw nothing wrong with trucking companies conspiring to set monopoly prices. He also said there was no reason for the ICC to stop a convicted felon from operating a trucking firm from prison. "This might be a perfectly legitimate thing," he said. "I think murderers in jail, there is no reason why -- if the general cultural laws of this country permit them to run trucking companies -- they are in jail because they are a physical danger to other people, but that does not mean their mind is utterly corrupt as far as running a surface transportation business is concerned."

"Think of all the businessmen...who still run their companies from jail," he said. "...Why should we have a higher standard, of all things, in surface transportation?"

He also said that bribes in the trucking business were just "discounts" or "rebates." "Bribes among principals are probably one of the clearest instances of the free market at work," said Andre, a former trucker.

Andre's fellow commissioners disagreed with him, saying his views did not represent "the commission's philosophy." Commissioner J.J. Simmons responded to the bribe comment by saying, "that is just like saying that murder eliminates hunger, you know." (WP, 12-18-82)

### 3. DONALD BOGARD

The current head of the Legal Services Corporation, Bogard succeeded William Harvey, whose expense account while at LSC drew much criticism. It did not take long, however, for Bogard to become controversial in his own right. His \$57,000 contract also includes paid membership in a private club for Bogard and a year's severance pay if he is dismissed.

In July 1983, Bogard moved to impound documents relating to all activities of the board since 1980. This has come while the General Accounting Office is conducting a further investigation into Legal Services over its questionable use of appropriations. (WP, 11-11-82, 7-20-83; NYT, 12-17-82)

### 4. JOSEPH CANZERI

Canzeri was executive assistant to Michael Deaver in the White House. He was accused of billing both the government and the Republican National Committee for the same expenses. After discovering the "mistake," Canzeri repaid the RNC \$800. In addition, it was disclosed that Canzeri had borrowed \$400,000 from Laurance Rockefeller on favorable terms for the purchase of his Washington home. After this became public, Canzeri resigned from his White House position. (NYT, 2-10-82, 2-11-82)

### 5. WILLIAM CASEY

Casey, CIA director, ran Reagan's 1980 campaign. He has had a long career as a businessman and lawyer that involved numerous lawsuits and confirmation fights when he was appointed to positions in the Nixon, Ford and Reagan Administrations. As Post reporter Robert Kaiser said in a January 2, 1983, article, "A thorough review of Casey's past would fill the Outlook section."

Among the most recent serious charges against him is that he has used his position to enhance his personal wealth through the stock market. Casey is a multimillionaire and records show that he traded stock valued at 3 million dollars in 1982, mostly in oil and computer stocks. As CIA chief, he has had access to sensitive economic secrets that have enhanced his stock trading. For instance, he sold \$600,000 in oil stocks in 1981, a year in which oil prices dropped sharply due to the world glut.

As a result of this conflict, the CIA established a "screening arrangement" on May 28, 1982, to keep tabs on Casey's stock deals and prevent him from taking official steps that would enhance his holdings. Still, Casey was free to buy and sell as he pleased, until he bowed to widespread pressure for him to place his holdings in a blind trust. Until July 1983, he had been the only senior Reagan Administration official who refused to do so.

In addition, before becoming CIA director, Casey was accused of lobbying Treasury officials on behalf of the Indonesian government without registering as a foreign agent, as required by law. According to a federal judge, Casey knowingly misled investors in Multiponics, Inc., while serving as a board member and secretary of the firm by issuing a false circular. In 1959, Casey was sued for plagiarism and ordered to pay \$40,425, including \$12,850 in punitive damages, to the author of the manuscript in question. Casey later settled for \$20,500 in exchange for having the verdict expunged from the record and the trial transcript sealed. In 1971, Casey told the Senate Banking Committee that the settlement came after the judge said the verdict was not supported by the evidence and that he intended to set it aside. However, when asked about Casey's claim, the trial judge denied making such a statement and said he felt the verdict was "amply" supported by the evidence. (WP, 7-15-81, 1-7-82, 1-8-83, 1-2-83, 7-19-83, 7-20-83; USN&WP, 7-11-83)

## 6. MICHAEL DEAVER

Deaver, deputy White House chief of staff, drew criticism when he signed a book contract that some said violated the spirit of the Ethics in Government Act by deferring royalties. Deaver signed to write a diet book. The concern is that sale of the book will be promoted by his highly-visible role as one of the President's top aides. Deaver, along with other Reagan Administration officials, has complained publicly about the difficulty of making ends meet on a \$60,000 income. (WP, 4-27-83; NYT, 1-13-83, 1-31-83, 3-27-83)

## 7. RAYMOND DONOVAN

Donovan, the secretary of labor, refused to resign after a series of allegations were raised regarding his past conduct as head of a New Jersey construction firm. He is still on the job.

The primary charge against him was that he maintained close personal and business relationships with organized crime figures. None of the charges was ever proven and he was not indicted by the grand jury that investigated the matter. But he does not exactly have a clean bill of health, either. In fact, the special prosecutor who was appointed under the Ethics in Government Act to look into the charges, Leon Silverman, said that while there was insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution of Donovan, he was not "exonerated" completely. Moreover, Silverman declined to give Donovan a "clean bill of health" in his final report issued on September 13, 1982.

Donovan was further clouded when an organized crime figure who was to be questioned by the grand jury was murdered. The victim was going to testify that he had an association with Donovan. (WP, 1-23-81, 1-28-81, 5-16-82, 6-29-82, 8-2-82, 8-31-

## 8. EPA

Without any doubt, the controversies at the Environmental Protection Agency, which came to light in 1982 and continued to dominate the news throughout the spring of 1983, represent the most significant of the Reagan Administration scandals. Five congressional committees, the Justice Department and a federal grand jury are conducting EPA investigations. The controversies have involved many different issues, including nonenforcement of regulations, compilation of "hit" lists, shredding of subpoenaed documents, manipulation of Superfund grants for political reasons and improper contacts with industry officials involved in EPA investigations.

Several top EPA officials were either fired or forced to resign as a result of the controversies. Most notable among these were administrator Anne Gorsuch Burford and Superfund chief Rita Lavelle. Both were cited for contempt of Congress. Lavelle, in fact, was indicted by a federal grand jury; however, she was acquitted July 22, 1983. Still, allegations of perjury involving Lavelle and other high-ranking EPA officials are being investigated by a grand jury and the Justice Department.

A complete chronology of the EPA scandal prepared by the Congressional Research Service is attached.

## 9. JOHN FEDDERS

Fedders, the enforcement chief for the Securities and Exchange Commission, is being investigated by a federal grand jury to determine how much he knew about allegations of bribery involving the Southland Corporation, a firm that Fedders represented before joining the SEC.

Southland, one of its officials and a former New York City Councilman were indicted in May 1983 for involvement in a bribery and cover-up conspiracy. Fedders was brought in by Southland in 1977 and 1978 to undertake an internal investigation of possible bribery within the company. Fedders concluded in a report at the time that there was insufficient evidence to support such allegations against any officials of the company. This report was shown to outside auditors and to underwriters who were about to offer \$75 million in Southland securities. Disclosure of a bribery conspiracy could have disrupted the security offering. Fedders said that he was unaware the report had been shown to outsiders. The grand jury, however, is looking into how much Fedders and others knew when they prepared the report. Fedders has said that he did nothing "wrong or improper," but that some company officials may have lied to him.

Fedders testified before the Senate Banking subcommittee on securities on June 28, 1983. He told committee members that he urged Southland to destroy all earlier drafts of the internal report he had prepared. An earlier federal court opinion had indicated that references to the bribery matter were deleted from a draft of the report. But Fedders said he did not recall any such reference.

Fedders also was asked about reports that he told his SEC staff to stop enforcing certain corporate bribery cases. He said he became involved in one case involving Ashland Oil Corporation, which was represented by his former law firm. But he said he reversed his earlier decision and told his staff to pursue the case. (WP, 6-29-83; WSJ, 6-1-83)

#### 10. GUY FISKE

Fiske resigned in May 1983 as deputy secretary of commerce after it was disclosed that he held discussions with Comsat Corporation about a possible job for Fiske with the company. These talks occurred before and during Fiske's participation in Commerce's decision to support the sale of government weather satellites to Comsat. The Justice Department is investigating these conflict-of-interest charges. (WP, 4-4-83, 5-26-83; WSJ, 6-24-83; USN&WP, 7-11-83)

#### 11. WILLIAM HARVEY

Harvey, the former chairman of the Legal Services Corporation, collected \$25,028 in consulting fees from the government during the first 11 months of 1982. His term expired when Congress adjourned at the end of 1982.

Some of these fees were for questionable travel expenses. For instance, Harvey often drove to Washington from his Indianapolis home, charging the government \$221-a-day for the time it took him to make the trip. Sometimes, he billed a one-way trip as two full days of consulting -- \$442. In addition, he billed the government \$194.22 for postal expenses in connection with a two-day board meeting in October 1982. Last May, he billed \$147.05 in taxi fares for a five-night stay in Washington. That would require about 70 trips within the first taxi zone, assuming he gave 20 percent tips.

The payment of consulting fees to Harvey and other board members, including William Olson, who collected \$19,000, has raised questions involving the activities of Legal Services since the Administration took office. A House subcommittee examined the payments and at least one congressman demanded that federal prosecutors try to recovery the funds. Controversy continues to plague Legal Services to this day. (WP, 12-18-82, 1-2-83)



## 12. DONALD HOVDE

Hovde, undersecretary of HUD, used a government car to commute to and from his Virginia home, and for several other improper reasons -- a clear violation of regulations. He called his actions "just an honest error" and repaid the government \$3,100, but only after "extensive negotiations" between Hovde, his attorney and HUD's inspector general. The IG has reported that many other top officials of the agency had been doing the same thing since 1981 at an estimated cost of \$111,000. (WP, 11-11-82, 5-20-83)

## 13. MAX HUGEL

Hugel, former CIA director for clandestine operations, resigned after serving only a few months in 1981 after it was disclosed that he allegedly participated in illegal stock dealings.

Hugel's appointment was criticized widely because of his total lack of experience in intelligence gathering. The reason he got the job was that he was close to CIA Director Casey and he served as a Reagan campaign aide in 1980. The Washington Post reported that he may have made threats to one of two brothers involved in a business deal with him in the mid-1970s.

Casey said his decision to give Hugel the CIA job was "a mistake" for which he took "full responsibility." (WP, 7-15-81, 1-2-83; NYT, 7-14-83; USN&WP, 7-11-83)

## 14. DENNIS LEBLANC

LeBlanc, a former California highway patrolman who served on Governor Reagan's security detail, earns \$58,500-a-year as associate administrator for policy analysis and development at the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration. But LeBlanc spends most of his time on the President's ranch chopping wood and performing other chores. Technically, he is on "detail" to the White House.

He said he feels "perfectly at ease" with the situation. "I do call in (to Commerce) and find out how things are going." He also said that "Chopping wood may seem like a vacation to some people. But the amount of time I spend during a year is considerable" (WP, 1-2-83; U.S. News, 7-11-83).

15. JOHN LEHMAN

Lehman, secretary of the navy, has faced questions involving the divestiture of his consulting firm, the Abington Corporation. Allegations that incorrect statements were made on Lehman's financial disclosure statement about the divestiture prompted the Office of Government Ethics to conduct an inquiry into the divestiture. Moreover, there was concern that a possible "buy back" clause in the sales agreement may have constituted a violation of the "revolving door" prohibitions in the Ethics in Government Act. (WP, 12-28-82)

16. JAMES MALONE

Malone, assistant secretary of state for the bureau of oceans and international, environmental and scientific affairs, was accused of conflicts of interest during his confirmation hearings in 1981. Malone had had associations with three foreign power companies and questions were raised by Senator John Glenn and others over Malone's responsibilities at State could affect dealings the companies have with the government. (WP, 3-17-81; NYT, 3-17-81)

*whether*

17. ROBERT NIMMO

Nimmo resigned on October 5, 1982, as head of the Veterans' Administration one day before a GAO report was issued that criticized his misuse of government-funded transportation.

Nimmo, a former California state legislator, leased a big Buick as his official car, although rules said he should get a compact. He also used the VA's chauffeur to take him to and from work in violation of government regulations. When this was discovered, Nimmo repaid \$6,641 to the government. He also misused government aircraft.

Nimmo's predecessor at the VA was a triple amputee who drove himself to work.

It was further disclosed that he spent \$54,183 redecorating his VA office, sending his old furniture to the Commerce Department for his daughter's (Mary Nimmo) use. (WP, 10-5-82, 1-2-83; USN&WP, 7-11-83)

## 18. RICHARD PERLE

Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, has faced questions regarding his recommendation that the Army purchase weapons from an Israeli company that previously employed him as a consultant. These allegations were made in April 1983.

Perle acknowledged that he wrote the Secretary of the Army in 1982 urging him to consider the "evaluation of" the Israeli firm's weapons. He also acknowledged receiving a \$50,000 consulting fee in March 1981, the same month he joined the Administration. But he said this was not improper, because the money, he said, was for services he performed before taking his Defense Department job. Still, critics charge his recommendation to the Secretary of the Army may have been influenced by his prior relationship with the firm.

In addition, the TRW company says that Perle signed a one-year contract with the firm on April 1, 1981, eight days after Perle officially joined the DOD. The company said the contract was terminated on June 30, 1981, and on June 25 it paid Perle a fee of \$5,000. Perle said TRW's files were wrong, that the \$5,000 was for work performed before he joined the Administration.

Perle failed to list his 1981 consulting fees on his 1982 financial disclosure statement. As a result, the Office of Government Ethics still has not approved his 1981 and 1982 statements.

A DOD rule requires officials "to avoid any action which might be reasonably expected to create the appearance of using public office for private gain or giving preferential treatment."(NYT, 4-17-83)

## 19. THOMAS REED

Reed, a long-time associate of the President, is a \$210-a-day consultant to the Defense Science Board, but until earlier this year and since early in 1982 he was detailed to the White House National Security Council. As such, he held the title of special assistant to the President, serving most recently as vice chairman of the MX Commission. But he was forced to step down in April 1983 after it was disclosed that he used insider's information for a stock market transaction.

According to the SEC, Reed bought \$3,125 in stock options in the Amax Corporation in 1981, a natural resources firm, whose board of directors includes Reed's father, Gordon Reed. Reed apparently bought the options after his father told him that Standard Oil of California was readying a takeover bid that would greatly increase the value of the stock. In March 1981, the \$3,125 turned into a profit of \$427,000.

Earlier this year, a U.S. attorney in New York announced he was investigating the matter to see if Reed violated criminal

looking into the circumstances surrounding Reed's receipt of high-level security clearances after the SEC brought a civil complaint against him in 1981 for the Amax deal. The SEC complaint was settled out of court in December 1981, with Reed neither admitting nor denying guilt. However, he pledged not to use insider's information again. He also put the \$427,000 in a special fund to reimburse other investors.

The White House said in March that it was "very unlikely" that Reed would be called upon again to serve on the National Security Council staff, although he will retain his position on the Defense Science Board until 1985. (BS, WP, 3-16-83)

## 20. HUGH REILLY

Reilly, solicitor of the National Labor Relations Board, represented clients in a lawsuit against a labor union while serving as acting director of the Labor Department office that oversees union activities. (USN&WP, 7-11-83)

## 21. EMANUEL SAVAS

Savas, assistant secretary of HUD, resigned July 7, 1983, shortly after HUD Secretary Samuel Pierce said he would fire him for "abuse of office." Savas had been on paid leave from HUD since January because of allegations that he had HUD employees type and proofread his privately published book, "Privatizing the Public Sector -- How to Shrink Government."

Savas was also criticized for traveling extravagantly and for awarding a HUD contract to a firm from which he previously received consulting fees. While at HUD, Savas took 20 government-paid trips to New York during a 10-month period, during which he spent each weekend at his New Jersey home. Moreover, a panel headed by Savas awarded a \$495,000 contract to a New York firm run by a former colleague of Savas that paid him \$33,000 in fees before he joined the government.

The Justice Department and a grand jury investigated these and other charges against Savas, but declined to prosecute. But a Justice spokesman said the decision not to prosecute was "not because of any doubt that Savas abused his office and misused government resources by instructing his staff to help him in a private venture." The spokesman said HUD should consider action "to punish this conduct, to recover from Savas whatever unjust enrichment he received from the improper use of government supplies and personnel and to deter others from engaging in similar activities..."

In his letter of resignation, Savas denied all the charges against him, calling them "frivolous." He said the Justice decision not to prosecute meant that he had been "exonerated." But Pierce disagreed strongly. He said in a statement, "I had given Dr. Savas the opportunity to resign rather than be fired by 5 p.m. today. Instead, he took the opportunity to write this kind of foolish letter... The allegations about him were not 'frivolous.' The conclusion of the Justice Department is there was evidence of abuse of office." Pierce also said he would seek compensation from Savas. (WP, 1-8-83, 7-8-83, 7-9-83, 7-18-83)

## 22. WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH

The attorney general invested \$16,500 in an oil and gas tax shelter from which he could claim \$66,000 in tax writeoffs. He made the investment just eight hours before the end of the 1980 tax year on December 31. In other words, Smith would be able to claim \$4 in writeoffs for every \$1 he had invested. This was twice as much as the IRS regarded as permissible, as Smith's attorneys knew.

Thirteen days later, on January 13, 1981, Smith received a severance payment of \$50,000 from the Earle M. Jorgenson Company, on whose board Smith had served. But this was more than Smith had ever been paid during his six years on the board and it was the first time a severance payment had ever been made to a board member. More importantly, incoming government officials are not allowed to accept severance payments of this type.

When these transactions were revealed, they caused an uproar and Smith said he would limit the tax deduction to the amount he actually invested and he said he would return the severance payment. He said he intends to apply the "strictest of standards" to his conduct as attorney general (WP, 1-2-83).

## 23. NANCY HARVEY STEORTS

Steorts, chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, ordered \$10,000 in office renovations soon after taking office. Some of the money was spent for a new office entryway so she would have a private reception area instead of sharing one with the other commission members.

Moreover, she ordered a mailroom clerk who also served as her chauffeur to wear a uniform and hat whenever he drove her for either official or personal business. But agency lawyers told her she could not issue such an order, so she modified it by telling the driver to wear a suit. But the clerk, a GS 4 employee earning less than \$14,000-a-year, said he could not afford a suit. In the end, two agency officials chipped in to buy the man a suit. Steorts used the car to drive to lunch at the Mayflower Hotel, two blocks from her office, and also to take her college-age daughter to see friends.

In addition, in October 1981, the staff director of CPSC, Richard Gross, resigned suddenly, citing Steorts' unwillingness to trust the agency's staff, her inadequate attention to issues, her failure to seek and follow legal guidance and her reluctance to consult her four fellow commissioners. Several high-ranking commission officials said they agreed with Gross's complaints "100 percent." (WP, 10-8-81, 10-15-81, 10-23-81, 1-2-83; USN&WP, 7-11-83)

24. JAMES WATT

The Secretary of the Interior drew fire for holding parties at taxpayers' expense at the Custis-Lee Mansion in Virginia. The General Accounting Office ruled that Watt should repay the government for expenses resulting from the parties; Watt protested; and the Republican National Committee finally picked up the tab of \$6,517.30 for them. (WP, 2-9-82, 3-23-82, 3-28-82, 8-4-82, 1-2-83)

25. CHARLES WICK

Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, has given at least eight choice jobs to friends and relatives of high-ranking Administration officials. They are: Monica Clark, assistant public affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn (daughter of National Security Adviser William Clark); Anne Collins, cultural affairs officer at the London embassy (friend of the Clarks); Barbara Haig, staff assistant in USIA counselor's office, GS 11, \$25,000-a-year (daughter of former Secretary of State Alexander Haig); Caspar Weinberger Jr., USIA television section, GS 15, \$50,000-a-year (son of Secretary of Defense Weinberger); Steve Gergen, college intern with Voice of America (nephew of White House Communications Director David Gergen); Catherine Smyth, cultural affairs officer at the Ottawa embassy (friend of Vice President Bush and White House Chief of Staff James Baker); David Wattenberg, deputy spokesman at the Paris embassy (son of Reagan appointee to Board of International Broadcasting); and Laurette Conkling, clerical aide at VOA (daughter of former VOA director). Weinberger junior resigned as a result of the controversy.

Wick also caused controversy when it was learned that he had used government funds to pay for a security system for his home in Washington. He said he reimbursed the government for \$22,053 of the \$32,000 he spent on the system after White House counsel Fred Fielding said the expenditures "raise very serious questions of propriety and appearance." Moreover, Wick's liberal use of government travel and related expense accounts has drawn criticism. As the Post reported in July 1983, "In the last two years, Wick has spent 177 days abroad in such places as London (three times), Paris (five times), Geneva (three times), Rome, Amsterdam, Bonn, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Peking, Tokyo, Vienna, Bangkok, Budapest, Jakarta, Johannesburg and Casablanca." (WP, 4-17-83, 7-9-83, 7-13-83; PI, 7-8-83; USN&WP, 7-11-83)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER ✓  
MICHAEL DEEVER  
RICHARD DARMAN  
JOHN HERRINGTON

FROM: Larry Speakes S

The attached story by Helen Thomas on Administration appointees who have quit or been fired is the beginning of a series of stories on this subject.

Reagan appointees could be a campaign issue<

Commentary)<

y HELEN THOMAS=

@UPI White House Reporter=

WASHINGTON (UPI) President Reagan has not fared too well with a number of his top-level appointees, many who have had to quit under fire, and it may become an issue in the election campaign.<

Some 40 high-ranking government officials have been forced to leave office under a cloud of allegations of unethical behavior.<

But deputy press secretary Larry Speakes says Reagan is satisfied with the screening process under which men and women named to the major government posts are scrutinized.<

Like politicians who run for office, the finances of a government official, his private life, and past dealings are subject to inquiry.<

Even so, working in Washington, sometimes at the White House, is like a magnet, and has an allure, although the pitfalls are many.<

Perhaps that explains why so many Nixon administration officials, who had witnessed at close hand the trauma of the Watergate scandal, returned to Washington to work for the federal government as soon as the Reagan administration came to power.<

They knew the suffering of that era and still they came back. Not to mention the lessons that one must be like Caesar's wife, or as they used to say in the Eisenhower era, "clean as a hound's tooth."<

Public service has a price. Your life must be an open book. Practices that may be acceptable in business or the outside world do not fit into the ethical world of a government servant. Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, has charged the administration with "corruption" as a result of the questionable practices that has forced the departure of several officials.<

But Speakes' defense for the administration is that the number is not "inordinate."<

He declined to say in comparison with what, but challenged reporters to run a check. "I would quarrel that the cases as a whole are serious," he added.<

There is no known quantitative or qualitative analysis on how much is enough in terms of improprieties by government officials. But clearly one is too much and that is often why they are forced to leave.<

Whatever the reason, the president stays on the sidelines, except on occasion when he rises to the defense of a close friend, such as Director Charles Wick of the U.S. Information Agency, who acknowledged secretly taping telephone conversations, or for Edwin Meese, the attorney general-nominee, whose finances are being investigated by the Justice Department.<

The president has stated publicly that some officials who had to quit under a blaze of negative publicity had gotten a "bum rap."<

There are also accusations of "partisan politics." From that aspect the issue of the number of controversial appointees who have had to forsake their government positions undoubtedly will be aired in the campaign.<

The Democratic campaign committee is reportedly preparing ads on the subject, and listing the number of Reagan officials who have got into hot water.<

A committee spokesman says every administration has had "a few embarrassments," obviously some more than others. And in the forthcoming political battles, he expects the Democrats will be able to make some hay with the numbers.<

In most cases, the president has been a bitter-ender, remaining loyal to his aides even when the going gets rough. He does not buckle easily and particularly goes to the mat for those who made the long march with him from California.<

At the same time, Reagan keeps enough distance to cut himself free if a situation has the possibility of tainting the White House.<



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1984




MEMORANDUM FOR ED HICKEY

FROM: Larry Speakes 

Attached is a letter from ABC pointing out problems they experienced in getting information on Thursday night's shooting incident at the White House.

This is indicative of many similar complaints I have had from other news organizations both Thursday night and through the day on Friday.

cc: James Baker   
Michael Deaver

ABC News 1717 DeSales Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 Telephone 202 887-7205

John Ayres Armstrong  
Assistant Bureau Chief

My dear Mr. Speakes:

In Mr. Fouhy's absence, please convey to the Secret Service the strongest protest and complaint from ABC News about the Service's poor response last night to legitimate questions about the shooting incident near the White House.

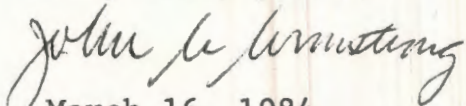
ABC News and other news organizations learned of the shooting shortly after 7:30 p.m., and began dispatching crews and correspondents to the scene and making telephone inquiries.

Secret Service personnel and spokespersons were, to say the least, unresponsive; virtually all the information obtained immediately following the shooting came from Park Police and DCPD officers and hospital workers. (Your statement about the President, shortly after 8 p.m., was very helpful, but I don't think you had full details of the incident at that time, either.)

It wasn't until after 10 o'clock that Mary Ann Gordon of the Secret Service put out a terse statement, containing no more information than everyone already knew. And, in response to direct questions, Ms. Gordon refused to release the name of the officer who fired his weapon, would not disclose whether the shotgun had been loaded, and would not explain exactly why the suspect was confronted in the first place.

I know that you do not supervise the Public Information section of the Service; however, I believe some suggestions from you on proper dealings with the press would be worthwhile.

Very truly yours,



March 16, 1984