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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name ROBERTS, JOHN: FILES

Withdrawer

RBW 8/5/2005

File Folder CORRESPONDENCE, MISCELLANEOUS (05/04/1984 - 05/16/1984)

FOIA

F05-139/01

Box Number

COOK

39RW

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
1	LETTER	ED. TED VOKES TO RICHARD DARMAN RE. U.S. MARSHALL OFFICE	1	4/23/1984	B6	637
2	LETTER	ED. TED VOKES TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE. U.S. MARSHALL OFF.	1	2/27/1984	B6	641
3	MEMO	JOHN G. ROBERTS TO D. LOWELL JENSEN RE. CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROBERT J. ARMSTRONG, JR.	1	5/16/1984	B6	642
4	WORKSHEET	CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET RE. ROBERT J. ARMSTRONG 226866	1	ND	B6	644
5	LETTER	ROBERT JOHN ARMSTRONG, JR., TO MR. RYAN 226866	1	ND	B6	645
6	MEMO	JOHN G. ROBERTS TO D. LOWELL JENSEN RE. CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROBERT J. ARMSTRONG, JR. (ANNOTATED)	1	5/16/1984	B6	646

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

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

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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

E.O. 13233


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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR D. LOWELL JENSEN
ACTING DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Letter From Ted Vokes Requesting Help in
Obtaining a Transfer for Tom Vokes From
the Marshal's Office in Scranton, PA

The attached correspondence to Assistant to the President Richard Darman from Ed. Ted Vokes, requesting a transfer for Mr. Vokes's son, the Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal in Scranton, Pennsylvania, is submitted for whatever review and direct reply you consider appropriate. We have not responded to Mr. Vokes. Many thanks.

Attachment

FB017-12

[Signature]
JR - done

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Richard G. Darman

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

Subject: Letter of April 23 from Ed Vokes requesting help in obtaining a transfer for his son, Tom, from the Marshall Office in Annapolis PA

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CW Holland</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>DD 84104127</u>		<u>1/1</u>
<u>CVAT18</u>		Referral Note:	<u>R DD 84104128</u>		<u>584105108</u>
		Referral Note:			<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:			<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:			<u>1/1</u>

- ACTION CODES:**
- A - Appropriate Action
 - C - Comment/Recommendation
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 - F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
 - I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
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FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
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Comments: _____

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

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/27/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: LETTER OF APRIL 23 FROM TED VOKES

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

For appropriate handling.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

1984 APR 27 PM 6:08

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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ROBERTS, JOHN: FILES

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*Restric-
tions*

1 LETTER

1 4/23/1984 B6

637

ED. TED VOKES TO RICHARD DARMAN RE. U.S.
MARSHALL OFFICE

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2 LETTER

1 2/27/1984 B6

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ED. TED VOKES TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE. U.S.
MARSHALL OFF.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Wednesday

Mr. Edward Vokes
Hyde, Pennsylvania 16843

Dear Mr. Vokes:

I want to personally thank you for volunteering to help me in my reelection campaign. Believe me, this special commitment on your part means a great deal to Nancy and me.

As a symbol of our partnership in this campaign, I have asked my campaign staff to prepare a special packet of information and enclose it with this letter.

The packet contains campaign materials for you to use and to give to your neighbors, friends, and co-workers. There are directions and instructions on the packet.

In the months ahead, members of my campaign staff will be contacting you about specific volunteer tasks we would like you to undertake.

But today, as the first part of our campaign drive, I have a personal request to make of you.

Would you be willing to recruit at least three of your friends, family members, neighbors, or co-workers to join you as a Reagan-Bush '84 volunteer? I want you to ask them to do two things for me to help in my reelection campaign.

First, ask them to do as you have done--to volunteer their time in the months ahead to help us operate our national network of volunteers. A form is enclosed in the packet for you to sign up new volunteers and mail back to headquarters.

Second, ask them to become financial supporters of the campaign. Ask them to take one of the enclosed contributor cards, fill it out and send it along with any contribution they would like to give.

I simply cannot overemphasize how much I am counting on a national network of volunteers to carry our message to the

voters between now and November.

Although I will devote as much time as I can to campaigning, both on my own behalf and for the entire Republican ticket, my duties as President will, of course, take top priority in my schedule.

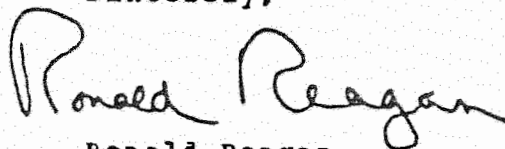
That is why I especially hope you will be able to help me by signing up more volunteers who will assist us by giving both of their time and money.

My campaign staff will be contacting you through a special Volunteer Support Committee newsletter to keep you informed on campaign happenings and to let you know about projects where we will need your help.

I really hope that you and your friends will be able to help me and Vice President Bush in this critical part of our campaign. Please make every effort to recruit your new volunteers within three weeks.

Thank you again for helping in the campaign in such an important and meaningful way. God bless you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ronald Reagan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Ronald Reagan

RR:jt

THE WHITE HOUSE

March 20, 1984

Mr. Edward Vokes
Hyde, PA 16843

Dear Mr. Vokes:

Thank you for contributing to the Reagan Bush '84 re-election effort. Your generous support enables us to forge ahead in our campaign for peace and prosperity for all mankind.

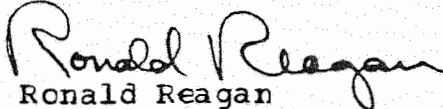
With your guidance and assistance, I will continue to work toward generating economic growth, reaffirming our commitment to long-lasting peace with our neighbors, and taking measures to preserve our American ideals.

During this Administration we have witnessed an improvement in the quality of life, not only for Americans, but for our foreign counterparts as well. It is important that we continue to move in this direction. Working together, we can ensure that our nation stays the course.

Again, please accept my personal thanks for your continued support and I pray that your commitment will remain strong during this crucial period.

God bless you.

Sincerely,


Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1984

Dear Mr. Wiles:

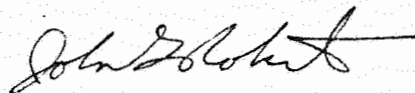
Thank you for your letter to the President concerning the separate topics of correctional institutions and the 55 mile per hour speed limit. That letter has been referred to me for consideration and response.

We appreciate the benefit of your informed views on correctional policies. As you may know, the vast majority of prisoners in the United States are incarcerated in state and local facilities rather than Federal penitentiaries. The Federal Government, however, is active not only in ensuring that Federal prisons serve the functions of isolating and punishing offenders, and rehabilitating them when possible, but also in providing leadership and assistance to the States as they strive to deal with these problems in their correctional systems. I have enclosed for your information an address by the Attorney General discussing some of the Administration's efforts in this area.

The question of the retention of the 55 mile per hour speed limit is currently the subject of detailed study within the Department of Transportation. Here too we appreciate your taking the time to share your views with us. They will be given every appropriate consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



John G. Roberts
Associate Counsel to the President

Mr. Forest Wiles
Route 1, Box 17-F
Mt. Olive, IL 62069

JV

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

JR - draft response WFOO2

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

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

Name of Correspondent: Forest Wiles

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

Subject: Prison Reform and Two Supreme Court Justices

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>W Holland</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>8410223</u>		<u>1 1</u>
<u>WAT18</u>		Referral Note:	<u>R 8410224</u>		<u>584103104</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>

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Comments: _____

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/22
To: Dianna

The attached is for your:

- Information
- Appropriate Action
- Review and Return:
- With Comments

*Since it refers to
judges I thought
I'd send to you first.*

LINDA FRICK
Correspondence, Staff Assistant
Room 96, x7610

January 9, 1954
Route One, Box 17-F
Mt Olive, Illinois, 62069

The Honorable Mr President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C., 20006

208349 a

Dear Mr President.

You have two men that deserve a pat on the back. Credit to whom credit is due. We need more like them.

U. S. Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun. The other day he stopped four men from going to the Missouri gas chamber until they had opportunity to appeal to the Highest Court. So they did not die last Friday. Good for him.

A couple weeks ago another Justice who I think his name was Blackburn, was on T. V. suggesting prison reform both in construction of the building and the inmates.

I'm retired now, but years ago as a Salvation Army officer I was in jail Sunday mornings for services and also I've visited prisons.

Never once did I see or hear of a prisoner in training for a good job when released, nor of reforming a prisoner to be a good citizen. Yet prisons have the title of Correctional Institution. There is no reform or correction in any prison that I know of in the true sense of Reform or Correction. But they like cattle in a stall (cell) or barnyard (open exercise yard) as far as I've ever known. The Justice called the prison a Warehouse.

No wonder so many are returned to prison because no one hires them and they are treated as Outcasts. They tried to have a job waiting and a roof over their heads and food until their first check. And their mental outlook changed to become good citizens - called when they have shown they are truly ready. Not by "by worthwhile endeavors" as a Christian you know a difference in people, not all will become Christians, but they really characteristically changed.

The expense of housing a prisoner for years and accomplishing nothing - except a returnee - could be used more advantageously I believe. Therefore Justice Blackburn deserves credit for his idea.

About the national speed limit. Are you planning on restoring the speed Mr. Pommer, President Nixon took away?

This town is one hundred five miles round trip to work at McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis, and that's where lots of residents work. That fifteen miles an hour slower makes a lot of extra road time in a year. Hopes are you'll restore the seventy mile speed.

Yours Truly,
Forest Wiles



Department of Justice

CECIL SIMS LECTURE

BY

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

AT

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

1:30 P.M. CST (2:30 P.M. EST)
THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1983
UNDERWOOD AUDITORIUM
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

In his first days as Governor of New York, Al Smith supposedly gave a speech to the assembled inmates at Sing Sing prison. Only after he had already risen to his feet, did the Governor realize that he did not know how to address this particular audience. "My fellow citizens," he said without thinking -- quickly remembering the citizenship of the prisoners had been forfeited. Embarrassed, he began again: "My fellow convicts." That wasn't quite right either. Giving the thing up as hopeless, he launched once and for all into a new and final opening: "Well, in any case, I'm glad to see so many of you here."

Like Al Smith, I'm glad to see so many of you here today. And like Al Smith, I am also glad that there are so many criminals in prison today. Unfortunately, however, the same awkwardness that Al Smith felt in addressing an audience of prisoners has also been reflected in government prison policy. Although the recent growth in prison populations is a positive sign of our Nation's new seriousness in coming to grips with a horrendous crime problem, it also means that the problems of our prisons must receive new attention. An effective law enforcement program must take into account the growing number of criminals who will be incarcerated -- and the pressures that increase will place upon our too often outdated prison systems. Prison space and resources are as scarce as they are important -- and they must be effectively utilized.

The problem of prison overcrowding is serious, and it has no easy solution. Prisons are expensive facilities to build and operate. A new maximum security prison in the United States today generally costs up to eighty thousand dollars per inmate. The average annual cost of simply maintaining an inmate is well over ten thousand dollars in both the state and federal prison systems.

In addition, we can expect the demand for prison space to increase for at least the next decade. New sentencing legislation, resulting from the growing public concern over crime, has been enacted to curb judicial inconsistency and leniency. A 1981 survey found that thirty-two states have enacted mandatory sentencing laws and thirty have enacted determinate sentencing laws.

Another reason to expect the prison population to grow is the increase in the number of people arrested and convicted each year. The Department of Justice's crackdown on crime has increased the federal prison population by twenty-one percent in the last two years alone. Just last year, there was a twenty-three percent increase in the number of narcotics offenders sent to federal prison -- and an eleven percent increase in the length of their sentences.

Recognizing the importance of fighting crime, this Administration has taken decisive action that will add to prison populations. We are attempting to remove loopholes and redress imbalances in federal laws that have allowed criminals to go free and victims to suffer. We have crafted and implemented a number of enforcement initiatives to reduce crime, including an eight-point program aimed at organized crime and drug trafficking.

The Department has also established a National Academy of Corrections to provide better training of federal and state prison administrators. Some facilities have instituted prison industries programs and educational and vocational programs for the inmates. Until long-term solutions are enacted and funded, we must look to innovative solutions such as these to ease our pressing prison problems.

Especially in an era in which government must recognize the limitations on its resources, however, more money cannot be the whole solution. Where possible, we must find better ways to use existing facilities, personnel, and knowledge. This goal can be achieved through the development of close coordination among federal, state, and local governments.

The American corrections systems are extremely interdependent. Their combined capacity, in terms of space and alternative programs, determines this country's ability to deal with criminal offenders. A weakness in any part of the system undermines the national effort. Problems in state systems disrupt federal facilities, which are frequently dependent on state and local governments to house some of their prisoners. In addition, the federal prison system is often forced to convert long-term housing space to jail units to hold offenders for whom there is no room in local detentior facilities.

Obviously, in these circumstances, cooperation is needed among state, local, and federal governments. The federal government can and must encourage and assist other levels of government in upgrading corrections facilities, and in coordinating efforts to improve our overall correctional system.

We must also make more efficient use of existing prison facilities. Accordingly, the Department of Justice has developed programs to improve the training of prison personnel. Even the best new prison is inadequate if it is not staffed by highly trained personnel. Excellent training is especially important now that more violent offenders are given longer sentences.

To train prison personnel more effectively in one central facility, the Department of Justice opened the National Academy of Corrections in Boulder, Colorado on October 1, 1981. During its first year of operation, approximately 2,100 state and local correctional officials were trained in thirty-five subject areas. The Academy concentrates on training state and local managers who can, in turn, train line personnel.

Similarly, the Department's National Institute of Corrections provides a variety of services to state and local correctional agencies -- placing major emphasis on training, research, technical assistance, information seminars, and policy evaluation. The Institute provided technical assistance in response to 1,028 requests in fiscal year 1982.

The National Institute of Corrections is also working with several states to develop classification programs to identify those prisoners for whom maximum security treatment is appropriate. Maximum security facilities cost more money, which should not be spent where it is not needed. The required level of security is determined by several factors, including the nature of the prisoner's offense, past escape attempts and violence, the length of expected incarceration, and whether the individual will be

local detention facilities. I will also seek legislation to amend the Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977 to authorize the use of intergovernmental agreements for detention space and services for federal prisoners. Under these agreements, quid pro quo arrangements can be made for the federal government to house local prisoners and for the local prisons to house a similar number of federal inmates without requiring an exchange of funds. The federal government might also agree to provide some form of special assistance to jails that house federal inmates.

Another suggestion to achieve more effective coordination of federal, state, and local prisons is the development of regional corrections centers, with services available to state and local inmates. The costs of these services would be borne by the respective state and local authorities. Under this regional concept, one facility could be built to house the violent, severely mentally ill, retarded, or otherwise difficult serious offenders of several states -- and thus reduce the cost of their incarceration. The regional prison concept presents some problems, including the limits distance can place upon a prisoner's access to legal counsel as well as to family and friends. It is an option, however, that is worthy of further examination, and we are exploring it through the federal criminal justice research system.

In addition to increasing prison space and making better use of existing space, we must also work together to increase the likelihood that fewer prisoners will return to prison after their release. As we all know, the recidivism rate for prisoners is extremely high. Nearly thirty percent of all state prisoners released on parole return to prison within the first three years

It is important that we examine alternatives to imprisonment that exact a punishment from the less serious offender without the exorbitant costs of incarceration. Indeed, in 1982, seven out of ten offenders under federal supervision were not in prison -- they were in pre-trial diversion programs, probation or parole supervision, or community "half-way" houses.

Murderers, rapists, other violent criminals, drug traffickers, and habitual offenders belong in prisons, and they must stay in prisons. Prisons are necessary for those who pose serious threats to society or for whom anything less than a prison sentence would unduly minimize the seriousness of their offense.

We are, however, studying alternative forms of punishment for nonviolent offenders that will deter criminal behavior and reduce the chance that an inmate will return to criminal activity, without placing an unnecessary burden on the taxpayer. Alternative forms of punishment include ordering an offender to repay the victim for property and personal damage suffered through a supervised program of restitution. Another approach would be to compel the offender to perform community service. Again, I emphasize, such punishment options should be available only in limited cases for nonviolent criminals where the sanction is sufficient to punish the offender.

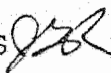
The Administration has supported legislation to provide funding for projects that will help states devise alternatives to incarceration as part of their criminal justice programs. We simply cannot afford to ignore alternative forms of punishment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 

SUBJECT: Offensive Card

Michael Rock, President of Rockshots, Inc., has responded to your letter of March 30. Your letter complained about the Rockshots card entitled "Nancy Snorts," which depicted Mrs. Reagan preparing to inhale cocaine. In his letter Mr. Rock suggests that the card should not be considered offensive, but agrees to discontinue it because of his sense that it offended Mrs. Reagan, whom he admires for her work in the area of drug rehabilitation.

Attached, as you requested, is a memorandum on this matter for Mrs. Reagan, and a reply to Mr. Rock. I have also prepared a brief letter to Cathleen Leiser, the citizen who first called this card to our attention.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1984

Dear Mr. Rock:

Thank you for your letter of April 30, 1984, in response to mine of March 30. Your letter advised that you have issued instructions that the Rockshots card entitled "Nancy Snorts" be discontinued.

I am pleased that you have taken this action. You noted that your action was based on your admiration for the First Lady's efforts in the area of drug rehabilitation. We are gratified that the card in question will no longer concern citizens who felt it belittled those sincere and needed efforts.

Sincerely,

Orig. signed by FFF

Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

Mr. Michael Rock
President, Rockshots, Inc.
51 West 21st Street
New York, New York 10010

FFF:JGR:aea 5/8/84
bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *Orig. signed by FFF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Offensive Card

Jim Rosebush referred to me a card containing a highly offensive depiction of you preparing to inhale a proscribed substance, ostensibly cocaine. The card had been sent in by a citizen understandably outraged that any company would print such trash.

I wrote Mr. Michael Rock, President of the company responsible for the card, on March 30, 1984, strenuously objecting to the card and urging him to reconsider its use. I am happy to advise you that Mr. Rock has now responded and agreed to discontinue the card. Mr. Rock attempted to argue that the card should not be considered offensive, since its "humor" resided in the extreme distance between what it and you represent. As Mr. Rock wrote, however, "I got the sense from your letter that Mrs. Reagan is personally offended and since we have enormous admiration for her work with drug rehabilitation, I see no reason to argue whether the card is satire, parody or mere political cartoon." I am gratified that this matter has been resolved and that the offensive card has been taken off the market.

FFF:JGR:aea 5/8/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1984

Dear Ms. Leiser:

Some time ago you called our attention to a card that depicted the First Lady preparing to inhale cocaine, and urged that Mrs. Reagan sue the company responsible for the card. On March 30 I sent you a copy of a letter I had written to the President of Rockshots, Inc., the company that marketed the card, voicing our objections and asking him to reconsider his use of the card.

In light of your previous interest in this matter, I thought you might like to know that we have received a response. I am advised that the President of Rockshots, Inc. has decided to discontinue the card.

I am pleased that this matter has reached a happy resolution, and would like to thank you once again for calling the card to our attention. With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Orig. signed by FFF

Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

Ms. Cathleen M. Leiser
1700 Ashton Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23464

FFF:JGR:aea 5/8/84
bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1984

Dear Mr. Rock:

Thank you for your letter of April 30, 1984, in response to mine of March 30. Your letter advised that you have issued instructions that the Rockshots card entitled "Nancy Snorts" be discontinued.

I am pleased that you have taken this action. You noted that your action was based on your admiration for the First Lady's efforts in the area of drug rehabilitation. We are gratified that the card in question will no longer concern citizens who felt it belittled those sincere and needed efforts.

Sincerely,

Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

Mr. Michael Rock
President, Rockshots, Inc.
51 West 21st Street
New York, New York 10010

FFF:JGR:aea 5/8/84
bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1984

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Sincerely,

Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

Ms. Cathleen M. Leiser
1700 Ashton Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23464

FFF:JGR:aea 5/8/84
bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Offensive Card

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FFF:JGR:aea 5/8/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1984

FOR: PETER J. RUSTHOVEN
SHERRIE M. COOKSEY
H. LAWRENCE GARRETT, III
JOHN G. ROBERTS ✓
WENDELL L. WILLKIE

FROM: DAVID B. WALLER *DBW*

SUBJECT: Summer Intern

Based on the positive comments made concerning applicant Mark P. Howe of Georgetown University, I have scheduled an interview with him for 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, May 15, 1984. If your schedule permits, I would appreciate your meeting with Mark. Please advise Kathy of your availability between 10:30 a.m. and 12:00 noon on Tuesday. I have attached for your convenience a copy of Mark's resume.

Thank you.

MARK PETER HOWE

615 Fourth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024
Home: (202) 554-0663
Office: (202) 624-8230 342-5500

EDUCATION

Georgetown University Law Center, J.D. May, 1984.

Honors: Law Review - The Georgetown Law Journal

Associate Editor for the Annual Criminal
Procedure Project

Best Paper: Criminal Justice

A's: Criminal Justice; Property;
Tax; Corporations; Evidence;
Administrative Law

Overall Average: A-/B+ (10.8/12.0); Second
year: A- (11.4/12.0); First
year: B+ (10.3/12.0)

Activities: Financed entirely final two years
of Law School

Yale University Divinity School, M.A.R. May, 1981

Field: History of Ancient Christianity
A three year program in religious
history requiring extensive research
and writing as well as a reading
knowledge of Latin and Greek.

Overall Average: 3.80/4.00

Harvard College, A.B. June, 1979

Concentration: Mathematics; cum laude; B+/B

Activities: Varsity Crew, Coxswain, 1974-1978;
Varsity Letters Awarded, 1975, 1976, 1977;
Eastern Champions, 1976, 1977;
National Champion, 1977;
Election to First Team All-Ivy, 1977;
Henley Regatta, 1975.

Phillip Brooks House, Undergraduate
Volunteer to Harvard Legal Aid
Society, 1974-1975.

Financed entirely the final two years
of college through summer and school
year employment.

Portsmouth Abbey School, Portsmouth, Rhode Island,
1969-1973.

Honors: Graduated second in class; elected
to Cum Laude Society; Awards for
Excellence in Mathematics, Physics,
and Religious Studies.

Activities: Student Council; Varsity Hockey;
School Newspaper; Mathematics Team.

EMPLOYMENT
EXPERIENCE

Summer Associate - White & Case, 14 Wall Street,
New York, New York
Summer, 1983

Researched and wrote memoranda in federal
tax, securities, constitutional law, bank-
ruptcy, contracts, and administrative law.

Summer Clerk - Gaston Snow & Ely Bartlett, One
Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Summer, 1982

Researched and wrote memoranda in contracts,
torts, and tax.

Teacher, Coach, Assistant Housemaster - Portsmouth
Abbey School, Portsmouth, Rhode Island
Summers, 1981, 1980, 1979

Taught English and Mathematics; coached soccer.
Summer High School program with significant
commitment to under-privileged boys.

REFERENCES

Louis Michael Seidman
Georgetown University
Law Center
600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-8320

Richard Allen Gordon
Georgetown University
Law Center
600 New Jersey Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-8320

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1 5/16/1984 B6

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JOHN G. ROBERTS TO D. LOWELL JENSEN RE.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROBERT J.
ARMSTRONG, JR.

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

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

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

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

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

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

E.O. 13233

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

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4 WORKSHEET

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644

CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET RE.
ROBERT J. ARMSTRONG
226866

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

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Date: 5/12/84

TO: Fred Fielding

FROM: **FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.**
Director
Presidential Appointments and
Scheduling

Information

Action Please handle as you
deem appropriate.

Let's Discuss

Thank you.

REQUEST FOR FILE SERVICE

To: Chief of Files, Central Files

From: M. Rawlin Office

Please furnish the following

- Communication(s) referred to
- Entire file on writer
- Entire file on organization
- Request(s) other than above (Specify) _____

Salutation (The President)

Salutation (other) _____

Address (Business)

Address (Home)

Specify

no record in file 6/7/54

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5 LETTER

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ROBERT JOHN ARMSTRONG, JR., TO MR. RYAN

226866

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6 MEMO

1 5/16/1984 B6

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JOHN G. ROBERTS TO D. LOWELL JENSEN RE.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROBERT J.
ARMSTRONG, JR. (ANNOTATED)

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