

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1983.

Dear Senator Doolittle:

It was so kind of you to send me a personalized copy of your 1983 legislative handbook. I know that it will be an excellent source of information for the office.

Thank you again for thinking of me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

The Honorable John T. Doolittle
California Legislature
Room 4090
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

REPLY TO:

ROOM 4090
STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
95814
(916) 445-5788

5777 MADISON AVE.
SUITE 720
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
95841
(916) 338-5930



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JUDICIARY
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Senate California Legislature

JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

Republican Whip

July 14, 1983

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

I have enclosed a copy of the 1983 legislative handbook for your reference.

I hope you will find it to be a convenient source for legislative information.

Please call upon me whenever I may be of assistance.

Sincerely,


JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

JTD:kh

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1983

Dear Senator Thurmond:

We have just received your beautiful South Carolina peaches and want you to know that they are very much appreciated.

While Mr. Deaver is traveling in the Far East and will, therefore, be unable to enjoy this delicious fruit, I know that he would want me to thank you for your thoughtfulness.

Thank you from all of us.

Sincerely,

Donna Blume
Staff Assistant to
Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510



Strom Thurmond

United States Senator

South Carolina

**MEMORANDUM
OF CALL**

Previous editions Usable

TO:

YOU WERE CALLED BY— YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE ► FTS AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

RECEIVED BY _____ DATE _____ TIME _____

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

* U.S. G.P.O. 1983-381-529/235

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)

Prescribed by GSA

FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1983

Dear Mr. Jesella:

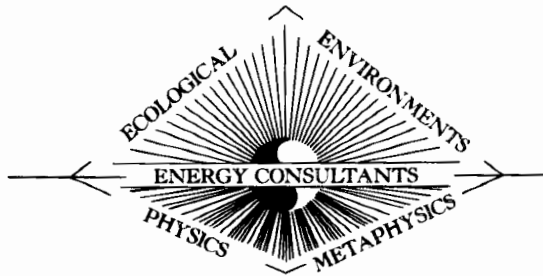
Thank you for your letter of July 13th addressed to Mr. Deaver. I am writing to let you know that he will be out of the country, traveling for the President, and will not be in Washington again until early August. I know that upon his return he will be most interested in reviewing your letter.

Thank you for taking the time to keep him informed.

Sincerely,

Donna Blume
Staff Assistant to
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128



3015 DAVID AVE.
SAN JOSE, CA 95128
(408) 379-3066

July 13, 1983

Deputy Chief of Staff Michael K. Deaver
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

A few months ago you responded to me with the enclosed letter concerning the two issues of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. pre-summit meeting at Hiroshima, Japan and legislation, H.R. 1264, to establish a Select Commission on National Service. This is a follow-up letter to share with you some of the many replies I received on both issues from your fellow co-workers in the Administration. Additionally you will find a letter from the American Legion in support of H.R. 1264, a letter from Congressman Panetta challenging Assistant Secretary of Defense Korb's remarks and a well stated speech by Mayor Koch's of New York. Mr. Harold Willens also wrote an article explaining his reasons why he asked the President to go to Hiroshima for a pre-summit meeting, a copy of this article and a letter from Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky, director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center is included. Yesterday the Senate voted 82-7 to urge a summit meeting to discuss arms control.

In April I had an opportunity to speak to Vice Consul Monachov, of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco. Before I could carry on additional dialogue with him he returned to the Soviet Union. On July 6 I spoke to Consul Alexander Potemkin about this issue and shared with him the inclosed letters dealing with a meeting at Hiroshima. He recommended to me the action of writing directly to Mr. Andropov, which was done today. Some Democrats have expressed feelings that such a meeting by the President would produce more political returns rather than education on the cost/benefits in a nuclear arms race. I hope this would not be the President's only reason for going to Hiroshima, when meeting with Mr. Andropov.

I find Secretary Korb's remarks to be very shallow. The history of this legislation clearly shows that the majority of the supporters strongly feel that this commission or a National Youth Service Program would be very sensitive to the manpower needs of the military. His implications could be expanded to include his possible concerns over youth entering the private sector, in a sustained economic recovery, rather than excepting the challenge and duty of service to one's society.

It is likely that the House will pass this bill this summer, but difficulties will be found in the Senate. Only with the Administration's support will it most likely pass in the Senate. I hope after deeper consideration of this legislation the Reagan Administration will find sufficient just cause to urge passage of H.R. 1264.

Finally on August 22-25 I will be in Washington, speaking to varied officials about these two issues and employment in Washington. If you or somebody who is more appropriate would like to discuss these concerns further please be free to contact me to arrange a date and time.

Sincerely yours,

Peter P. Jesella

enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

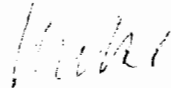
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1983

Dear Mr. Jesella:

Thanks for sending the letter to President Reagan. I have passed it on to the National Security Office for their comments. Thank you for your input.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
Phlebotomist, Kaiser Hospital
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

6/14/83
✓ Courtesy of the Wall Street Journal

Andropov agrees "in principle" with a proposal by the mayor of Lawrence, Kan., for a U.S.-Soviet summit in that city, Mayor David Longhurst said. But he said the Soviet leader added, in replying via the Soviet Embassy, that substantive results must be guaranteed before any summit can begin.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1983

Dear Mrs. Jesella:

William P. Clark has referred to me your letter of March 18, dealing with two issues: a presummit meeting with Mr. Andropov at Hiroshima, and Congressman Panetta's bill to establish a select commission on national service.

These proposals have, of course, been considered by the President's office. Certainly Mr. Clark would not express an objection in principle to a Hiroshima meeting and the President has indicated he would consider it. It is not possible at this time to advise you of plans for an appropriate meeting between the President and Mr. Adnropov.

Mr. Clark is unable to add to the comments earlier made this month by Edwin Meese concerning the proposal for a national youth service program. He thanks you for your interest and the expression of your views.

Sincerely,



Richard C. Morris
Special Assistant

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
Phlebotomist, Kaiser Hospital
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 26, 1983

Dear Mr. Jesella:


William P. Clark has requested that I respond on behalf of the National Security Council to your letter addressed to the President and referred by Michael K. Deaver to the NSC. This letter is also in response to other letters you have addressed to Robert C. McFarlane of the NSC, to James S. Rosebush in the Office of The First Lady and to Rich Beal in the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, all seeking response to your Presidential letter.

As you know, your suggestions for the creation of a Presidential Commission to study proposals for a National Youth Service Program, have been responded to by Edwin Meese III. This letter will not address those suggestions.

In addressing U.S.-Soviet relations, we are interested in positive and meaningful Soviet deeds, not just rhetoric. That is, we are interested in tangible evidence that the Soviets are prepared to moderate their aggressive and expansionist course. We have sought opportunities for constructive and genuine progress on specific problems, but tempered with realism. However, given the Soviet record this is likely to be a slow and difficult process.

Concerning a possible summit, President Reagan has said that he would be willing to meet with Mr. Andropov, but that this would require careful preparation and a fruitful, serious outcome should be conceivable. There are no plans for a summit meeting at this time. Discussions on a possible venue would be appropriate once the decision on a possible U.S.-Soviet summit had been made.

Sincerely,


Richard C. Morris
Special Assistant to
William P. Clark

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
Phlebotomist, Kaiser Hospital
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

18 APR 1983

MANPOWER,
RESERVE AFFAIRS
AND LOGISTICS

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
Phlebotomist, Kaiser Hospital
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128

Dear Mr. Jesella:

Thank you for your letter of March 1, 1983 to President Reagan concerning a pre-summit meeting between the President and Mr. Andropov and Congressman Panetta's bill to establish a Select Commission on National Service. Suggestions such as your Hiroshima pre-summit meeting are continually being evaluated by the Administration's foreign affairs experts. As the Administration official with primary responsibility for overseeing the manpower concerns of our all volunteer Armed Forces, I am responding to the latter issue on the President's behalf.

While strongly supportive of the goals underlying the establishment of a Select Commission on National Service, the Defense Department is concerned that voluntary service programs might compete with military recruiting. The seriousness of such competition will depend on the number of young people who enter civilian voluntary service programs and the participation rate on the part of young men and women will be affected by the compensation and benefits offered. The proposed legislation does not address the impact that these programs might have on military recruiting.

While, due to the above factors, we do not support the enactment of the proposed legislation, be assured of our commitment to the goals outlined in your letter of creating the psychological/political climate that will allow for a comprehensive movement towards obtaining a balance in appropriations and revenue. Thank you, again, for taking the time to express your views to the President.

Sincerely,

Lawrence J. Korb
Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Manpower, Reserve Affairs & Logistics)

The American Legion

★ WASHINGTON OFFICE ★ 1608 "K" STREET, N.W. ★ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 ★
(202) 861-2700 ★



For God and Country

May 9, 1983

Honorable Leon E. Panetta
U.S. House of Representatives
339 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Panetta:

The American Legion wishes to express its support for your proposal to "establish a select commission to examine the issues associated with voluntary service," H.R. 1264. As you know, it is a long-standing Legion tradition to support and maintain community based volunteer programs.

The need for increased volunteer program participation, in these times of budget consciousness, is becoming quite evident. Indeed, the level of self-help efforts at the local level has been recently revealed by a Gallup poll which estimated that 8.4 billion volunteer service hours were delivered in 1981. The Gallup survey also estimated the value of volunteer work at more than \$64 billion. We cannot help but feel that these figures would be dramatically increased if effective goal oriented federal support and coordination were implemented.

Mr. Panetta, while expressing our support for the intent of this legislation to include examination of national service alternatives, we reaffirm our belief in military service as the primary responsibility of U.S. citizenship. We, however, understand that religious and/or other moral convictions must be accommodated as well as other considerations which call for a study of such alternative service.

The American Legion appreciates your efforts to draw upon the resources of the volunteer community and to assess the needs of volunteer organizations as well as the needs of Americans in need. We feel that H.R. 1264 is a major step toward recognizing the contributions of the nation's volunteers and determining the appropriate federal involvement in such activities.

Sincerely,

E. Philip Riggin, Director
National Legislative Commission

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1983

Dear Mr. Jesella:

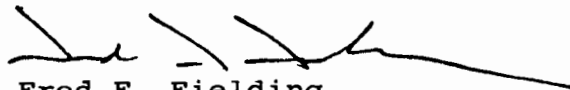
Thank you for your letter of March 20, 1983 expressing your views concerning the upcoming START summit in Geneva and the proposed Commission on National Service.

Please be advised that I have forwarded your correspondence to the National Security Council for consideration of your request that a "pre-summit" meeting be held in Hiroshima, Japan, and you should be hearing from the NSC directly.

As stated in Mr. Meese's letter to you of March 9, 1983, we appreciate your comments regarding the creation of a Presidential Commission on a National Youth Service and can assure you that they will be given careful consideration.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,



Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 5, 1983

Dear Mr. Jesella:

Thank you for your March 20 letter enclosing a copy of your correspondence to the President suggesting that a "pre-summit" meeting be held in Hiroshima, Japan with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov. Your letter also urged the Administration's support for legislation to establish a Select Commission on National Service.

I appreciate your interest in sharing with us your thoughts on these matters. Please know that your comments are being brought to the attention of the appropriate Presidential advisers.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 11, 1983

Dear Mr. Jessella:

I am replying to your March 20 letter to Mr. James A. Baker enclosing a copy of your March 1 letter to President Reagan.

We appreciated reviewing your suggestion that the President hold a "pre-summit" meeting with Soviet General Secretary Andropov in Hiroshima. We are very much interested in learning the views of Americans and in receiving their proposals on foreign policy and related issues.

We remain hopeful that ultimately the Soviets will join with us in a serious search for ways of reducing the risk of war. Concerning the general question of a future U.S.-Soviet summit, the President has said on many occasions that he would be willing to meet with Secretary Andropov, but that this would require careful preparation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John H. Kelly".

John H. Kelly
Acting Assistant Secretary
Bureau of Public Affairs

Mr. Peter P. Jessella,
3015 David Avenue,
San Jose, California.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR CENTER

Mail Address
SLAC, P. O. Box 4349
Stanford, California 94305

June 30, 1983

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128

Dear Mr. Jesella:

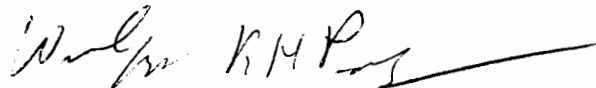
It was a pleasure meeting you during my talk to the San Jose chapter of the Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control.

After the meeting you asked me to give my reaction to the proposal incorporated in your letter to the President dated March 1, 1983, suggesting that he have a pre-summit meeting with Mr. Andropov in Hiroshima, Japan. As I suggested during the meeting and in our conversation afterwards, I consider such a meeting to be principally a public relations move to increase public awareness of the issue of arms control and the nuclear threat. I doubt that such a meeting would help one way or the other in actually resolving the major issues which currently prevent the United States and the Soviet Union from reaching meaningful arms control agreements.

The arms control process, by its very nature, has to be complex, being an intermediate course between unilateral disarmament on the one hand and an unfettered arms race on the other. Arms control attempts to define a boundary between what is permitted and what is prohibited in the armament field. Since the problems which the United States and the Soviet Union face in the area of national security are very different, and since the history of their evolution of weapons has followed very diverse paths, any arms control agreement between them will necessarily involve a complex bargain, trading rather dissimilar items. Thus, I see no path in which arms control agreements between the U. S. and the Soviets can be worked out through a single grand confrontation. Only negotiations with a serious intent on both sides to resolve differences can succeed. Let me add that I am not at all persuaded that such an intent exists at this time in the current Administration.

A meeting between the President and Mr. Andropov at the historic Hiroshima site could well be the culmination of an arduous negotiation process, or be a proper setting for a signing ceremony, but I doubt that it would be a useful arrangement for meeting to negotiate.

With best personal regards,



W. K. H. Panofsky
Director

WKHP:ja
cc. Mr. Robert A. Weeks



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APR 14 1983

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128

Dear Mr. Jesella:

Thank you for sending me your thoughts on establishing a Select Commission on National Service.

I will be pleased to review them and share them with others in OMB who may be interested.

I appreciate your taking the time to write, and please be assured that your views will be given careful consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David Sitrin".

David Sitrin
Deputy Associate Director
for National Security

LEON E. PANETTA
16TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:

BUDGET

CHAIRMAN
TASK FORCE
ON BUDGET PROCESS

AGRICULTURE

CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC
MARKETING, CONSUMER RELATIONS,
AND NUTRITION

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
(ON LEAVE)

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

May 19, 1983

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
330 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 226-2881

DISTRICT OFFICES:
380 ALVARADO STREET
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940
(408) 848-3886

HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA
(408) 837-0600

MORRO BAY, CALIFORNIA
(805) 772-2036

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA
(408) 424-2228

SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA
(408) 428-1878

MAJORITY REGIONAL WHIP

Mr. Peter Jesella
3015 David Ave.
San Jose, California 95128

Dear Mr. Jesella:

I am writing to bring you up to date on the status of my national service legislation, H.R. 1264. I appreciate your sending me copies of the correspondence you have received on this subject.

I am glad to inform you that H.R. 1264 was approved by the House Committee on Education and Labor on May 10, by voice vote. The support of the American Legion and the American Council on Education was helpful in obtaining the Committee's approval. I expect action on H.R. 1264 by the Rules Committee in the near future, and hope that the bill will soon be scheduled for consideration by the full House.

With regard to the issue of military service, it is true that H.R. 1264 does not specifically mention this matter. However, the scope of the study that the proposed Select Commission would undertake is not restricted, and I believe the effects of a national service program on the All-Volunteer Force would be one of the most important issues that the Commission would investigate. This question is addressed in the letter of support I have recently received from the American Legion, which states that "we reaffirm our belief in military service as the primary responsibility of U.S. citizenship. We, however, understand that religious and/or other moral convictions must be accommodated as well as other considerations which call for a study of national service alternatives." I have enclosed a copy of the American Legion's letter for your reference.

I hope this information is helpful to you, and that you will let me know if I can be of further service.

Sincerely,


LEON E. PANETTA
Member of Congress

LEP/glc
Enclosure

Going to Hiroshima

Superpower summit could sweep away hostilities

By Harold Willens

NONE of Jonathan Swift's many works criticizing Britain's Irish policy so shocked and disturbed his British readers as his infamous "A Modest Proposal." The Irish satirist's bitter 1729 polemic suggested that Britain cut to the heart, as it were, of its problems with intractable Irish nationalism by fattening and eating Irish children.

Two hundred and fifty years later, the Irish problem is still very much with us and Swift's modest proposal still stands as a classic of political satire. But, vicious and deadly as the Irish Catholic and Protestant confrontation has been over the centuries, it is as nothing compared to the global confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, armed as they are with some 50,000 nuclear weapons. We won't have centuries in which to work out the differences that divide the superpowers. Increasingly, in fact, it doesn't look as if we even have many years left before this confrontation unleashes a conflagration. So, as the arms control process becomes ever more bogged down in mistrust and grandstanding, what may be called for is a little dramatic Swiftian symbolism.

Therefore, when I met with President Reagan February 9 to hand-deliver a message from the 4 million Californians who voted last fall for a bilateral nuclear freeze, I submitted to him — modestly — my own "modern proposal." Make history, I urged him, by meeting with Soviet Premier Yuri Andropov in Hiroshima, the first city to experience the impact of an atomic bomb.

While the President has already made clear his reservations about premature summit meetings, my proposal is for something quite different. I envision the two world leaders, who between them have the power to virtually obliterate the human race, meeting simply as two human beings. They could talk intimately as men with very similar burdens and responsibilities, absent the dueling match atmosphere of official negotiations. And what better site for this first, informal meeting than Hiroshima?

In 1945, as a young Marine Corps intelligence offi-



S. C. Rawls — NEA

cer, I myself visited Hiroshima, not many weeks after it was struck by a relatively small American atom bomb. Over the next 15 years — as the world nuclear arsenal swelled to the equivalent of over a million Hiroshimas — I'd thought I'd forgotten the details of the carnage I saw there, but I now know that they are printed indelibly on my mind. Once a person has seen the consequences of nuclear war, that person will never, ever forget.

Of course, Reagan and Andropov would find a much different Hiroshima than the blasted wasteland that greeted me. But enough reminders of the bombing remain to evoke vividly the horrors of nuclear warfare. The two leaders might first meet and shake hands in the Peace Memorial Park, directly below where "Little Boy" exploded so violently 37 years ago. Visible through the park's foliage would be the devastated dome of the Industrial Promotion Hall, left

standing by the Japanese as a skeletal reminder of the terrible new force that came into being here on August 6, 1945.

The superpower chiefs of state could then tour the nearby Peace Memorial Museum. After viewing the exhibits — photographs of burnt people, lumps of fused human bone — Reagan and Andropov might stop for a minute of meditation before the most unassuming and yet most frightening of the displays: a scrap of paper with a number scrawled on it. On Hiroshima Day last year that number was 100,717, the total number of people who had died over the years as a result of the atomic bombing. Those are the fatalities from one single bomb.

As they sign the guest register, perhaps jotting down their personal impressions of the museum, Reagan and Andropov might consider in a fresh light the 5,000 nuclear warheads they control between them. It doesn't seem too much to hope that they might find themselves able — even if only for a moment — to step outside of their roles as protectors of their respective military might and political pride and see themselves as protectors of all the world's people; to view each of their warheads not as a bargaining chip in the global balance of power, but as representing the lives of 100,717 people. Not is it unrealistic to expect that this sobering realization would color the private talks following the tour.

This is my "modern proposal," not so savagely ironic as Swift's, but dramatic enough in its own way. As my own short visit to the birthplace of nuclear warfare forever changed my life, so too might a similar visit by the leaders of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. change the course of this most deadly arms race. It would not be the first time that a seemingly small, symbolic act set off a chain of substantive events resulting in concrete political changes.

Harold Willens, a California business executive and until recently state chairman of the California Nuclear Freeze Campaign, now serves as senior adviser to the Washington-based Center for Defense Information. He wrote this column for the Mercury News.

REMARKS BY MAYOR EDWARD I. KOCH
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY LUNCHEON
SHERATON CENTER, 7TH AVE. & 52ND ST., MANHATTAN
TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1983, 12:30 P.M.

Thank you, Ben Holloway.

I am very pleased to be here with you today. It is an honor to accept this award. Thank you for making me a "Good Scout." There are those who said I'd never make it.

I am especially pleased to have the opportunity to speak to you today because, as representatives of the Boy Scouts and New York's Construction Industry, you are concerned on a day-to-day basis with service to others, character development, work and the building of America. With these elements, I believe we can solve two of our most serious problems -- jobless, alienated youth and the nation's unmet need for public service.

As we well know, America is facing critical problems. Last month, eleven and half million people were out of work, almost two million of them teenagers. Youths between the ages of 16 and 19 make up only seven and a half percent of the labor force, but comprise sixteen and a half percent of the nation's unemployed. More than a fifth of our teenagers can't find work, and the figure among black and hispanic teenagers is close to 50 percent. At the same time, government at all levels is reducing commitments to basic social programs.

Every time the unemployment rate goes up one percent, the national economy loses -- by conservative estimates -- about \$7.7 billion in wages. The 1.8 million 16-to-19-year-olds who are out of work could be adding almost \$13 billion to the economy on an annual basis -- if they had jobs. Prolonged periods of youth enemployment represent a huge loss in national output -- and an enormous waste of human potential. Worse, young people, deprived of the opportunity to develop their skills and hold jobs may never get into the mainstream of American life.

Add to this the fact that many young people -- affluent and impoverished alike -- are disaffected and lacking purpose. Their outlook is narrow. Too often, they are out of touch with the spirit of altruism which is a basic part of every human being, especially the young. They don't know what it feels like to give to others and to their country; and this is unfortunate. Because the Boy Scout Handbook teaches us that "you become a better person when you help others."

To help solve this problem, I want to discuss with you today my proposal for a nationwide program in which all young men and women would give a year of service to their country when they reach age 18. The participants would be free to choose between military and civilian service.

I believe that a universal service program would have many benefits. For example, it would strengthen the military by producing a more socio-economically balanced force. An army and navy from which the upper and middle classes of America are largely missing is not representative of our nation, nor is it as effective as it could be. Those who enjoy the benefits of democracy must share the responsibility for defending it.

An intelligently designed and administered universal service program would also give the nation's 18-year-olds an early opportunity to apply their skills and energies. Those who do not have skills would be given a chance to learn.

In 1978, the Urban Institute and the American Institute For Research completed an analysis of job-creation potential for the 1980's. They found there is an annual need for more than three million jobs in a wide variety of areas. Environmental protection alone could absorb 150,000 low-skilled teenagers who could plant trees, monitor air quality, survey water supplies

and work in labor-intensive jobs such as recycling glass, paper, aluminum and other materials.

In education, there is a need for classroom and teacher aides. Staff support is needed for truancy follow-up and for counselling and tutoring programs. Half a million teenager workers could be absorbed in educational work alone.

A National Service Program could provide significant impetus to basic literacy training. America may have as many as 40 million illiterate adults. And the importance of literacy training should not be underestimated -- in recent years, the army had to downgrade some of its training manuals from twelfth to seventh-grade levels.

In the area of social services, there are more than 400,000 jobs that teenagers could fill. Recruits in the national service program could help deliver meals on wheels, escort the elderly and handicapped on shopping trips and to doctors' offices and provide home care for persons who would otherwise be institutionalized.

We know our population is aging. Twenty-five million Americans -- one out of nine -- are 65 or older. Census bureau projections indicate that, by the year 2025, one out of every five of us will be 65 and older. Making it possible for men and women to avoid institutionalization is a civilized and humane approach to caring for the elderly -- and by using the services of our young people it would also be for less costly.

National service participants could work with children in day-care programs, and increase staff support for foster care and adoption agencies. One of our Queens Community Boards (Board 5 in Ridgewood) estimates that it could put up to 100 youngsters to work in a variety of projects. For example, they could work on special clean-up projects, escort senior citizens who cannot travel alone, do small repair jobs, help care for the children in local day-care programs and work in a variety of clerical and administrative positions assisting understaffed not-for-profit community organizations.

On a citywide basis, the Victim Services Agency could absorb 1,000 full-time workers in a variety of jobs to help cut down on crime and to assist crime victims. Let me give you some examples of what they could do.

A team of 20 workers could assist V.S.A. locksmiths who secure homes that have been broken into, allowing the V.S.A. to help 2,000 additional burglary victims each year. Another team of 20 could notify 4,000 civilian witnesses each month of upcoming court appearances. This would expedite the work of the courts and would help to restore confidence in our judicial system. Workers could also be assigned to hospital emergency rooms to help victims of assault, domestic violence, or rape. Others could be trained to work in junior and senior schools to teach crime-avoidance strategies to students.

The kinds of jobs that National Service participants could fill are almost unlimited. Moreover, this is work that needs doing and no one is doing it. And it's not likely that the private sector will find the money to have it done.

The young people themselves would gain a great deal. Those who have not completed high school (and there are 60,000 functionally illiterate teenagers in New York City alone) would leave National Service with the ability to read and write and do basic math.

A recent survey of American industry and school systems conducted by the Center for Public Resources showed that American industry is hampered in its attempts to meet foreign competition because too many young people entering the work force lack basic skills in reading, writing, and mathematics and science, forcing American companies to spend millions of dollars for remedial training. But many of the youngsters in a National Service program would obtain their high school equivalency diplomas. They would develop responsible work habits. Because of National Service, they would be better prepared to

hold jobs.

Vista and the Peace Corps demonstrated that doing something to make the world a better place to live in leads to an improved self-image and a better way of life. After National Service, some young people will go on to college or aspire to jobs they hadn't thought they could perform.

Other nations have already developed versions of universal service, notably West Germany and Israel. Our own recent history shows that the New Deal offered us the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration, programs that together employed seven million young people. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps, so it is appropriate to look back at that program to see what it accomplished.

Historians estimate that the value of work performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps exceeded the program's expenditures in wages, equipment and supervision over its duration. We still benefit from work done by the C.C.C. C.C.C. erosion-control efforts improved 40 million acres of farmland. The C.C.C. built 126,000 miles of roads and planted 21 million acres of trees. Near Olympia, Washington, 90,000 acres were reforested at a cost of \$270,000. Today, these trees being harvested as timber valued at \$630 million.

More recently, in the 1970's it was established that participants in an action-sponsored youth program designed to test national service at the local level performed work in Seattle valued at twice the cost of funding the program. What's more, 70 percent of the participants were unemployed when they entered the program but, six months after the program ended, only 18 percent were without jobs.

Today, the young people in the California Conservation Corps -- which, incidentally, usually has a waiting list of up to 2,000 would-be members despite its emphasis on "Hard work, Low pay and Miserable conditions" -- are cleaning up oil spills, restoring areas devastated by mud slides, fighting forest fires and reforesting state timberlands. Two years ago, they played an important role in efforts to eliminate the Mediterranean Fruit Fly which threatened the state's multi-billion-dollar agricultural industry.

I believe that young people everywhere are eager to do the kind of meaningful work done by the California Corps. Just look at our experience with the Peace Corps and Vista. For every person accepted there were six or seven applicants who had to be turned away.

A National Service program would give every teenager the opportunity to serve the Nation, and it would be just that -- a service program, not a make-work or job-training program.

We would need to find an efficient way to administer a universal service program. The Federal Government would be the likely agent for establishing the system and would, of course, continue to administer the military service. The domestic service programs, however, might be run by a federally chartered public benefit corporation. State and local governments could be responsible for day-to-day administration, recruitment, job selection and facilities. Private organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America might serve as partners. After all, the Boy Scouts of America stand for service.

Of the approximately four million young people who will turn 18 this year, we might assume that initially three million would be eligible to serve. Their entry into a universal service program should, of course, be phased so as to ensure a smooth start-up period. Among those ineligible would be youths with physical and mental health impairments, mothers with infants, those who are the sole support of their families and youths who happen to be serving time in jail.

The cost of administering a program for three million people would be substantial -- perhaps \$25 billion to \$30 billion a year if the program were residential and a basic subsistence allowance were provided. But the costs would decline as the number of 18-year-olds goes down. By 1990, the demographers tell us that there will be a half million fewer 18-year-olds

than in 1983. And the cost of the program must be compared to the costs associated with unemployment. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that each rise of one percent in the jobless rate costs the United States Treasury \$25 - 30 billion in lost taxes and increased unemployment insurance.

Consider the enormous cost of dependency and unemployment in New York City. In 1982, we spent \$27 million in transfer payments to 18-year-olds alone, \$7.8 million of it paid directly by the city. And we must bear in mind the cost of providing assistance over a long period of time to young people who never develop their potential for independence. A single mother of public assistance who has the first of two children at age 18 can easily cost the public \$180,000 in income assistance alone by the time she reaches 65, and that figure doesn't include medical assistance, housing assistance or food stamps. While these expenditures ensure the survival of the needy, they don't improve the recipients' gloomy prospects for the future.

A mandatory national service program would also result in savings in the military budget, principally in the areas of advertising, recruitment, and dropouts. As long as the defense's dollar is eroded by a 30 percent dropout rate among first-term enlistees, we will continue to spend defense dollars without increasing the quality of our defense. Today we spend 50 cents of every defense dollar on personnel costs. The Soviets spend half as much on manpower as we do.

The costs of a universal service program are modest in comparison to the \$187 billion we spent on defense in fiscal 1982 and the \$215 billion scheduled for fiscal 1983. The program could easily be funded out of the cuts that have been advocated by a wide array of elected officials and other observers of the defense program -- which could amount to as much as \$136 billion over the next five years. Just cancelling the controversial B-1 bomber would save \$32 billion. Billions more could be saved if other recommended cuts were made.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1983

Dear Ms. Martin:

Thank you for your letter of July 11th letting us know about your quality gym equipment and offering to send your booklet of pictures. We do appreciate your interest in supplying us with your equipment, but at this time we are completely equipped.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Ms. Frances Martin
Martin's Gymnasium Equipment Company
2927 Market Street
Oakland, CA 94608



Martin's Gymnasium Equipment Co.

Manufacturers

COMPLETE LINE OF GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT

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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94608

Frank
just want
pull
up
on equipment

7-11-83

Dear Michael

Saw your picture and
(got Powerful and get them)

We mfg quality Gym Equipment
Universal and especially Wall Pullups
That are all Chromed
all Steel with 5# Selectos

If you interested will send
you picture not because it ours
but as finest Wall Pullups on market
for Home or Gym use.

Has. 50 lb. 75 lb. w 100 lb.

Selectos on each side with Pine Selectos

Sincerely
Francis Martin

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1983

Dear Dr. Ross:

Thank you for your letter of July 20th addressed to Mr. Deaver.

I am writing to let you know that Mr. Deaver is out of the country, traveling for the President and will see your letter upon his return to Washington.

Thank you for taking the time to write and let him know how the United Cerebral Palsy Association feels regarding the "Economic Equity Act," S. 888.

Sincerely,

Donna Blume
Staff Assistant to
Michael K. Deaver

Dr. E. Clarke Ross
Director
United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc.
Chester Arthur Building, Suite 141
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001



United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc.
Governmental Activities Office
Chester Arthur Building, Suite 141
425 I Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

(202) 842-1266

July 20, 1983

Michael Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant
to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

On June 20 and 21 the Senate Finance Committee conducted comprehensive hearings on the "Economic Equity Act," S. 888. Title II of the bill proposes changes to the existing "dependent care tax credit" provision. It is our understanding that the Administration is now seriously considering the dependent care issue. Please be informed that United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc. endorses changes to the existing provision.

The two proposals we endorse are: (1) the expansion of the sliding scale for the dependent child care tax credit from 30% to 50% for families with incomes at 10,000 or below and (2) the refund of the dependent care tax credit refundable so that families can take advantage of the credit by receiving cash payments when their incomes are too low to pay taxes or the credit exceeds their tax liability. These provisions would provide more support to struggling lower-income families in meeting the needs of their dependents and thus help avoid the pressures to institutionalize these dependents when disabilities are involved. Currently, a family earning \$10,000 a year would have to pay \$2,400 per year, nearly one-fourth of its income, to receive the maximum credit of \$720.00.

According to Dr. Elizabeth Boggs ("Income Maintenance: Federal Income Resources for Persons with Long-Term Disabilities Originating in Childhood, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities", New York, Brumer and Mazel, 1977, pages 251-273), the United States is the only industrial nation in the world that does not make regular cash payments to families with severely disabled children. Sixty-six nations currently provide such payments. The proposed dependent care tax credit amendments are a first step towards encouraging and supporting families to directly care for their disabled dependents.

Robert Moroney ("Mental Disability: The Role of the Family", in Changing Government Policies for the Mentally Disabled, Cambridge, MA, Ballinger Publishing, 1981, pages 209-238), has observed:

LEONARD H. GOLDENSON
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VICE PRESIDENT
MEDICAL AFFAIRS

EARL H. CUNERD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1983.

Dear Mr. Lugar:

In Mr. Deaver's absence, I am writing to thank you for your note informing him that a check has been sent to Dennis Revell for the Maureen Reagan for Senate Committee. It is so nice that the National Republican Senatorial Committee is in a position to help out. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Donna L. Blume
Staff Assistant to
Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable Richard G. Lugar
Chairman
National Republican Senatorial Committee
414 C Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

National Republican Senatorial Committee

SENATOR RICHARD G. LUGAR
CHAIRMAN

MITCHELL E. DANIELS, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 18, 1983

The Honorable Mike Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mike:

It was good talking with you on Friday.
I am pleased that we are in a position to help
out.

Enclosed you will find a photocopy of the
check that we sent via Federal Express to Dennis
Revell at The Hannaford Company address.

Sincerely,



Richard G. Lugar
Chairman

RGL :mds
enc.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
7-18-83	SEC. 441 Contribution	\$12,500.00

DETACH AND RETAIN THIS STATEMENT
 THE ATTACHED CHECK IS IN PAYMENT OF ITEMS DESCRIBED ABOVE.
 IF NOT CORRECT PLEASE NOTIFY US PROMPTLY. NO RECEIPT DESIRED.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL COMMITTEE
 404 C STREET, NORTHEAST
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

No 19853

68-408 475
 560

July 18 1983

PAY ***** Twelve Thousand Five Hundred and 00/100 ***** DOLLARS \$ *12,500.00*

TO THE ORDER OF

Maureen Reagan For Senate Committee
 ATTN: Dennis Revell
 The Hannaford Co,
 1029 K Street, Suite 44
 Sacramento, CA 95814

Maureen Reagan
Mitchell E. Daniels, J

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