

Today's Date
Oct. 24, 1983
10:00 A.M. EST

W

① ① of 5

Mr. Nicholas-Michael
Steege

1710 Tanglewood Square
473
Indianapolis, Indiana
46260

The Hon. Mr. Michael Deaver Jr.
Deputy White House Chief of Staff
Assistant (Adm.) to the President (President Reagan)
The White House,
Washington D.C. 20501 -

W

Mr. Deaver,

In this hour of national crisis,
over the savage butchery of our Mainers
in Beirut, Lebanon, I wish to express
to you, my totally loyal support to our
great President, Ronald W. Reagan, and you.

Now 'is the time for national
support, and unity. It is time for resolve.

While I am proud to be a Democrat - Reagan Republican, I am also looking at the infamous Beirut massacre of Oct 23, 1983, above all, as a American. In this hour, it would so easy to "cut and run", but this would only reward aggression. To "cut and run", now, would place President Reagan in the same league as Neville Chamberlain, (1938 - Munich). In only a matter of months, truly, we would face a god-awful war in the Middle East. So, I favor President Reagan's "tough-it-out" position now, in Lebanon. President Reagan has my loyal, total support, and while he has not announced for 1984, he has my vote.. I am ready to work for him in 1984, !!!
(~~\$\$~~ and work).

There are people like Alan Cranston, Ernest Hollings, and "Terry" Kennedy, who would "cut-and-run", in Lebanon, and in EL SALVADOR. They are appeasers!! They are blind to history, and its truism, that "appeasement only leads to inevitable war". Remember Munich and Yalta??

What must be understood is this, in toto;

A. The Russians are on the verge ^{vuvv} of establishing an offensive-mode ^(500-to-800 mile) * capability, in Central Syria. (Target = ISRAEL)

B. Turkey, our strong N.A.T.O. ally, now, is directly threatened by Soviet, Syrian, and Iranian aggression, and guerrilla-like Armenian and Kurdistani terrorists.

C. The Russians intend to destroy, as their Number One Middle Eastern target, the state of ISRAEL.
 Truism — (Holocaust - number Two)

④
Deputy Denver, now is the time
to support President Reagan. He is
America's "Winston Churchill" of the 1980's
and beyond. He has my support, totally,
as do you. Now is the time for
courage, and as a Denver-Reagan Republican,
may I be worthy, to call myself
a Denver-Reagan Republican, and an
American.

Thank You —
God Bless You Both
I remain, loyally —
Sincerely Yours.

Nikholas-Michael Stego

P.S. - see page 5 (5 of 5) next page



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 23, 1983

Dear Mr. Stage:

Thank you for your letter to Mr. Deaver in which you expressed support for President Reagan and discussed several aspects of the Middle East situation.

It was good of you to let us have your assessments and information about Soviet activity in the Middle East and related aspects of the situation there. Submissions such as yours are an important means of keeping in touch with the American people and we appreciate the effort you made to share your thoughts. Although it is not possible for us to comment specifically on all the correspondence we see, I want to assure you that your letter has been carefully read and noted by responsible officials in the Department.

In closing, let me again express our appreciation for your support of the President and the Administration's policies.

With our best wishes,

Sincerely,

John Hughes
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs and
Department Spokesman

Mr. Nicholas M. Stage,
1710 Tanglewood Square,
Suite 473,
Indianapolis, Indiana 46260.

PAUL LAXALT
NEVADA



file

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 24, 1983

Dear Bernie:

Thank you for the note and for your input on the re-elect and the Korean airliner tragedy. Indeed, I appreciate your interest and concern.

Again, thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

PAUL LAXALT
U.S. Senator

PL:1kr

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text]

Mr. Bernie Webb
Box 439
Carrington, ND 58421

10/31

THE BARON REPORT

file

TO: Our Subscribers

October 24, 1983

FROM: Alan Baron

No. 188

SPECIAL REPORT:
SELECTING A PRESIDENT -- AND A V-P

EXCELLENT ISSUE -
REQUIRED
READING

PRESIDENTIAL PERSONALITIES

When critics deride American voters, they usually charge that, particularly in the television era, personalities count more than issues. What they ignore is that, particularly in Presidential elections, personality - or character - is the most critical consideration.

Certainly that's true for the post-WWII generation, which can recall the issues of 1964 (LBJ promising not to send American boys to fight in Asian wars) and 1968-72 (Nixon promising to restore respect for law).

But character considerations are more complex than issue ones. The values Americans seek are often inherently inconsistent. The candidate who "tells it like it is" and "says what he thinks" may not be pragmatic and willing to adjust to reality. (Wallace got high marks for the first: Nixon, in China, for the second.) The candidate who refuses to deal with pressure from special interests may be divisive, or unable to produce real results.

We set different standards for different offices. Ronald Reagan could rampage against leftwing agitators in California; he needed to prove his ability to bring people together to win the White House.

And for different parties. Democrats, presumed to be compassionate, must prove they're tough. Republicans, vice-versa.

And for different sexes. Women are stereotyped as more honest and sincere than men, but less shrewd and competent. They must emphasize the latter traits.

During the weeks to come, the Presidential campaigns will be making strategic decisions in terms of defining their candidates' personalities and characters. A recent Gallup Poll provides a starting point.

(1) RR is viewed as a colorful, interesting, decisive leader who says what he believes and has a well-defined program for progress. But RR is also seen as insensitive to poor people and the common man and too extreme. The White House strategy, for months, has been to walk the fine line needed to negate the negatives without undercutting the positives.

(2) WM is a mirror-image of RR. He is seen as more concerned about poor people and common people, more moderate. But he's not seen as having any well-defined program for progress, saying what he believes or suggesting imaginative solutions to national problems.

(3) JG runs parallel (but usually ahead) of WM in the categories in which Mondale and Reagan have mirror-images. JG clearly outpaces both in more personal characteristics: he's seen as the most intelligent, likable, decisive, able, etc.

It's hardly surprising, from the Gallup results, that Mondale seeks to turn his battle with Glenn into one focusing on issues instead of personal characteristics. Glenn, to win, must focus on character.

He has an obvious opportunity to do so, by zeroing in on the issues (Soviet grain sale, sale of jets to Arabs, sale of nuclear materials to India) on which Mondale strongly advocated one position as VP and now takes an opposite - and more politically expedient - one.

Proponents of that approach argue that (1) Mondale is not intensely loved, even by his backers; (2) It's early, and time can heal wounds; (3) Mondale will be hit on these switches in the fall, anyway, and if he can't handle them now he won't be able to then; (4) Mondalers are vehemently anti-Reagan and will rally in November; (5) Glenn has few other viable options. Glenn himself has been reticent, not wanting to "tear the party apart" (although he feels more comfortable on the offensive since Mondale opened the battle). Some Glenn backers suggest a hard attack on Mondale would undercut Glenn's nice guy image; but "nice guys" (e.g., Carter, Humphrey, McGovern, Stevenson) have seldom done as well on the Democratic ticket as tough ones (e.g., FDR, HST, JFK, LBJ).

Gallup's numbers:

<u>Characteristic</u>	R	M	G	<u>Characteristics</u>	R	M	G
Bright, Intelligence	53	56	<u>65</u>	Well-Defined Program For Progress	<u>43</u>	26	27
Likable	50	50	<u>63</u>	Know Where He Stands	<u>41</u>	35	33
High Moral Principles	50	49	<u>58</u>	Imaginative Solutions to Problems	<u>37</u>	31	<u>34</u>
Colorful Interesting Prsnlt	<u>50</u>	33	46	Exceptional Ability	35	32	<u>41</u>
Says What He Believes	<u>50</u>	30	39	Puts Country's Interest First	35	31	<u>46</u>
Decisive, Sure of Himself	48	41	<u>53</u>	Takes Moderate Positions	34	45	<u>50</u>
Strong, Leadership Quality	<u>47</u>	36	<u>47</u>	You Can Believe In Him	33	35	<u>47</u>
Good Judgement in Crisis	44	40	<u>54</u>	Sides With Average Citizen	23	38	<u>42</u>
Religious Person	<u>43</u>	33	33	Sympathetic To Poor	21	<u>44</u>	37

(figures are percentages; first place is underlined)

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CHOICES

Washington is already talking about next year's Number Two:

- (1) The whole election timetable has moved forward so far that, as John Sears notes, IA and NH are closer to the real end of the process than the real beginning;
- (2) Washington's conventional wisdom (highlighted in the recent Washington Post article by Common Cause Pres. Fred Wertheimer) awards Mondale the nomination, leaving only Number Two in doubt;
- (3) Women (as the NOW convention conveyed) are demanding serious V-P consideration;
- (4) White House strategists have named the reelection campaign "Reagan-Bush '84", in an effort to (a) bolster RR with the critical moderate/suburban/upscale Republicans to whom Bush appeals, and (b) stop-before-it-starts any effort by frustrated New Righters to push for a replacement to Bush to appease transgressions like the RR's moderate response to the Korean shoot-down, arms sales to "Red" China and the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday.

When politicians, particularly Democrats, talk about Number Two they usually begin by seeking "geographical balance". Former Carter aide (and prospective medical school freshman) Hamilton Jordon argues that a Southerner is critical for the Dems, as do most DC "insiders". Business Dems are pushing Sen. Bentsen (TX), and Govs. Graham (FL) and White (TX), on the assumption they can "deliver" their "mega-states". Carter's for Sen. Nunn (GA). Washington's media generally buys the "balance" theory as well. In discussing possible women, Time recently reported that "electorally rich California" was a big asset for San Francisco Mayor Feinstein, but that Lt. Gov. Griffiths (MI) "scores low on geography" because Glenn and Mondale are also Midwesterners.

Actually, Time and the Washington "insiders" score low on history - and probably in their assessment of the judgement of the electorate, as well. Because, with one exception, there is virtually no indication that any significant number of voters support a Presidential ticket because of "home state pride" in the Vice Presidential nominee.

Sixteen of the 18 VP choices since WWII have clearly not "delivered" their states. Of the nine Republicans, four - Warren (48), Lodge (60), Miller (64), Agnew (68) - lost their states. The GOP would have carried the states of the other five - Nixon (52 and 56), Agnew (72), Dole (76), Bush (80) - with other VP nominees. Of the nine Democrats, two - Kefauver (56), Shriver (72) - lost their states. And Democrats would have carried the states of the others - Barkley (48), Sparkman (52), Humphrey (64), Mondale (76 and 80) - based on comparisons with similar states and other years, had other VP candidates been on the ticket. The two possible exceptions:

- TEXAS 1960 A switch of less than 24,000 votes out of nearly 2.3 million would have cost JFK Texas, so it's likely LBJ delivered. But the number of votes he delivered was minimal. Texas Dems ran 1% ahead of their US average in 1960; Stevenson had run 2% ahead in 1956 and 4% ahead in 1952.
- MAINE 1968 The Humphrey-Muskie ticket ran 13% ahead of its US average in 1968. (Nixon ran 1% behind his US average; Wallace ran 12% behind his.) The clincher comes in comparing the Demo Presidential vote in Maine and neighboring Vermont. In other recent elections, Maine Dems ran 0-5% better; in 1968, 12% better.

More typical of the lack of impact of "home state pride" are the following examples selected from the 16 of 18 choices which did not impact the results:

- MINNESOTA 1976 & 1980 Carter-Mondale ran 5% ahead of its US average (80), 6% ahead (76). But in 1972, following the bitter battle for the nomination between Minnesotan Hubert Humphrey and McGovern, the McGovern-Shriver ticket ran 8% ahead. Despite Mondale's presence on the ticket in 1980, John Anderson made his best showing in the Midwest in Minnesota (9%).
- TEXAS 1980 Reagan-Bush ran 4% ahead of its US average in Texas in 1980. The GOP ran even with its US average in Texas in 1976; 5% ahead in 1972. It's unlikely that Bush can be credited for the 4% gain from 76 to 80, since the gain was greater in other Southern states, like Florida (9% gain, from 4% behind GOP average to 5% ahead) and Arkansas (10% gain, from 13% behind GOP US average to 3% behind).
- KANSAS 1976 The GOP Presidential ticket always does better in Kansas than the nation. But the gap was lower when Sen. Dole (R-KA) was on the ticket in 1976 than in any other recent year. Kansas Republicans ran 4% ahead of their US average with Dole in '76; they ran 7% ahead of their national average (64,72,80); and 12% ahead (68).

All this is not academic, since the campaign strategists for the major candidates are still, generally, starting with "geographical balance" in their Veep evaluations. Nor is it meant to convey that the choice of a V-P nominee is not a critical one for the candidate. It is, indeed, the first decision a new nominee makes. And the decision - how it is made, the criteria used in making it - "sends a message" about the Presidential nominee to the electorate.

If that "message" is that the choice was based strictly on politics, it can be a negative. That would, for example, be the "message" if Mondale chose Gov. Mark White (TX). White is an astute politician, but he has served as Governor for less than two years, and the media would report Mondale's decision as one based on White's presumed ability to deliver Texas - not his presumed ability to serve as V-P or President, or even his role as the leader of a major element of the Democratic Party.

Compare a Mondale selection of White with one of John Glenn. It would certainly be "political", but Mondale would also be portrayed as selecting a VP (a) qualified for the Presidency, and (b) representative of a major element of the Democratic Party, not

totally comfortable with Mondale. Furthermore, Mondale would, by selecting an adversary (as did Kennedy with Johnson and Reagan with Bush), display evidence of inner-security and lack of personal pettiness toward political foes. Our guess: Glenn would be a better choice than White for Mondale - in Texas.

The same principle applies to non-geographic factors. Glenn supporters often mentioned Gov. Mario Cuomo (NY), at least until he endorsed Mondale. Mario Cuomo is qualified, but the media would convey the choice as based solely on his appeal to blue-collar, Catholic and Italian-American voters. (Ironically, in 1982, Cuomo lost the blue-collar vote in NY and ran no better with fellow Italian-Americans than with other voters.)

The principle applies to sex, too. If a woman is chosen and the perception is she was chosen because of her sex, neither the nominee nor the women's movement will benefit. Yet that could easily happen, not because there are no women fully qualified to serve as Vice President and President, but because there are few, if any, Democratic women who have the qualifications expected of V-P nominees. Of the 18 post-war V-P nomination, 15 have gone to persons who have proven their ability to win statewide elections for Governor or Senator. The three -exceptions- one winner, Bush; two losers, Miller and Shriver - all had held national positions. Bush was RNC Chairman, UN Ambassador, CIA Director, Chinese Ambassador, and Presidential candidate. Miller, RNC Chairman; Shriver, Peace Corps Director (and he was hardly first choice).

There is a second negative for feminists focusing on V-P: they're playing Ronald Reagan's game. After all, if the movement measures progress by appointments to top jobs, the first Supreme Court Justice, first UN Ambassador and record number of Cabinet appointments constitute a big plus for RR.

At some point, the issue of racial balance will arise. In 1972, at a meeting with California black politicians, Ed Muskie was asked whether he would consider naming a black VP. Muskie candidly replied that he didn't think he could win the November election with one. And said it would be dishonest to pretend otherwise. His response was well received in the room. But it was leaked to the press, and blacks reacted with public outrage. (McGovern Manager Frank Mankiewicz said Muskie was running for "President of the Country ... not the Country Club.")

Of course, McGovern did not consider a black VP. And despite pledges to the contrary (Ernest Hollings opened his campaign by mentioning Barbara Jordan and Gloria Steinem as a possibilities) neither, almost certainly, will this year's nominee seriously consider a black or a woman.

But a black or a woman could well be considered in the near future - if they first prove their ability to be elected Senator or Governor, and are not perceived to be chosen because of demographics.

That leaves the issue of ideological balancing. This is not as difficult as in the past, because the ideological spectrum within each party has narrowed considerably during the past two decades. The Democratic right has moved left (Sens. Nunn and Byrd opposed troops to Lebanon) and the GOP left has moved right (Gerald Ford, who had one of the most conservative voting records in Congress, is now a moderate). And an attempt at ideological balance which was too blatant - such as McGovern's flirting with Wilbur Mills in 1972 and Reagan's with Richard Schweicker in 1976 - could come off as too "political," unless the potential VP had superior qualifications.

In today's political environment, beneficially balancing a ticket is a more subtle task than simply looking at demographics. If Mondale could not bring himself to consider Glenn (Carter never considered the most logical liberal in 1976, Morris Udall, because of the bitterness during the primaries), he could consider a generational/attitudinal balance with someone like Sens. Joe Biden (Del), Bill Bradley (NJ), Dale Bumpers (Ark) or Gary Hart (CO). They would also make logical choices for Glenn.

LATE NOTE: As we go to press, new polls show Rep. Mike Lowry (D-WA) only 5-7% behind Sen. Dan Evans (R-WA) in the campaign for the Special November election to fill Sen. Jackson's seat. Evans started 30-40% ahead, so an upset's possible.



LYN NOFZIGER

File

October 25, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mike Deaver

FROM: Lyn Nofziger

If the President stops in Guam on the way to or from Asia, I would like to suggest that you all bring Jan McCoy in and have her as part of the greeting party.

As you know, she is the High Commissioner to the Trust Territories, and is certainly one of our highest ranking women. From everything I hear she's doing a hell of a job down there. In addition, the governor of Guam is a Democrat and it would be nice to have one of our Republicans also in the party.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1983

file
SO 7

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER III/MIKE DEEVER

THRU: KEN DUBERSTEIN *Ken D.*
FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. *MB*
DAVID L. WRIGHT *DW*
SUBJECT: Congressman Carl Pursell (R-Michigan) St. Lawrence Seaway Proposal

Following up on Carl Pursell's (R-Michigan) September 22 letter to the President, we invited Carl to brief Jack Svahn and Connie Horner (OMB) on October 25 in the Roosevelt Room on his proposal to modernize the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The briefing was productive from our standpoint. While a number of questions were raised regarding the cost and feasibility of the proposal, it clearly offers great appeal to Representatives and Senators in the Mid West. In addition, 1984 marks the 25th anniversary of the Seaway; and a joint British-Canadian-American celebration apparently is in the works.

Without prejudicing our position on Carl's proposal, Jack Svahn offered to pursue the possibility of setting up an Administration working group on the Seaway. We see alot of merit in the working group or task force approach; and we think careful thought should be given to possible Presidential participation in next year's festivities. Our only cautions are that (1) Gulf state and Eastern seaboard Congressmen and Senators may have reservations about further development of the Seaway on the basis of concerns regarding their competitive access to foreign markets; and (2) we need to be certain that the American economy would benefit equitably with respect to the Canadian economy under any proposal we might eventually endorse.

cc: Jack Svahn
Connie Horner



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

October 27, 1983

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mike:

I am pleased to share with you a copy of our third annual report to the President, "**A Year of Enrichment: Improving the quality of life for all Americans.**" This report outlines many of the most important accomplishments at the Interior Department in the past three years.

As I prepare to leave the post of Interior Secretary, I look with pride to the major changes we have made in managing our natural resources. The restoration of our national parks, wildlife refuges and public lands is well underway. Our actions to reduce the Nation's dependency on foreign sources of energy and strategic minerals are working. Balance is being restored.

I have been proud to serve with you on President Reagan's team. We came to Washington to make a difference. We have brought change.

Thank you for your support and friendship over the past three years. It has been an honor to serve this great Nation and to have worked with you.

Sincerely,



SECRETARY

Enclosure

FYM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1983

file

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING *FF*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Correspondence From Howard Stern Concerning
Denial of a Visa Application

In early August, 1983, I requested the Department of State to respond to a letter from Howard Stern to you in which Mr. Stern objected to a form letter used by the U.S. Embassy in Jamaica in responding to applicants for a visa to visit the United States. We recently received a copy of the Department of State's reply to Mr. Stern; it is attached, together with a copy of Mr. Stern's letter to you, for your records.

September 21, 1983

V Misc
FILE

Mr. Howard Stern
Stern's Luggage Inc.
194 Oakridge Mall
San Jose, Ca. 95123

Dear Mr. Stern:

This is in reply to your letter of July 18 to Mr. Michael K. Deaver, Assistant to the President, expressing your concern about the form letter used by the Embassy at Kingston, Jamaica, explaining the basis for the denial of an application for a visa to visit the United States.

Neither the Embassy nor the Department of State intends in any way to give offense to visa applicants in Jamaica or elsewhere. I must tell you, however, that the paragraph which concerns you is merely an attempt to explain in layman's terms the controlling provision of United States immigration law. Section 214(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, reads, in pertinent part, as follows:

"Every alien shall be presumed to be an immigrant until he establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer, at the time of application for admission, that he is entitled to a nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15) of this title."

Section 101(a)(15) defines the various classes of nonimmigrants (temporary travellers), including tourists, business visitors, students, and others. One of the elements of the definition of tourists, business visitors, students and several others is the requirement that the applicant have "a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning." Thus, a consular officer considering an application for such a visa is required by law to refuse the application unless the applicant can establish that he has such a residence and that he does not intend to abandon it.

While the existence of this requirement can be seen in the way in which you have perceived it, it is at the same time, a basic element in the statutory system for controlling immigration to the United States. The Congress has established both numerical limitations on immigration to the United States and detailed substantive requirements to qualify for immigration. The United States has traditionally been, and remains today, the principal country of immigration in the world. Large numbers of those who desire to immigrate, but cannot do so, nevertheless seek to settle in the United States.

In recognition of the fact that the United States has never had the sort of internal mechanisms which exist in many countries for the control of the movements and activities of aliens, the Congress established the nonimmigrant visa system with its attendant requirements for qualifications as the means of denying access to the United States to those intending to settle permanently but seeking to enter in the guise of temporary travellers.

The problem of illegal immigration has reached such serious proportions, largely because of illegal entry over our land borders by those who could not qualify for temporary visas if they sought them, that the Congress is now considering amendments to our immigration law, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1983, which would significantly increase our ability to deter illegal immigration. The Administration strongly supports enactment of such legislation.

I trust that this information will clarify this situation for you.

Sincerely,



Louis P. Goelz
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Visa Services

cc: L/CA:DRHenderson

Drafted:

CA/VO/L:CDSeilly
9/21/83

Cleared:

CA/VO/P/IW:WFKingsbury

STERN'S LUGGAGE, INC.

153354

Since 1852

194 OAKRIDGE MALL • SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA 95123

July 18, 1983

Mr. Mike Deaver
% The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mike,

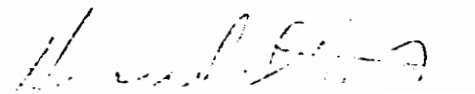
Our family went to Jamaica for a vacation and ran into a touchy situation while attending a Rotary meeting in Ocho Rios. Their exchange student had been refused a visa to participate in the Rotary exchange program with a club in New Jersey. A copy of the form letter for refusal is enclosed. I called the Embassy and talked to Jim McHugh who has since taken care of the problem with the student's visa being granted.

I am writing you, not knowing to whom else to do so, not about the Embassy personnel, but about the form letter. The people in Jamaica were furious at the implications of the first paragraph, as I am sure you would be insulted if receiving such a notice from another country. It insinuates, if not states, that each person would prefer living in the U. S. rather than their native country and would become an illegal immigrant to do so. Even if this is true in many cases, we can not tell this to everyone anymore than I could tell each one of my customers they are considered to be shoplifters and must prove to us that they are not.

Too often our policies are targeted to foreign governments and agencies, instead of to the people. But it is the people in the long run who will determine their governments and whether they will be friendly to us or not. We seem to understand this so well when we are campaigning in our own country and forget it in our foreign policy or transactions with other people. Very few times in history can attitudes be changed with one bold stroke. They generally are formed over a period of time by an accumulation of small incidents such as this letter. Please see if we can change the wording to give a more favorable impression.

Once at a barbecue for the then gubernatorial candidate Reagan, I was trying to keep the crowd seeking autographs from his side while he grabbed a few bites to eat. My wife stood beside him saying she would protect his rear. I am still trying to protect his rear.

Sincerely,





EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Kingston, Jamaica

X 92 6 - 3645

Jim
Mrs. M. [unclear]

929 - 4850

Dear Visa Applicant:

We regret that we are unable to grant you a visa at this time.

WHY WAS YOUR VISA REFUSED?

Under United States law, every visa applicant is presumed to be an immigrant who intends to live forever in the United States. You must convince the visa officer that you are not going to stay in the United States. You must give really good reasons for returning to Jamaica.

WHEN MAY YOU APPLY AGAIN?

You should wait until there are major changes in your personal circumstances. Or, if you neglected to mention really IMPORTANT facts concerning your ties to Jamaica, you might also reapply.

HOW MAY YOU REAPPLY?

If you feel that, based on the above, you genuinely qualify for a visa, WRITE US A LETTER, listing YOUR ties to Jamaica. You MUST enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope to receive a response. The letter should not be more than ONE PAGE in length and it MUST BE POSTED to: Visa Re-Application, American Embassy, P.O. Box 541, Kingston 5. The letter MUST include your complete name, date and place of birth, and the date of your last visa refusal. In your letter, give us verifiable facts concerning your ties to Jamaica. For example, you can state the nature of your job, how long you have been employed in this job; your income or how long you have owned your business or farm. If married, you can provide the same information about your husband or wife.

After we read your letter, if it appears that you might qualify for a visa, we will send you a letter within 30 days inviting you to reapply. If it appears that there would be no merit in making another application at this time, we will also inform you by letter within 30 days.

Please DO NOT inquire about the status of your request to reapply for a visa. No one will be able to give you this information, and we do not provide information or decisions on visa reapplications by telephone.

VISA FRAUD

Do not employ visa arrangers to help you. These people will take your money, but they cannot help you to get a visa. United States nonimmigrant visas are

10/27/80

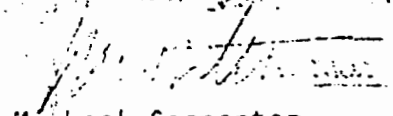
FREE for all Jamaicans and can only be issued by a United States consular officer.

And remember --- do not make false statements about yourself to a consular officer. If you do, you may never get a visa for the rest of your life.

The stamp placed in your passport will permit us to locate your previous application should you reapply.

Thank you for your interest in visiting the United States of America.

Sincerely,



Michael Carpenter
Consul General of the
United States of America

Title 8 of the United States Code, Section 1184 and Section 214(b) of the United States Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, say in part, (b) "every alien shall be presumed to be an immigrant until he establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer, at the time of application for a visa and the immigration officers, at the time of application for admission that he is entitled to a nonimmigrant status..."

Title 8 of the United States Code, Section 1361 and Section 291 of the United States Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, say in part; "Whenever any person makes application for a visa or any other document required for entry, or makes application for admission, or otherwise attempts to enter the United States, the burden of proof shall be upon such person to establish that he is eligible to receive such visa or such document..."

Title 8 of the United States Code, Section 1101 and Section 101(a)(15) of the United States Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, define a nonimmigrant visitor as "(B) an alien ... having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning and who is visiting the United States temporarily for business or temporarily for pleasure."

Title 8 of the United States Code, Section 1182 and Section 212(a)(19) of the United States Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, makes ineligible for a visa. "Any alien who seeks to procure, or has sought to procure or has procured a visa or other documentation, or seeks to enter the United States by fraud, or by willfully misrepresenting a material fact".

5
235
28 Oct.

Dear Mr. Deaver,

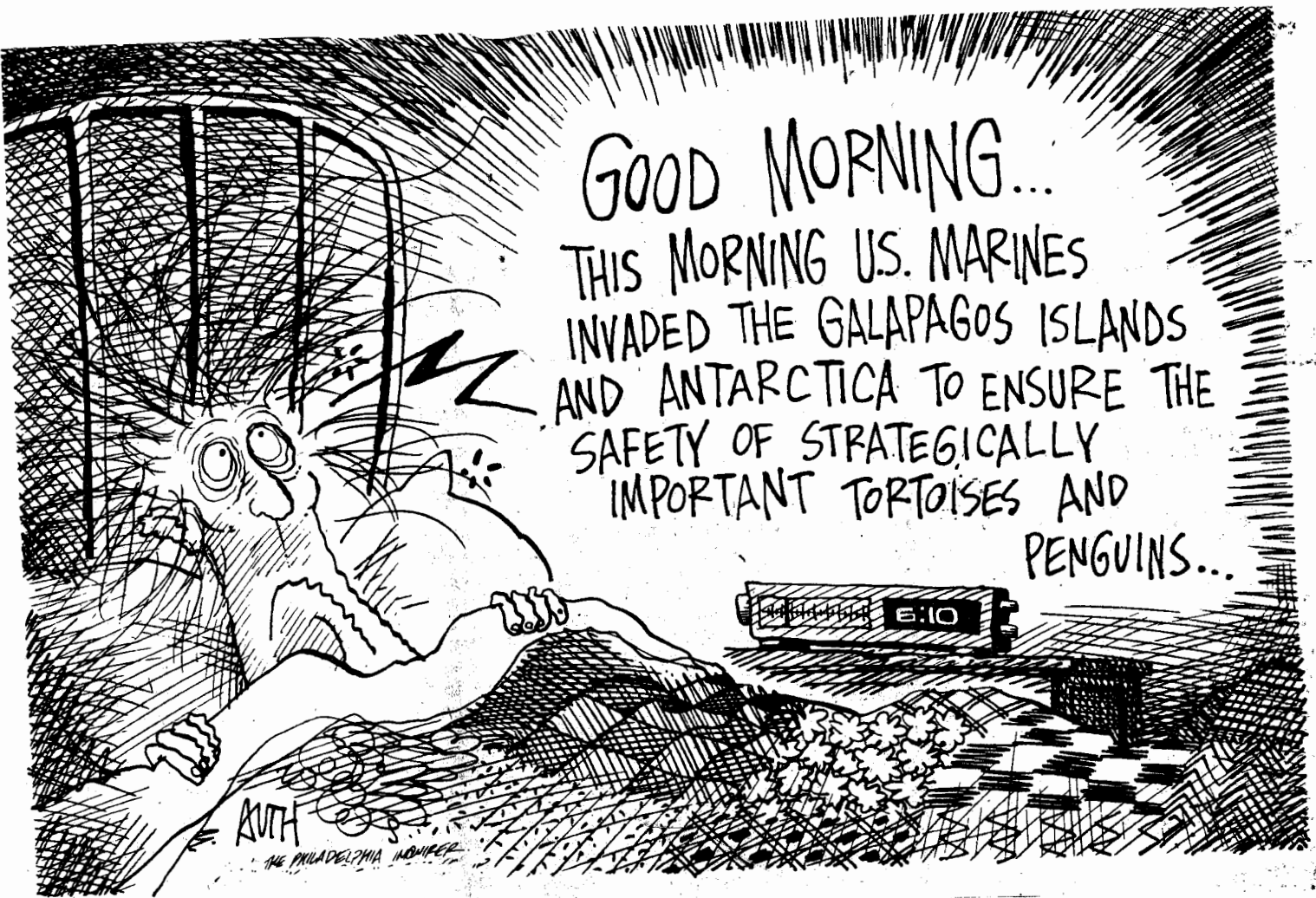
Here are some clippings indicating how the people are feeling about our government and its performance these days.

I think we might remind the Soviets that they have been in Afghanistan much longer than we shall ever be in Grenada. We might say we'll leave Grenada when you leave Afghanistan.

Now they know how we and the rest of the world felt when they went in there; They pretend they are so offended! They needn't bother!

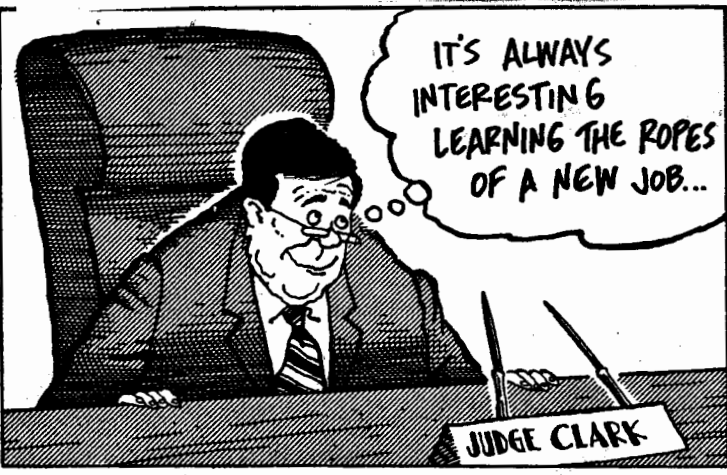
Sincerely,

Pat Walker

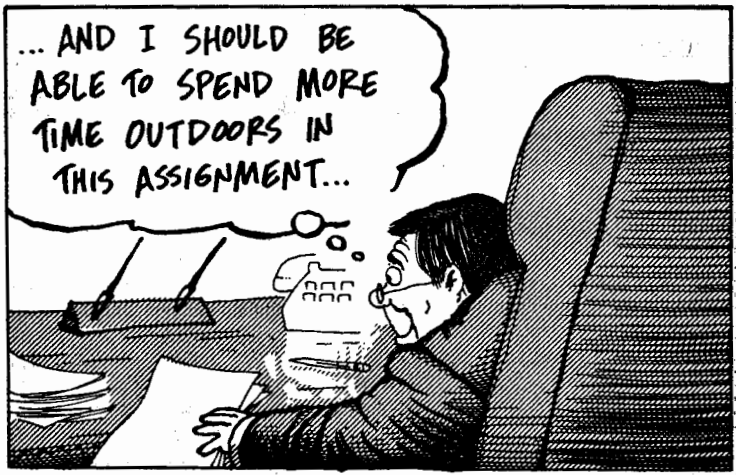


GOOD MORNING...
THIS MORNING U.S. MARINES
INVADED THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
AND ANTARCTICA TO ENSURE THE
SAFETY OF STRATEGICALLY
IMPORTANT TORTOISES AND
PENGUINS...

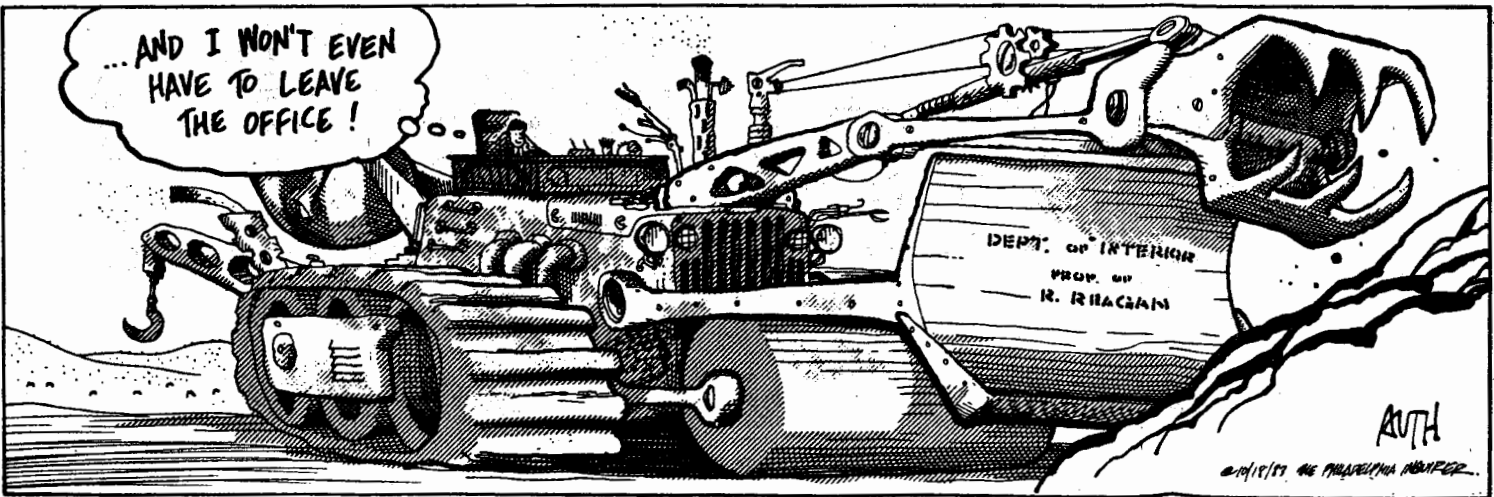
AUTH
THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER



IT'S ALWAYS
INTERESTING
LEARNING THE ROPES
OF A NEW JOB...



... AND I SHOULD BE
ABLE TO SPEND MORE
TIME OUTDOORS IN
THIS ASSIGNMENT...



... AND I WON'T EVEN
HAVE TO LEAVE
THE OFFICE!

DEPT. OF INTERIOR
PROP. BY
R. RIAGAN

AUTH
THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

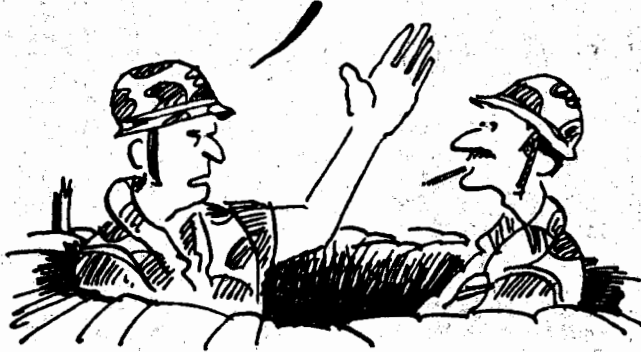
LET ME SEE IF I'VE GOT THIS STRAIGHT - OUR MISSION IS TO KEEP A PEACE THAT DOESN'T EXIST...



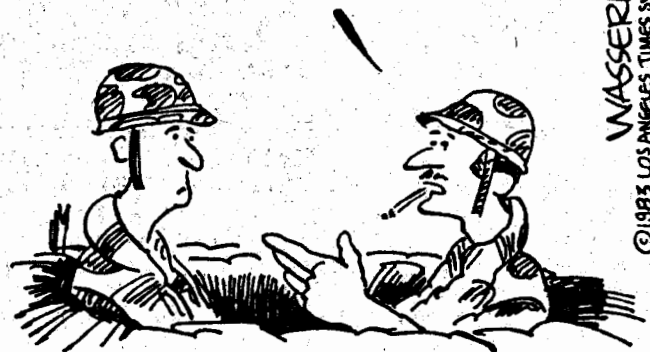
BY BOLSTERING A GOVERNMENT THAT CAN'T GOVERN...



IN ORDER TO UNIFY A COUNTRY TORN APART BY AGE-OLD RIVALRIES



HEY - WE'VE GOT 18 MONTHS



WASSERMAN
© 1983 LOS ANGELES TIMES SYNDICATE

Clark's departure bodes better than his arrival

If it is to be William P. Clark for Interior, best it be done quickly. In the three days since the overdue departure of Secretary James G. Watt, there was a wistful moment of hope that perhaps now — with even most Senate Republicans joining the chorus — President Reagan might be pressured to edge away from his severest pro-development stances. Not that Mr. Reagan sent signals to that effect. But hope, as they say, springs eternal.

There was a casual, almost cynical note to the President's abrupt announcement nominating his trusted national security adviser for the Interior post. Unlike William D. Ruckelshaus, who came off the bench under similar circumstances, Mr. Clark has virtually zero background in — and no apparent devotion to — things environmental or having to do with natural resource conservation policy. Mr. Reagan did nothing to dispel that impression by revealing the nomination, almost as a postscript, at a gathering of Christian evangelical women, emphasizing as he did it his high regard for the service of Mr. Watt.

With 18 months remaining in his term, the President has sent a message that the Watt legacy will not be altered. There will be a lower profile, yes, but no mid-course correction, no apology, no retreat. The infrastructure remains intact: Interior solicitor William H. Coldiron; Assistant Secretary Garrey E. Carruthers, supervising the giveaway coal-leasing program; Robert F. Burford (husband of Anne, the former EPA administrator), at the helm of the Bureau of Land Management; and an endless roster of loyalists who favor expanded oil and gas leasing on public lands.

That said, let it also be noted that

Mr. Clark — though he is most assuredly conservative — lacks the rabid zealotry that Mr. Watt brought to his mission. As the head of the National Wildlife Association pointed out, Mr. Clark's only qualification may be simply that he does not come "predisposed with any point of view." The Senate's confirmation hearings, given (once again) Mr. Clark's shortcomings, might serve better purpose as a platform to air the misdirection of the President's "privatization" policies.

That is not to underestimate Mr. Clark's capability to translate the President's philosophy into action. Mr. Clark was laughed off stage the first time the Senate got a crack at him (that time for an 18-month stint as deputy secretary of state). The prime ministers of African nations? Shucks, ol' Judge Clark had no idea who they were. But the yuks soon stopped and, lo and behold, Mr. Clark soon emerged as a power behind the throne, orchestrating the ouster of the key State Department official in charge of Latin American policy, urging massive military exercises in the Caribbean, charting a tough-hombre course on arms talks.

Whatever else he has been, Mr. Clark has demonstrated as national security adviser that, while he is a trustworthy staff man, he can also profoundly influence the President's strategy. In the muddle that passes as administration foreign policy, Mr. Clark became an increasingly strong voice for military brinkmanship.

That has been a dangerous, dead-end course. And in the end, it may well be Mr. Clark's departure from the foreign-policy front — rather than his unwelcome arrival at Interior — that gives reason for hope.

To the Editor:

So James Watt has resigned, so what? The Reagan administration fully intends to carry on what President Reagan calls Mr. Watt's "outstanding job . . . in his stewardship of the natural resources of the nation" by turning the environment over to private enterprise for profitable ruination, all in the name of "individual liberties" as opposed to "big government." The public may be reassured that their individual rights are going to continue to be well protected through the sale and leasing of public lands to the energy corporations (at lowest market value) to be despoiled and removed forever from the use of the public in their virgin state.

Meanwhile, those of us who may raise objection to these cynical policies and the Reagan Newspeak that is used to cover them are labeled as traitors: As your article points out, Mr. Watt has characterized environmentalists as subversives wishing to overthrow our form of government.

Mr. Watt has been Mr. Reagan's loud mouthpiece, giving voice to the Reagan mentality (and this includes the bigotry) in a way calculated to delight Mr. Reagan's far-right supporters while not besmirching Mr. Reagan himself in the eyes of the general public. It is a strategy that has worked remarkably well, despite Mr. Watt's version of overkill in the role. Now Mr. Watt's usefulness has come to its appointed end, and Mr. Reagan will appoint some other good steward to administer the same policies while keeping a close mouth this time, so as to allow Mr. Reagan to carry on his re-election campaign without having to answer for Mr. Watt's license, and to appear moderate by comparison.

Are we women, Jews, blacks, "cripples" and every other kind of American going to let Mr. Reagan get away with this? Or are we going to turn back the 1984 Orwell has predicted for us in favor of a government answerable to us and run in our interests, the kind of government those subversives who founded our nation called democracy.

JERILYN BOWEN

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28 OCT
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USA 20c

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