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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Outside letters
on nomination*



Republican National Committee

Richard Richards
Chairman

August 3, 1981

Dear Powell --

Per our conversation earlier today, attached is the memo regarding the proposed interview with Judge O'Connor. Since we are both from the Grand Canyon State, the Judge and I have many mutual acquaintances. That, coupled with my political knowledge of the state, would produce an excellent question and answer interview.

I appreciate your consideration.

Sincerely,

Laura Broderick

484-7626



Republican National Committee

Richard Richards
Chairman

MEMORANDUM

TO : Pete Roussel

FR : Laura Broderick

RE : Interview with Sandra O'Connor for Special Edition of
FIRST MONDAY

Per the request of Michael Deaver, the Republican National Committee is publishing a special edition on women and the Reagan Administration. Since the centerpiece of any discussion on the role of women centers on the nomination of Judge Sandra O'Connor, the RNC would like to request an interview with the Judge.

Although we realize that Judge O'Connor has not, for obvious reasons, been granting press interviews, FIRST MONDAY would be the appropriate vehicle to elaborate on her talents and emphasize her assets which led to her nomination.

From an historical perspective, the interview merits consideration. As the main communicative arm of the Republican National Committee, FIRST MONDAY would provide an opportunity to focus on the uniqueness of her selection. Once Judge O'Connor is confirmed, it is highly unrealistic that she will be granting interviews of this nature to any publication.

It is the preference of the editors that the interview be published to coincide with Judge O'Connor's hearings on the 8th, 9th and 10th of September. The edition would be used to provide background information to the media and press covering the hearings, informing them of her positions and containing her biographical data. This capsule summary would not deviate from the Administration's areas on which the White House would want to focus.

Obviously, as we have discussed, there would be great control over the interview. It is understood that the questions would focus on Judge O'Connor's background, her qualifications for being selected for the Court, and the human interest type angle. For example, a sample question might center on which Supreme Court Justice, the present court excluded, she has the greatest admiration for and the qualities she admires most in him. It would steer clear of the red flag issues which will undoubtedly be brought up during her confirmation hearings.

page two
memorandum from Broderick to Roussel
re: O'Connor

The interview would be conducted in person since it is the general consensus that one's answers are more "alive" in a one-to-one interview. Input and/or approval from the White House on the questions would be welcomed. Final editing and approval of the completed interview would also be requested from the White House. With deference to the Judge's schedule, it is requested that the interview be completed no later than August 10th to meet the production schedule.

FIRST MONDAY is distributed to all the national press, political and editorial writers in the country as well as the official party organ reaching over a million readers per month. It would be a highly visible means to provide background information and focus on one of the crowning accomplishments of the Reagan Administration to date. It is an opportunity which should be utilized appropriately and to the maximum advantage of the Administration. The FIRST MONDAY interview would accomplish that means.

Enclosures
Direct Dial: 484-7626

SOURCE

July 13, 1981

**President
Reagan's
25%**

**Across-the-Board
Tax Cut**

OR

**Democrats'
15%
Tax Cut
Alternative
Plus
Democratic
Taxes Of:**

- **\$49 billion
scheduled tax
increases by 1984**
- **\$105 billion
tax increases
through bracket
creep by 1984**

Is There a Choice?

Reagan Presidential Library

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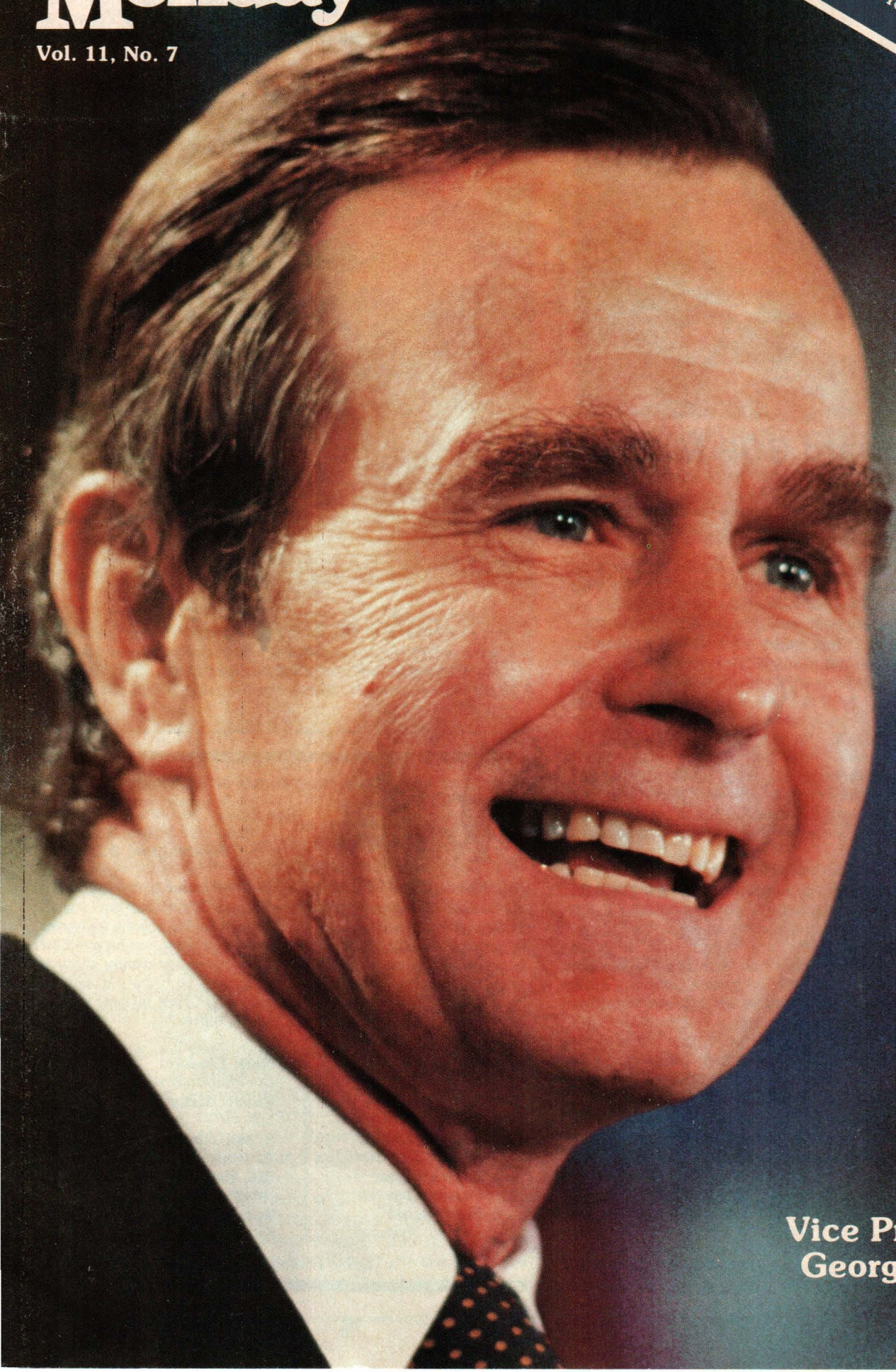
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First Monday

August 1981

Vol. 11, No. 7

TAX CUT VICTORY! — page 3
An Exclusive Interview with the
Vice President — page 8



**Vice President
George Bush**

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United Families — of America —

*O'Connor
file*

22 July 1981

Honorable Strom Thurmond, Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

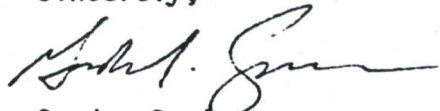
United Families of America respectfully requests an opportunity to testify on the nomination of Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court, at such time as formal hearings are held on the nomination.

As a national pro-family group with affiliates in virtually every State, UFA has for some time taken an interest in the role of the federal judiciary in family law, and in the lives of all Americans. We are very concerned about the lack of responsibility of an unelected judiciary, and are actively seeking ways to bring the federal judiciary more in line with the dominant values of average Americans.

In testimony on the O'Connor nomination we would expect to testify, as we did on the nomination of Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the federal Court of Appeals, in support of the proposition that nominees should be required to answer specific questions about their views on philosophical, social, constitutional, and religious issues. Only in this way can we tell whether they are acceptable to the majority of people in the country. If a nominee is unacceptable, and Senators vote to confirm regardless, then the voters have some basis on which to judge the suitability of Senators for re-election.

We await your reply and any instructions you care to provide over what other steps we should take at this point.

Sincerely,



Gordon S. Jones
Director

GSJ:hs

Americans United for Life

AUL Legal Defense Fund

230 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 915
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 263-5029



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Drew University
1971 - 1977

PROF. DAVID W. LOUISELL
Law
University of California
1975 - 1977

O'Connor
Witness

O'Connor
file

July 10, 1981

Mr. Robert J. Short
Senate Committee on Judiciary
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Short:

Please reserve time for Americans United for Life to testify at the confirmation hearings to be held by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the nomination of Judge Sandra D. O'Connor to the United States Supreme Court.

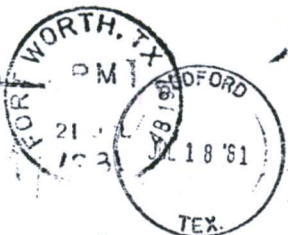
Sincerely,

Patrick A. Trueman

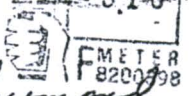
Patrick A. Trueman

APC

HAPPY TO
First Class

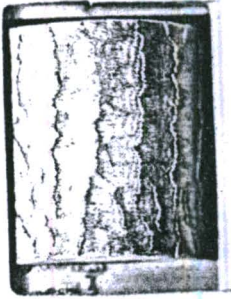


PLACE
STAMP
HERE



Senator *Strom Thurmond*
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

*O'Connor
bi*



Urgent - Postcard - Urgent

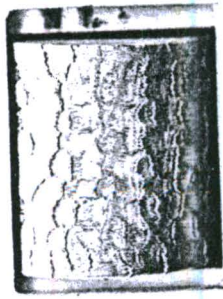
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ADDRESS _____
CITY, STATE, ZIP _____



Senator Strom Thurmond
Chairman/Senate Judiciary Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

POST CARD

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Dear Senator Thurmond,

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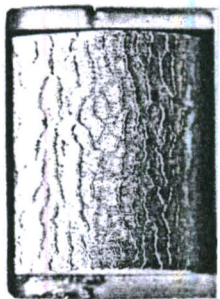
Sandra O'Connor's voting record as a member of the Arizona State Senate clearly shows she is pro-abortion.

As a voting constituent, I ask you to oppose her nomination as Supreme Court Justice.

The lives of American's future generations are at stake.

Tom P. G. Brooks
signed

O'Connor
fee



Dear Senator Thurmond:

As Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and as a friend and ally of President Reagan, I respectfully urge you to take a long, careful look at Judge Sandra O'Connor's record before she is confirmed as a Supreme Court Justice.

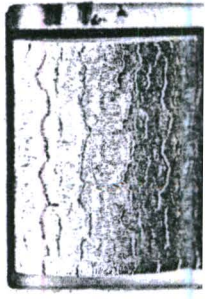
IA

I believe it's very important to know all the facts before an appointment of such importance is approved. Let's finish action on President Reagan's tax and spending cuts before taking up this nomination.

Sincerely,

Winifred Elliott

2,000
to 2,500



6, 1981
Phoenix, Arizona

*O'Connor
file*

Memo to: Mr. Lyn Nofziger, The White House
From: Senator Trudy Camping (1971-1980)
2003 North 38th Way
Phoenix, Arizona 85008
Subject: The Supreme Court Appointment

Upon hearing of President Reagan's serious consideration of Sandra O'Connor, Arizona, as a candidate for the Supreme Court, I found it necessary to share with you documented information concerning Mrs. O'Connor.

You will note that the enclosed material shows her positions on the social issues, especially ERA and Abortion, in complete opposition to President Reagan's beliefs and the Republican Platform. Having served with her on the Judiciary Committee in the Arizona Senate, I am personally aware of her dialogue and votes. Although the votes of legislators are not always recorded, many of Mrs. O'Connor's liberal stands were expressed publically and reported in Arizona's major statewide newspapers. (See enclosures.)

We urge you to share this information with President Reagan. If Mrs. O'Connor or any candidate who shares her same philosophy is appointed to this crucial position, President Reagan would suffer severe embarrassment and would be dealing his strong supporters and our country a grave blow.

Enclosures include:

1. Strong Pro-ERAmendment
2. Strong Pro-Abortion
3. Sponsored Family Planning Act (Planned Parenthood bill which authorizes minors' access to contraceptives and abortions without parental consent.)
4. Soft on pornography
5. Pro-18 year old drinking alcohol
6. Pro-Secular humanism
7. Soft on Capital punishment

STATE OF ARIZONA
31st LEGISLATURE
1st REGULAR SESSION

SENATE

S. B. 1190
INTRODUCED
February 8, 1973

REFERENCE TITLE: Family Planning

Referred to	Date	Reported Out
Rules		
Pub. Health & Welfare		

Committee of Whole _____
3rd Reading _____ Aye _____ No _____ Absent _____
House Action _____
Sent to Governor _____ Action _____

Introduced by Senators Holsclaw, Alexander, Baldwin, Corbet,
O'Connor, Giss, Felix, Ulm, Awalt, Hardt

AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH; PROVIDING FAMILY PLANNING METHODS, AND AMENDING
TITLE 36, CHAPTER 6, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 4.1.

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

2 Section 1. Legislative declaration

3 The legislature finds and declares that it is desirable for the
4 health, welfare and economy of this state that persons desiring and
5 needing family planning information and methods shall have access
6 thereto without inhibitions or restrictions.

7 Sec. 2. Title 36, chapter 6, Arizona Revised Statutes, is
8 amended by adding article 4.1, sections 35-681 through 35-687, to
9 read:

10 ARTICLE 4.1. FAMILY PLANNING

11 35-681. Definitions

12 IN THIS ARTICLE, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

13 1. "COMMISSIONER" MEANS THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT
14 OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

15 2. "DEPARTMENT" MEANS THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

16 3. "PHYSICIAN" MEANS A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE OR DOCTOR OF OSTEO-
17 PATHY LICENSED TO PRACTICE IN THIS STATE.

18 35-682. Policy; authority and prohibitions

19 A. ALL MEDICALLY ACCEPTABLE FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AND INFORMA-
20 TION SHALL BE READILY AND PRACTICABLY AVAILABLE TO ANY PERSON IN THIS

1 STATE WHO REQUESTS SUCH SERVICE OR INFORMATION, REGARDLESS OF SEX, RACE,
2 AGE, INCOME, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, MARITAL STATUS, CITIZENSHIP OR MOTIVE.

3 B. A HOSPITAL, CLINIC, MEDICAL CENTER, PHARMACY, AGENCY, INSTI-
4 TUTION OR ANY UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHALL NOT HAVE ANY POLICY WHICH
5 INTERFERES WITH EITHER THE PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP OR ANY PHY-
6 SICIAN OR PATIENT DESIRING TO USE MEDICALLY ACCEPTABLE FAMILY PLANNING
7 PROCEDURES, SUPPLIES OR INFORMATION.

8 C. DISSEMINATION OF MEDICALLY ACCEPTABLE FAMILY PLANNING INFORMA-
9 TION IN STATE AND COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, STATE AND LOCAL WELFARE
10 OFFICES AND AT OTHER AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES OF THE STATE IS
11 CONSISTENT WITH PUBLIC POLICY.

12 D. THIS ARTICLE DOES NOT PROHIBIT A PHYSICIAN FROM REFUSING TO
13 PROVIDE FAMILY PLANNING METHODS OR INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL REASONS.

14 E. A PRIVATE INSTITUTION OR PHYSICIAN OR ANY AGENT OR EMPLOYEE
15 OF SUCH INSTITUTION OR PHYSICIAN MAY REFUSE TO PROVIDE FAMILY PLANNING
16 METHODS AND INFORMATION AND NO SUCH INSTITUTION, EMPLOYEE, AGENT OR
17 PHYSICIAN SHALL BE HELD LIABLE FOR SUCH REFUSAL.

18 36-683. Furnishing services to minor

19 A PHYSICIAN MAY FURNISH FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES TO A MINOR WHO
20 IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE PHYSICIAN IS IN SPECIAL NEED OF AND REQUESTS
21 SUCH SERVICES. THE CONSENT OF THE PARENT, PARENTS OR LEGAL GUARDIAN
22 OF THE MINOR IS NOT NECESSARY TO AUTHORIZE SUCH FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES.

23 36-684. Performing surgery

24 A PHYSICIAN MAY PERFORM APPROPRIATE SURGICAL PROCEDURES FOR THE
25 PREVENTION OF CONCEPTION UPON ANY ADULT WHO REQUESTS SUCH PROCEDURE IN
26 WRITING.

27 36-685. Duties, powers of department

28 A. IN ORDER THAT FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO ALL
29 PERSONS, THE DEPARTMENT MAY RECEIVE AND DISBURSE SUCH FUNDS AS MAY BECOME
30 AVAILABLE TO IT FOR FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS.

31 B. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING SERVICES PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION
32 A, THE DEPARTMENT MAY CONTRACT WITH PHYSICIANS OR ORGANIZATIONS, PUBLIC
33 OR PRIVATE, ENGAGED IN PROVIDING FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AND INFORMATION.

1 36-686. Acceptance of funds

2 THE DEPARTMENT MAY ACCEPT PUBLIC OR PRIVATE FUNDS, GRANTS OR
3 DONATIONS IN AID OF ANY PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY THIS ARTICLE.

4 36-687. Rules, regulations

5 THE COMMISSIONER MAY ADOPT AND ISSUE RULES AND REGULATIONS NECES-
6 SARY TO ENABLE THE DEPARTMENT TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ARTICLE

Death to equal rights Bill

By PAUL SCHIATT

MAR 6 1973

The Senate Judiciary Committee, in a complex series of parliamentary moves, yesterday killed a bill ratifying the U.S. equal rights amendment.

The action, as explained by Sen. Leo Corbet, R-Phoenix, committee chairman, was taken to clear the way for another ERA bill that could be referred to a vote of the people in 1974.

The new measure, Senate Concurrent Resolution 1018, is scheduled to come before the Judiciary Committee March 19, Corbet said. At that time, the committee could choose to insert whatever provisions it wished.

The motion yesterday to table Senate Joint Resolution 1001, the original ERA bill before the committee, came after the committee had voted to send the bill to the Senate floor for a 1974 popular vote.

But lawyers advising the committee contended that a joint resolution could

not be used for that purpose; a concurrent resolution would be needed.

Sen. Sandra O'Connor, R-Paradise Valley, proposed the amendment to place the issue before the people.

"We've heard each side say they're representing a majority of the people," she said. "Personally, I think amendments to the Constitution of the United States should be referred to a vote of the people of this state, like amendments to our Arizona Constitution."

She was dubious of the lawyers' contention that a concurrent resolution was needed, but the committee went along with the argument and decided to wait for SCR 1018 to come before it.

After the meeting, Sen. O'Connor researched the question and received the reply that no rule or law prevents a joint resolution being placed in a referendum, only tradition.

Continued on Page 18

PRO-ERA REFERENDUM
TO AVOID
ITS DEATH
IN SENATE!

PRO-SECULAR
HUMANISM -

Handwritten signature and scribbles at the bottom left.

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Sen. O'Connor Outlines Role Of Individual

Special to the Gazette

TEMPE — The qualitative individual recognizes that quantitative inhuman statistics do not make decisions.

Rather, specific individuals employ the decision-making process.

Sen Sandra D. O'Connor of Paradise Valley, majority leader of the Arizona Senate, told Arizona State University's 87th graduation class last night in Sun Devil Stadium that the qualitative individual brings greater life quality to himself and others.

"THE ROLE of the qualitative individual is not limited to the war hero who slays the dragon or the humanistic politician who defeats the demagogue," she emphasized. "Each of us has dragons and demagogues to fight and how we struggle is more meaningful to us than a legion of legendary giants."

The Arizona lawmaker told the class that each person will face a time when he will lead, whether it be a family,

a handful of friends, or a state.

The nature of man and his society will always turn on the act and quality of the individual.

"However, a mere willingness to act is not sufficient," she said. "The individual must know the vehicles of power in and out of government and how to influence them."

Sen. O'Connor emphasized that an individual's desire to cure society's ills, is not enough in a neighborhood or a nation.

WE MUST learn the governing processes, the interrelationship between political parties and governmental action, and how to convince those in authority to act in solving problems.

"The qualitative individual recognizes his role in the quantitative world," she observed. "And, he expresses his views without causing chaos to the system which permits individuality. He tells the graduates that they, as individuals, are pivots on which community, state, and nation turn. However, individualism must not only be qualitative, but responsive if it is to be functional and last-

State S
State U
dent.

Legal official opposes death penalty

By HOWARD E. BOICE JR.

Imposition of a mandatory death penalty for first degree murder would be a step backward, Attorney General Gary K. Nelson said yesterday.

Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee on a bill to restore the death penalty in Arizona, Nelson urged the committee to "keep the quality of mercy" in any legislation that imposes death.

Nelson said he favored capital punishment for murder but not on a mandatory basis. He noted that a bill introduced in the House would establish a three-judge panel to impose life or death sentences after jury convictions.

Maricopa County Attorney Moise Berger disagreed, saying he believed the mandatory death bill as proposed in the Senate had a better chance of being upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Two guards from the Arizona State Prison, M. O. Ramirez and Manuel Rivera, also addressed the committee, urging imposition of the death penalty for persons who slay prison guards.

The committee adjourned without taking action on the measure. Chairman

Leo Corbet, R-Phoenix, said discussion of the mandatory death penalty bill would resume at 9 a.m. Monday.

The Senate bill would carry a sentence of death for murder of a policeman, fireman or department of corrections officer, for murder committed during a hijacking attempt of airplane, ship, bus or train, for killing more than one person, for murder by anyone who "lies in wait or stalks" the victim, for a slaying by anyone previously convicted of first degree murder, for slaying of a jail guard by an inmate serving a life term, for murder committed during a kidnapping, rape, burglary or mayhem, or with premeditation.

Sen. John Roeder, R-Phoenix, proposed amending the bill to include anyone convicted of ~~illegally~~ ~~being~~ ~~ra~~ ~~fac~~ ~~tics~~ to a juvenile, but ~~w~~ ~~h~~ ~~d~~ ~~e~~ ~~n~~ ~~e~~ ~~r~~ ~~e~~ ~~d~~ ~~e~~ ~~d~~ the amendment in favor of introducing it as a separate bill. **JAN 16 1973**

Sen. Sandra D. O'Connor, R-Paradise Valley, challenged several provisions of the bill. Nelson conceded that several provisions were vague and could endanger the law if it were challenged in court.

Sen. John Scott Ulm, D-Pima, was the

only member of the panel to oppose openly the death penalty in any form.

"It's a bill of emotion and unrealistic thinking," he said. "I believe it in some cases to be an incentive rather than a deterrent. It's a spirit of vengeance..."

Nelson acknowledged, in response to a question by Sen. O'Connor, that there was no evidence to show that the death penalty was a deterrent, but said any statistical data would be meaningless because of outside factors.

Sen. O'Connor noted that Georgia has the highest homicide rate in the nation and the highest rate of execution. Five of the eight states with the lowest homicide rate have abolished capital punishment, she said.

"In my opinion, swift and sure punishment is the best deterrent," Sen. O'Connor said.

"I fear we may go too far and get fewer and fewer convictions and more people would be walking the streets who should be locked up," she added.

Nelson agreed, saying that this is one reason he opposes mandatory death. He said mitigating circumstances ought to be considered.

destroys the system, ~~cautioned~~. "The downfall of Germany's Weimar Republic is a consequence of unbridled individualism."

Fragmenting political power was largely responsible for the collapse. It dramatizes how the theory of special interest, representation pushed to the fullest is democracy's burial ground.

Into this void created by the Weimar downfall stepped Adolph Hitler. He was a man who destroyed individualism but who himself was spawned by excessive individualism.

"Majority rule, led, aided, and shaped by individual action, has built the world's greatest democracy in the United States," Sen. O'Connor stated. "Our refusal as a people to permit political fragmentation sustains it as a nation."

She believes the direct effect of individual action and participation in ways affecting our life-quality are evident in the legislative halls.

"The Legislature itself is composed of individuals who truly represent the population as a whole," the majority leader observed. "The laws enacted result from individual effort by legislators and concerned citizens who take the time to express their views."

SHE TOLD the graduates that the Legislature attempts to establish a framework for individual citizen participation in different areas of broad concern, and urged them to become a part of that effort.

Drink for 18-year-olds deleted from bill

A Democrat from El Paso yesterday led the fight in removing the right to drink alcoholic beverages from a bill to grant 18-year-olds all the rights of adulthood.

Sen. James F. McNulty Jr., 47, was joined by another Democrat and three Republicans in stripping the drinking provision from the measure, Senate Bill 1018, at a Senate Judiciary Committee meeting.

The committee adjourned after a 2 1/2 hour meeting without taking final action on the 37-page bill. Sen. John Cushman, R-Phoenix, committee chairman, said the measure would be taken up again by the committee next Wednesday.

"I support all the other ideas embraced by this bill," McNulty said. "My

position (on drinking) is not based on mistrust of 18-year-olds. I'm afraid of the role of alcohol in American life.

"While we are fascinated with marijuana, heroin and other drugs, we're overlooking the problem of alcohol—broken homes, broken families," he said. "My thoughts are that I don't trust alcohol. It's the alcohol, not the young people."

Voting with McNulty were Sens. John W. McLaughlin, D-Morenci; Trudy Campang, R-Phoenix; Ray Ruttas, R-Phoenix; and Joseph Shattuck Jr., R-Phoenix.

Sen. Sandra O'Connor, R-Paradise Valley; Leo F. Carter Jr., R-Phoenix; and Harold Gise, D-Yuma, opposed the majority.

"I really think that's (McNulty's) **REPUBLIC**

JAN 20 1972

marks) pointing the picture with too broad a brush," Mrs. O'Connor said.

She suggested the committee at least consider permitting carpool laws and grocery store cashiers to handle alcoholic beverages. The committee indicated it may act on the suggestion when it meets next week.

(Continued on Page 34)

PRO-18 YEAR OLDS
DRINKING
ALCOHOL!

More
about

18-year-olds' rights bill

Continued from Page 1 JAN 20 1972

Carbel said, "It's certainly inconsistent for us to change the age of majority without allowing 18-year-olds to drink. You can't give them everything else and deny them alcoholic beverages."

He added that McNulty's reasoning would have the committee raise the age at which drinking is legal.

Gise said at the conclusion of the meeting that if the Senate passed SB 1018 without the provision allowing 18-year-olds to drink, he would introduce

the emancipation measure again in the form of a Senate concurrent resolution.

A Senate concurrent resolution approved by both chambers of the legislature would put the question on the ballot in the next general election.

Mrs. O'Connor, after the meeting, deplored the lack of participation by young people in yesterday's committee proceedings.

"Young people don't realize what an effect their presence would have on the committee," she said.

(2)

Bill loses on Sunday closings

A Senate bill requiring businesses to close on Sundays and weekday evenings was soundly defeated Thursday in the Senate Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Committee.

The bill would have required closing on Sundays and after 8-p.m. on other days, and limited retail stores to opening 56 hours in any calendar week. Penalties for violations could have ranged from \$100 fine to 30 days in jail.

Sen. Howard Baldwin, R-Phoenix, the chairman, said he originally introduced the bill when it appeared that the energy crisis would require substantial cutbacks of electricity and gasoline consumption.

But he said he had received so much opposition from religious groups, mentioning Jews and Seventh-day Adventists, that he drafted an amendment eliminating the reference to Sunday closing.

But several committee members said they couldn't support the bill on any basis for two basic reasons.

Sen. Sandra O'Connor, R-Paradise Valley, said merchants along the Colorado River and other recreational areas would remain open.

Statewide vote ruled out on equal rights proposal

The Arizona Legislature may not put an advisory referendum on the November ballot to ask whether citizens want the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution approved, Attorney General Gary Nelson advised Wednesday.

A House committee already turned down formal ratification of the amendment, but Senate Majority Leader Sandra O'Connor, R-Paradise

Valley, and Sen. John Roeder, R-Scottsdale, introduced a proposed advisory question resolution.

The resolution has not moved from its initial resting place, the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Nelson said the legislature may seek a public vote only on state laws and amendments to the Arizona Constitution.

PRO - E. R. Amendment

Spending Limitation Bill Called Politically Motivated

Gazette Staff Special
 FLAGSTAFF -- House minority leader David D. Condit today suggested a proposed constitutional amendment that would limit the state's spending.

the merits of the proposal in a panel discussion before the annual Arizona Tax Conference here.

Sen. O'Connor called the proposition "the most important

unnecessarily handcuffing a new administration."

David also feared the effect of the limit during a recession when the need for government programs may

State Medicaid Sighted

GAZETTE
 TAKEN

station which would care will come to \$59 million by 1975.

Although the estimated cost of Medicaid by 1975 would be \$134 million, federal funding of \$87 million would save the state about \$3 million.

Barr said he favored planning the program, but warned that the \$500,000 to administer it might not be available this year.

James Schamadan, director of health services, said the legislature should allow the department to plan a total health care program for the state.

O'Connor said the direct route would be to pass a Medicaid bill before the Senate Public and Welfare Committee.

legislation seeks to

PRO - E. R. AMENDMENT!

'Several years' before majority of states ratify

By BARBARA SHUMWAY

State Sen. Sandra O'Connor, R-Maricopa, said yesterday she expects it will be "several years" until three-fourths of the states approve the constitutional amendment passed yesterday by the House of Representatives giving equal rights to women under the law.

Chances are good, she added, that cases already moving in federal courts will solve questions of equal pay and hiring practices before the amendment goes into effect.

"It seems to me that if the due process clause and the 14th Amendment were applied as they have been in other situations, we would achieve the same results," Sen. O'Connor said.

If ratification of the amendment does precede

resolution of the current litigation, however, "I would expect the first effects of the amendment to be in employment—that's where the first enforcement would take place," she said.

"Maybe this is a step in the right direction in the cause of securing equal rights for women," said Sen. O'Connor. "I would certainly support the measure for approval by the State of Arizona."

Passage of the amendment by the Senate and ratification by the states "doesn't mean that everything is going to be turned over just like that," said Mrs. William S. Gutwillig of Paradise Valley, chairman of the national "Citizen's Advisory Council on the Status of Women."

"It will be another legal tool that will strengthen the cause," she said.

"It definitely will have a tangible effect—in property rights alone in some states," said Mrs. Gutwillig. "In some states, a woman can't own her own property."

"Jury duty will be equal for men and women, and so, too, with military service."

Mrs. Gutwillig is sure that when the amendment is ratified, "states will correct their ways to be in line." She explained that the amendment automatically would take precedence over conflicting state laws.

"This will be another sound, good tool, so that people will not be discriminated against because of sex. I would think there would be very few states that wouldn't ratify it. I really think the time has come."



Mrs. William Gutwillig



Sandra O'Connor

Senate Maneuvers Into Equal Rights Debate

By [Name] 1/12

Arizona has joined other states taking prompt action on the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Senator [Name] has introduced a bill to amend the U.S. Constitution to pick up a drafting legislative race and approve the measure.

So-called "protected" status for the woman functionally and constitutionally would be illegal.

Intending the ERA to be subject to a treaty of women's liberation they introduced it on the 15th day.

They, she rightly anticipated a day five years hence when U.S. women would sit around a bridge table comparing about all they had to pay exorbitant.

Sen. Charles Campbell, D-Phoenix, says "legislation

Sen. crusader endorsed the measure adding "No one is going to get on the bandwagon."

At a later interview he confessed "I've probably really understood what this is going to mean." There

should be a massive public education project about it, or the middle class American is going to bump into the results of this two years from now and not know what is going on.

The ERA was approved

by the U.S. Senate Wednesday by an 81 to 8 roll call vote with both Republican Arizona Senators Barry Goldwater and Paul Fannin opposing it.

Language of the proposed 27th Amendment reads:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

"The Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the

PRO-ERA AMENDMENT!

Proposed with copies of the Citizens' Advisory Committee to the States of Women's Organization on the ERA. Sen. O'Connor said the amendment "stands in the tradition of other great amendments to the U.S. Constitution." The new amendment, she added, also will impose new responsibilities.

The Harford University law school graduates projected expected changes:

1. Women no longer would have to meet higher educational standards than men to obtain academic posts.

2. Laws would be established that require different standards for men and women members of all professions.

O'CONNOR:
SOFT ON PORNOGRAPHY

2 smut bills tentatively OK'd by Senate; final vote today

The Arizona Senate gave tentative approval yesterday to two bills designed to protect juveniles and nonconsenting adults from pornography. APR 30 1971

One measure, approved in Committee of the Whole by voice vote, would ban the public display of "explicit sexual material" whether on newsstands or out-door movie theater screens.

The second bill, tentatively amended by Sen. Sandra O'Connor, R-Paradise Valley, would ban "adult" bookstores within 4,000 feet of a school or park.

Under this amendment, these bookstores would be classified a public nuisance under a 1913 law that bans the operation of a house of prostitution within 4,000 feet of a university or college.

As the bill was introduced, it would have outlawed such stores within a one-mile radius of schools and parks.

Both bills are scheduled for third reading and passage today. They will go back to the originating House for concurrence in the Senate changes.

In other action, the Senate debated at some length and then tentatively approved a bill permitting police officers to obtain search warrants over the telephone.

Under terms of the House-passed bill,

Eskimo acquitted of rape

BANKIN INLET, N.W.T. (AP) — A six-member, all-Eskimo jury acquitted Joachim Kavik of a rape charge here. Chief Justice William G. Morrow of the territorial court said it was the first time in Canada that an all-Eskimo jury was chosen to try an Eskimo.

the policeman would telephone the judge and tell him what had been discovered and what he needed to search for in a given situation.

If the judge thought the evidence sufficient, he would authorize the policeman to sign the judge's name to a "duplicate original" search warrant.

The whole proceedings would be recorded and kept for future reference.

Under present law, a policeman must appear in person before a judge to obtain a warrant.

Sen. O'Connor argued that the legislature by passing this bill simply "recognizes the achievements of Alexander Graham Bell" and modern recording devices.

But Sen. Harold Giss, D-Yuma, termed the bill "shameful" and a violation of the equal protection of the laws provision of the Constitution.

The Senate also approved a bill that paves the way for hotels near the Phoenix and Tucson convention centers to obtain liquor licenses even if near a church or school.

The area around the hotel would have to be zoned 75 per cent commercial and the governing body of the nearby school or church would have to give permission.

In third-reading action, the Senate passed and returned to the House a House-passed bill making a three-time loser for a number of felony convictions subject to life imprisonment.

Sen. Scott Alexander, R-Tucson, called it a farce, noting that the person sent up for life still could get out on parole.

The bill passed 16 to 14. The House must concur with the Senate changes before the measure goes to the governor.

Women-Voter

Convention

GAZETTE
Scheduled
MAY 14 1971

The annual state convention of the League of Women Voters of Arizona Thursday through Saturday at Westward Look in Tucson.

Sen. Sandra O'Connor, R-Paradise Valley, will introduce a "Streamlining State Government" bill at a luncheon next Friday.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Yuma, will present a bill to the Senate Thursday in a "Tumbled Time" at a dinner that evening.

Delegates will adopt a program for study in the next two years, elect officers and directors of the state board, adopt a budget and vote on proposed by-law changes.

The proposed areas of study are Arizona election laws, public kindergarten, free high school textbooks and other learning materials, a statewide school tax district and measures needed to shift school support from local districts to the state.

4-bill smut 'package' mixes in Senate panel

By BERNIE WYNN

The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday took up the first bill of a four-bill House package attacking pornography but immediately found several potential flaws in the measure.

House Bill 361 seeks to make unlawful public display of certain explicit material. It also seeks to make it unlawful to window or rack-street or on theater mar-

shards and to display it just nearby.

Rep. Sam McClellan, R-Wisconsin, sponsor of the anti-pornography package, said committee chairman Lewis Rusk had indicated the commission was willing to take on the chore.

"All I've heard are suggested ones from the committee," Mrs. O'Connor declared. "I can't imagine the sympathy ladies going down there to view dirty movies."

While the entire committee expressed concern over the

bill, it is possible that the committee will not be able to pass it. The bill is still in the hands of the committee.

For lack of time, the committee did not get around to H.R. 362, which would impose a 10% tax on every form of videotape viewing device for which a charge of any kind is paid by the public.

Nor did the committee take up H.R. 363, which would make it unlawful for any person to sell pornography or pornographic devices within a mile

of any school or church.

Members of the committee who were present were Sen. James Buckley, representing the state of New York, and Robert Taft, Jr., chairman of the Episcopal Mission at Payson.

Sen. John Conlan, R-Rhode Island, committee chairman, said the panel would resume discussion of the bills next Wednesday.

In addition, the bill refers to H.R. 364, a companion bill, which would require the Arizona Commission on the Arts and Humanities to grade all movie theaters and review their films.

Theaters which showed hard-core pornography would be required to pay a quarter of cent of \$1.00. Those that had a list of depicting such scenes would be fined \$1,000 and those who showed only regular films would pay \$500.

The bill also would establish the office of the Attorney General as a connecting body to combat between "Category 1

ADFT ON PORNOGRAPHY

memorial
Advanced
By Panel

10 - A BERT / WJ
The Senate Judiciary Committee reported out a House-approved Right to Life Memorial after hearing comments from both sides.

The final vote was 4 to 2 with Republican Sens. Sandra O'Connor of Paradise Valley and John Roeder of Scottsdale voting against the memorial. Roeder told the committee his response by phone calls and written message ran 175 to 72 against the memorial.

Sen. Hal Runyan, R-Litchfield Park, added an amendment which would permit abortions where rape, incest or other criminal action was responsible for a pregnancy.

The memorial calls on Congress to extend constitutional propositions to unborn babies by prohibiting abortions. An exception also would be made where mother's life was imperiled.

...most opposition.
it."
The initiative would limit state appropriations to 8.4 per cent of the state's total personal income, and would allow exceeding the ceiling only when the legislature approves the increase by two-thirds vote in both houses.

"Proposition 106 is proposed in a concern that the controls of government may be turned over to Democrats in November," said Davids.

"But I can tell you Democrats are not the last of the wild spenders. We would be

The retiring Senate leader, who is running for the Superior Court bench, said the proposal was motivated by figures which indicated state spending had been outstripping personal income over the past 10 years by more than two percentage points.

"It's very hard to resist the impulse to spend more money," she said. "The best way to resist it is by imposing certain limits which would give government at least the opportunity to exert restraint."

FOR JUDGES
JUL 5 1974
Called Best

"Merit selection of judges does not take the vote away from the electorate," Arizona Senate Majority Leader Sandra O'Connor declared here today.

Mrs. O'Connor urged citizens to sign the initiative petitions being circulated now by the Citizens' Association On Arizona Courts, the League of Women Voters, the State Bar of Arizona, and the Arizona Judges Association in order that voters can decide in November "whether or they want to take the judiciary out of politics."

"Merit selection simply alters the voting mechanism," she said, "since it provides for periodic elections when a judge must run against his own record."

"It is, overall, the best opportunity to insure high quality judges, according to the experience of other states, such as Colorado, with such a system."

The former assistant attorney general recently announced Senate retirement in order to run for Maricopa County Superior Court judge, Division 31, in November.

July 10, 1981

O'Connor
file

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to express our deep appreciation to you for nominating Judge Sandra D. O'Connor to the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is a genuinely historic step, which is all the more significant for having been available to your predecessors for decades, all of whom declined the opportunity. The symbolic importance of this nomination to all of the women and young girls of the nation can hardly be overstated.

As Republican women, who represent the views of countless women members of our Party, we want you to know that if there is any way in which you believe we can be helpful in support of Judge O'Connor's appointment, we are prepared and available.

Sincerely,

Joan D. Aikens

Joan D. Aikens
Member, Federal Election Commission

Anne P. Jones

Anne P. Jones
Commissioner, Federal Communications
Commission

Elizabeth E. Bailey

Elizabeth E. Bailey
Member, Civil Aeronautics Board

Ersa H. Poston

Ersa H. Poston
Vice Chair, Merit Systems
Protection Board

Patricia P. Bailey

Patricia P. Bailey
Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission

Jill Ruckelshaus

Jill S. Ruckelshaus
Commissioner, Civil Rights
Commission

Catherine Bedell

Catherine Bedell
Commissioner, International Trade
Commission

Georgiana H. Sheldon

Georgiana H. Sheldon
Acting Chairman, Federal Energy
Regulatory Commission

Patricia A. Goldman

Patricia A. Goldman
Member, National Transportation
Safety Board

Janet Steiger

Janet Steiger
Commissioner, Postal Rate
Commission

Mimi Weyforth Dawson

Mimi Weyforth Dawson
Commissioner, Federal Communications
Commission

United States Senate

THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

MEMORANDUM

July 8, 1981

TO: Margo, Dick
FROM: Mark Berry
SUBJECT: ACTUALITIES - SUPREME COURT NOMINATION OF SANDRA O'CONNOR

Here are the transcripts of the actualities Conference held yesterday. There were six senators commenting on the issue--Sens. Domenici, Hayakawa, Abdnor, Heinz, Grassley, and Hatch.

Abdnor- "I intend to vote to confirm President Reagan's choice of Sandra O'Connor as the next Supreme Court justice. I think the President made a wise decision in naming a highly qualified woman like Mrs. O'Connor to the Court. Naturally I would have preferred the appointment of Sylvia Bacon, a native South Dakotan, who is reported to be under consideration. But I am certain that Judge O'Connor will do justice to her nomination. This is a truly historic nomination by President Reagan and I'm certain it will be a successful one."

Domenici- "I want to congratulate the President for moving as quickly as he has to select a nominee for the Supreme Court vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Potter Stewart, and to praise him for the selection of the first woman in history to be nominated to the Supreme Court.

From what we know of her qualifications, she'll make an excellent justice. However, the Senate has a real responsibility to carefully consider those qualifications and each senator has an individual responsibility to weigh her experience before voting on this important appointment.

However, at this time I am pleased with the appointment and look forward to meeting Judge O'Connor."

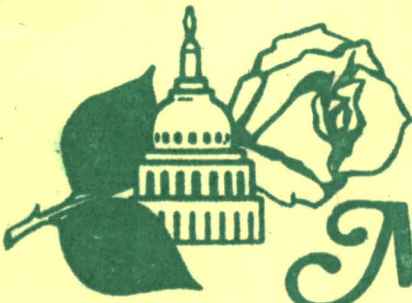
Grassley- "I think with the appointment of Judge O'Connor

to the Supreme Court the President has proven he's a man of his word. He promised to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court and he's now kept that word. As a member of the Judiciary Committee I'm especially concerned that we appoint judges who will interpret the law and not make it. If Judge O'Connor is that sort of person of basic philosophy, that she feels the Supreme Court should interpret law, and not actually make law, and if she has respect for strict construction of the Constitution, then I think she'll be approved."

Hatch- "I think it's a tremendous thing that a President of the United States like President Reagan is trying to live up to his campaign promises by appointing a woman to the United States Supreme Court. I think that's long overdue. With regard to the question of the Equal Rights Amendment, I've long been an advocate, as has President Reagan, that those questions of Equal Rights should be determined according to the thirty plus statutes that grant equal rights to women and by judicial decree. So, I find nothing reprehensible in putting a woman on the Court who believes in equal rights. With regard to abortion, President Reagan has told me personally that she is fine on abortion, that she is anti-abortion, and she supports the Republican Plank and Republican Platform, and that he feels that she will be fine. I think that everybody ought to wait till the hearings on this matter before they pre-judge this woman."

Heinz- "President Reagan has appeared to have made an outstanding selection in Sandra O'Connor. She has an excellent academic and judicial background. She graduated third in her class from Stanford University Law School. She has done an excellent job by all accounts on the Superior Court in Arizona. It's especially pleasing that the President has nominated a woman, the first ever in the history of the Supreme Court, for this first appointment during his term as President. I believe the President's announcement truly represents a new chapter in the history, both for the Court, the country, and for American women."

Hayakawa- "I'm pleased and delighted that this country has finally progressed to the point that a woman has been named to the Supreme Court. For over two hundred years, we as men, have not given women credit for their ability and intelligence to serve in positions of great responsibility. This appointment is long past due and I'm proud of President Reagan for being wise enough to choose a well-qualified woman to sit on the Supreme Court of our land. Judge Sandra Day O'Connor's qualifications and outstanding judicial record are in keeping with the high standards required of Supreme Court Judges."



March for Life

P. O. BOX 2950
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013
PHONE 202/LIFE-377

July 14, 1981

Dear President Reagan,

Please understand clearly that your proposed nomination of Judge Sandra D. O'Connor to fill the vacant seat on the Supreme Court brings deep disappointment and anguish to all prolife Americans.

Information already made public in leading newspapers indicates that Judge O'Connor, as a member of the Arizona state legislature and bench, expressed opinions and cast votes which can be characterized as pro-abortion and pro-ERA. This position is clearly disqualifying for any elected or appointed position to public service. A plank of the Republican Party platform, upon which Mr. Reagan ran for the Presidency, and upon which proliferers worked for his election, highlighted the top importance of a candidate's being prolife in order to qualify for an appointment to any Bench, including the High Bench.

Prolife is not a single issue; prolife is the single issue!
How can a member of the Bench rule with justice about jobs, housing, health, education, finances, taxes, criminal defenses -- and, certainly, the *paramount right to life* -- if the Justice does not even have empathy with the value and dignity of each born and preborn human being from the moment of fertilization!

Obviously, a majority of the sitting members of the Supreme Court do not have a proper understanding of the sacredness of human beings. If they did, we would not now have to suffer the holocaust effects of the infamous *Roe v. Wade* decision of January 22, 1973. This decision, alone, has resulted directly in the open and notorious killing of over one million -- 1,000,000 -- innocent preborn children annually.

Please do not nominate a candidate for the Supreme Court whose public voting record indicates that the new Justice would cast a vote on the High Bench to continue the slaughter of innocent preborn human beings..

Sincerely in Life,

Miss Nellie J. Gray
President

P.S. Prolifers find it offensive that we must picket the White House to bring your attention to this matter. We worked in the 1980 primary and general elections so that the innocent preborn children would be protected by your Administration.

THE PURPOSES OF THE MARCH FOR LIFE ARE EMBODIED IN THE "LIFE PRINCIPLES."



RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Suite 341, National Press Bldg. — 529 14th Street, N.W. —
Washington, D. C. 20045 — (202) 638-4396

JUL 15 1981

file

July 15, 1981

Mr. William French Smith
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am an Arizona physician and was the co-founder and first president of the Arizona Right to Life Committee in October of 1971. I have served as director from Arizona to the board of directors of the National Right to Life Committee since its formation in 1973 and am the immediate past president of the national organization. My current position is Vice President in Charge of International Affairs.

I have been informed of a Justice Department memorandum from Kenneth W. Starr, dated July 7, 1981, summarizing his July 6th telephone investigation of Judge Sandra D. O'Connor's voting record on family-related issues during the period that she served in the Arizona State Senate. The memo reads in part: "Judge O'Connor further indicated, in response to my questions, that she had never been a leader or outspoken advocate on behalf of either pro-life or abortion-rights organizations. She knows well the Arizona leader of the right-to-life movement, a prominent female physician in Phoenix, and has never had any disputes or controversies with her."

I was not contacted by the Justice Department for verification. This statement has been understandably misunderstood by members of the legislature and media to imply that Judge O'Connor and I share similar beliefs on the abortion issue.

I have known Sandra Day O'Connor since 1972. She is a dedicated, highly intelligent, capable, and a very likeable person. Quite apart from our social contact, however, we were in an adversary position during 1973 and 1974 due to Senator O'Connor's position on abortion related legislation while she served as Senate majority leader.

The Justice Department memorandum is, in addition, misleading and incomplete regarding Senator O'Connor's voting record from 1970 through 1974.

All of her votes cast on abortion related bills during this period have been consistently supportive of legalized abortion with the possible exception of S. B. 1333 which allows physicians, medical personnel, and hospitals the right to refuse to participate in abortion procedures on moral or religious grounds. The bill was more related to freedom of conscience than to abortion, per se. The memo

neglects to point out that S. B. 1333 passed unanimously (30 to 0) in the Senate, supported by those on both sides of the abortion debate.

In 1970, H. B. 20 (sponsored by Rep. Tony Buehl and John Roeder) proposed to remove all restrictions from abortions done by licensed physicians without regard to indication or duration of pregnancy. This bill, predating the 1973 Supreme Court decision by three years, would, if enacted, have allowed abortion on request to term, a radical concept even when compared to the most permissive of existing state laws in New York.

The Justice Department memo states that, "There is no record of how Senator O'Connor voted and that she indicated that she has no recollection of how she voted."

An article by Howard E. Boice, Jr. appearing in the Arizona Republic on April 30, 1970 records the vote of all nine members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Sen. O'Connor is recorded as casting one of the six votes for the bill, as she did in the Senate Rules Committee where the bill later failed to pass (Arizona Republic, May 1, 1970).

There are no votes cast by Senator O'Connor in 1971, as the two proposed abortion bills, H. B. 51 and S. B. 123, were sent to the Senate-Public Health and Welfare Committee where they failed to pass.

In 1972, no abortion related legislation was introduced, as the legislative route was abandoned by abortion advocates in favor of the judiciary. (The Arizona abortion law was upheld as constitutional in 1972 on appeal).

In 1973, Senator O'Connor co-sponsored the Family Planning Act (S. B. 1190) which, as originally worded, would have furnished "all medically acceptable family planning methods and information" to anyone regardless of age, sex, race, income, number of children, marital status, or motive. A state or county physician could refuse to provide the family planning method on "medical grounds." Religious or moral grounds are not mentioned.

The Justice Department memo states that, "The bill made no express mention of abortion and was not viewed by then Senator O'Connor as an abortion measure.... She recalls no controversy with respect to the bill and is unaware of any hearings on the proposed measure."

In 1973, abortion certainly was regarded by many as a "medically acceptable method of family planning" and was so regarded by several state senators as well as the Arizona Republic (see attached Senate Public Health and Welfare minutes and Arizona Republic editorial of March 5, 1981).

The bill passed Public Health and Welfare Committee but was held up in Rules Committee. Contrary to the memo, hearings were held and the bill certainly was regarded as controversial.

On May 9, 1974, Senator O'Connor was one of nine senators voting against S. B. 1245 after an amendment had been added in the House "prohibiting certain abortions at educational institutions under jurisdiction of the board of regents." (S. B, 1245 passed 20 to 9 with one member absent). Senator O'Connor's vote is explained in the memo as being "on the ground that the Arizona Constitution forbade enactment of legislation treating unrelated subject matters... Her reasons for so voting are nowhere stated on the record."

The most important piece of pro-life legislation is totally omitted from Mr. Staff's memorandum.

In 1974, after a rally of over 10,000 Arizonans on January 22 at the State Capitol and the submission of over 35,000 names of registered voters favoring the measure, House Memorial 2002 passed the Arizona House of Representatives by a 41 to 18 vote. The memorial would have petitioned the U. S. Congress to pass a Human Life Amendment to the Constitution restoring legal protection to the unborn child except where the mother's life was in jeopardy.

H. B. 2002 passed the Senate Judiciary by a 4 to 2 vote. Sandra O'Connor is reported in the April 23, 1974 Phoenix Gazette as voting against it even after amended to include rape and incest in addition to life of the mother.

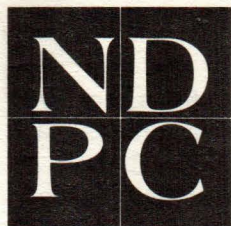
On May 7, 1974, a Phoenix Gazette article quoted Sandra O'Connor as follows: "I'm working hard to see to it that no matter what the personal views of people are, the measure doesn't get held up in our caucus." On May 15, 1974, H. R. 2002 failed to pass the majority caucus by one vote. At least one senator on the caucus is willing to testify that Senator O'Connor voted against the memorial.

Because this deeply flawed and seriously misleading Justice Department memorandum may have played a major role in President Reagan's decision to appoint Judge Sandra Day O'Connor to the United States Supreme Court, we respectfully request that you transmit this documentation to the President and to all persons who received Kenneth Starr's original memorandum.

Sincerely,



Carolyn F. Gerster, M. D.
Vice President in Charge of
International Affairs



National Democratic Policy Committee

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Chairman
Advisory Council
Warren Hamerman
Chairman
Ken Dalto
Executive Director
Barbara Boyd
Treasurer

Post Office Box 26 • Midtown Station, 233 W. 38th Street • New York, New York 10018 • (212) 927-4444

MEMORANDUM

August 4, 1981

TO: All Members of the United States Senate
Senate Judiciary Committee
FROM: Edward Spannaus, Constitutional Affairs Director, NDPC
RE: The Current Threat to the U.S. Constitution and the Senate Confirmation Hearings
on the Sandra O'Connor Nomination

Summary

There are presently afoot a variety of groups and individuals who want to rewrite the U.S. Constitution along the lines of the British parliamentary system, believing that our Constitutional system is too outmoded to be able to enforce the economic austerity required in the coming period. Under these circumstances, an appointee to the U.S. Supreme Court must be prepared to defend the Constitution against such threats. The upcoming Senate confirmation hearings provide a unique opportunity for the Senate to develop standards for appointees to high court, to ensure that any nominee for the Supreme Court is willing and able to defend the Constitution against its enemies today.

I. Clear and Present Danger

The attached memorandum by Warren Hamerman, chairman of the NDPC, documents a multifaceted effort to undermine the United States Constitution by revising it, rewriting it, or just plain ignoring it, in order to substitute a parliamentary-style system. The objective is to change the fundamental structure of the U.S. government to make it more amenable to "crisis management" conditions, and to make it a more suitable instrument for imposing the sort of vicious austerity and zero-growth programs which the anti-Constitutional forces advocate.

The common thread of all the Constitutional "revisionists" is that they believe that we as a nation have entered a period of scarcity and shortages, and that only a parliamentary-style system can conduct the sort of "political triage" among conflicting groups and goals which is necessary. This argument is explicit, for example, in a 1980 article by former Counsel-to-the-President Lloyd Cutler in *Foreign Affairs* magazine.

Historian James McGregor Burns, another leading advocate of Constitutional revision, is looking for a "dramatic crisis" to shake up our "horse-and-buggy

constitutional system." Burns is an unashamed and open admirer of the British Parliament's "ability to act" in times of crisis.

A third leading proponent of parliamentary rule is Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.). Reuss has proposed a series of Constitutional amendments aimed at obliterating the distinction between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the federal government. One such proposal would allow the Congress to remove the President through a vote of "no confidence."

Under these circumstances, the Senate has a special responsibility as it approaches the O'Connor confirmation hearings. Justices of the Supreme Court were called the "guardians of the Constitution" by Alexander Hamilton, and it is incumbent upon the Senate to ensure that any nominee for that position possess the qualification of such a "guardian." We therefore propose that the U.S. Senate use the opportunity of the O'Connor nomination to develop appropriate standards for Supreme Court Justices today.

II. Why Don't They Like the Constitution?

What is it about the U.S. Constitution that Messrs. Burns, Reuss, Cutler et al. don't like? It could be that our Constitution provided the framework under which this country accomplished unparalleled economic and industrial expansion. Foreseeing this, Hamilton wrote in the *Federalist No. 11*, that the Constitution's provision for "a vigorous national government . . . directed to a common interest, would baffle all the combinations of European jealousy to restrain our growth," and that under the new arrangement, America "might make herself the admiration and envy of the world."

Our anti-Constitutional revisionists are right in one respect. Our Constitutional system was not designed to provide a framework for restraint of growth, economic stagnation, and austerity. Quite the contrary, the Con-

stitution was framed by people who wanted to create a republic based upon scientific and industrial progress. Government-sponsored credit expansion and the fostering of inventions and technological improvements would provide not only for the material betterment of the lives of our citizens but for their moral and intellectual improvement as well. This was the outlook of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, the Adamses, and Supreme Court Justices such as John Marshall and Story, and it is clear from their writings that efforts to restrain economic growth and the development of commerce were regarded as unconstitutional in the deepest sense of the term.

The "American System" as developed by Hamilton and continued through the administration of John Quincy Adams was the admiration of the world then, and it provides the economic and financial means of solving crises such as we face today. The Hamilton system was based upon the use of government banking facilities and credit creation to encourage industrial and agricultural expansion, quite the opposite of Paul Volcker's Federal Reserve today, which is using these instruments to strangle the productive sector and impose the austerity dictates of the International Monetary Fund.

Separation of Powers

Among the major complaints of the anti-Constitutionalists is that the separation-of-powers arrangement of the Constitution makes for a "stalemate" in the government under crisis conditions. Indeed, the Constitution's scheme of three separate and distinct departments of government was designed as a protection against both sudden and cataclysmic changes in the government and against tyranny. (Today the name of tyranny is "crisis management" and FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency.)

The positive side of the separation of powers was to ensure *deliberation* in the government, that policies would be the product of reasoned consideration, not of the whims of the moment or the heart of the "emergency." Policy, determined by the legislature (and subject to the test of constitutionality in the courts) is then to be carried out by the Executive branch, which was deliberately created as a strong, independent department of government.

This is the system that Reuss, Cutler, et al. want to destroy. Their chief objective is to erode the distinction between the Executive and the Legislature, by allowing Congress to depose the President through a vote of "no confidence," to allow the President to dissolve Congress and call for new elections, to allow the President to select half of his Cabinet from Congress, and so forth. The result would be a drastically weakened presidency and parliamentary chaos à la Weimar Germany or France's Fourth Republic.

When such subversion is afoot through either extra-Constitutional or Constitutional "amendment" schemes, the role of the Supreme Court becomes critical.

It is the last line of defense against efforts to subvert the Constitution. As John Marshall noted during the debates over the ratification of the Constitution:

To what quarter will you look for protection from an infringement of the Constitution, if you will not give the power to the judiciary? There is no other body that can afford such a protection.

Thanks to the efforts of the Founding Fathers and Marshall in particular, the Supreme Court today has that power. However, it does not always choose to exercise that power, as shown by its recent shameful, unanimous ruling in upholding the Carter-Khomeini hostage settlement deal and its flagrant violations of U.S. sovereignty. Clearly, the selection and approval of a new Supreme Court justice must be approached with the utmost seriousness and solemnity by the Senate, bearing in mind the clear and present danger to the Constitution which exists today.

III. Implications of the O'Connor Nomination

No matter what Judge O'Connor's qualifications were to serve on the second tier of the Arizona state court system, it is clear that the Senate must resolve serious questions about Mrs. O'Connor's ability and willingness to understand the U.S. Constitution, and to defend it against the sorts of attacks described above.

The fact that while on the Arizona Court of Appeals she dealt with only a handful of cases dealing with the federal Constitution is one problem. More broadly, her lack of federal experience is another. But what should come under even closer scrutiny by the Senate was Mrs. O'Connor's participation as one of ten Americans in the Anglo-American Legal Interchange in the summer of 1980. (Chief Justice Warren Burger is one of the key organizers of this program.) The exchange program is designed "to tap the unique resource of the special relationship between the United States and Britain," in the words of another of its organizers. (Its emphasis is certainly *not* the fundamental antagonism between American republican law and English law, or that between the U.S. Constitutional system and the British parliamentary system. Or that the British system does not even have "citizens," even today, but only "subjects.")

This certainly provides fruitful initial areas of inquiry for the Senate confirmation hearings. Nevertheless, the bottom line is defense of the Constitution: Does Mrs. O'Connor, or any other potential nominee, appreciate the uniqueness of the American Constitutional system? Does she realize why the Constitution's framers deliberately created this system and explicitly rejected a parliamentary system with an Executive controlled by the Legislature?

Does she understand that the underlying basis of the American System is a commitment to scientific progress and economic growth, and that any effort to restrain

this progress or impose "zero growth" is in fundamental violation of the Constitution?

Our Constitution was designed as a permanent instrument based on enduring principles, for purposes of, in its own words;

in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity. . . .

Professor Burns may think this is a "horse-and-buggy" Constitution; Congressman Reuss may think this makes for a "rickety" structure. Dear Sirs, our Constitution was not and is not an ephemeral instrument, designed for temporary conditions only to be outmoded by "modern" crises. In the words of Chief Justice Marshall,

A constitution is framed for ages to come, and is designed to approach immortality as nearly as human institutions can approach it. It is exposed to storms and tempests, and its framers must be unwise statesmen, indeed, if they have not provided it, as far as its nature will permit, with the means of self-preservation from the perils it may be destined to encounter.

Today, that instrument indeed faces enormous perils, with government and academia abounding with people who want to restore features of the British system which our forefathers fought to overthrow 200 years ago. The Supreme Court is the last line of defense of the Constitution, and therefore we urge the Senate to define qualifications for the Supreme Court such that any new appointees will be capable and willing to defend our fundamental framework of government from its enemies.



National Democratic Policy Committee

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July 21, 1981

Defend the Constitution from Treason!

by **Warren Hamerman**
Chairman, NDPC

There is a clear and present danger to the United States Constitution coming from British Labourite Averell Harriman's wing of the Democratic Party, Congressman Henry Reuss, and Willy Brandt's Socialist International networks in the United States. The objectives of this operation are to "restructure" both the Democratic and Republican Parties—transforming especially the Democratic Party into a European-style social democracy—and under economic crisis conditions, to overthrow the American Constitution by reordering America into a parliamentary-style government.

The organizations involved in this end-of-democracy project include:

- **Democrats For The '80s:** A political action committee chaired by Pamela C. Harriman whose members include Averell Harriman, Robert Strauss, Edmund Muskie, Stuart Eizenstat, Tip O'Neill, Robert C. Byrd, Bill Clinton, and Henry McPherson, formerly of the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

- **The Committee on Party Renewal:** A bipartisan organization dedicated to restructuring both the Republican and Democratic Parties which has targeted the Democratic Parties of California and Connecticut as their models in reforming them into European-style socialist formations. William Winpisinger's operation in Connecticut and Tom Hayden's Committee for Economic Democracy in California are the leading expressions of their efforts.

- **Congressman Henry Reuss:** He has developed five amendments to the U.S. Constitution in an attempt to "legislate" a British-style parliamentary system into America. Reuss has also specialized in "emergency measures" for the looming economic crisis, as Reagan continues his capitulation to Paul Volcker's high interest rates.

- **The Democratic Conference:** An organization headed by Minneapolis Mayor Don Fraser, which is in consultation with the head of the Socialist International on approaches to changing the American party structure.

These groups have been meeting to plan the rewriting of the Constitution, forming a parliamentary-style government structure, and reshaping the Democratic and Republican Parties into tightly centralized social democratic-style parties. Only such a system can impose the degree of vicious austerity these people see as necessary in the current economic crisis.

"We are in a crisis of governance," declared Professor James MacGregor Burns, who is active in founding a number of these groups. "I expect there may well be a dramatic crisis in American governance that rivals the crises of Vietnam and Watergate. It could be an economic crisis that the country simply could not cope with. It might be an international economic collapse that surpasses the oil crisis of the past few years. It could be the kind of crisis facing Britain now. Putting aside whether you like what the parliament does about these riots, there's no question about the parliament's ability to act. Parliament can act. The people won't sit by and debate, if they have the power to act, like they would here. We are looking at the problem of a deadlock in democracy. We are looking at making a horse and buggy constitutional system work in the 20th century."

The groups involved in this include the Project '87, which Sen. Ted Kennedy is closely associated with and which has been looking at how to rewrite the Constitution. "The best way to honor the Founding Fathers is to stand back and assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution, and change it," declared Burns, a

co-chairman of the project. Another group is the Committee on the Constitutional System, which includes Cong. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), former Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, Jimmy Carter's White House counsel Lloyd Cutler, and former Sen. William Fulbright. This committee has been looking into the specific methods to establish a parliamentary system in the U.S.A. In an article for the Council on Foreign Relations, Cutler declared that only a strong parliamentary system can impose the kind of "political triage" against the demands of various constituency groups in a period of scarcity.

The National Democratic Policy Committee today announces that it is launching a nationwide mobilization to defend the U.S. Constitution. Specifically, two measures will be taken:

- 1) In states across the country, resolutions will be introduced into state Democratic Parties specifying that all party officials and elected officials must take an oath to defend the Constitution against the threats emanating from Harriman, Reuss, et al.

- 2) In the context of the confirmation hearings of Supreme Court Justice nominee Sandra Day O'Connor, the U.S. Senate should establish qualification guidelines for Supreme Court justices. Each Supreme Court justice must swear to defend the Constitution in a meaningful way by explicitly rejecting the sorts of threats now being organized by the Socialist International, Averell Harriman, and Henry Reuss.

As part of the process to rapidly impose a British-style governmental system in the United States, many are looking at reforming the party structures as the means to enforce such austerity programs. The Com-

mittee on Party Renewal was set up to plan how to turn the Democratic and Republican Parties into tightly centralized parties that can impose their policies on their members. Burns again was involved in founding the group, and its co-chairmen have included Minneapolis Mayor Donald Fraser, a close associate of the Socialist International, and former congressman and Trilateral Commission member John Anderson.

A number of state Democratic Party chairmen, DNC members, and executive directors are working closely with this group, including Carol Casey, the executive director of the Vermont Democratic Party, who now chairs the group, and Nancy Pelosi, the California state chairman. They have been advocating strict party accountability of all members. The parties would have the power to finance electoral campaigns of members, enforcing party allegiance by cutting off funds to those who deviate from the party line. Europe's Socialist International parties are organized exactly along these lines.

Fraser, who has been meeting with Willy Brandt, the head of the Socialist International, to plan the destruction of the American political party system, also heads another group, the Diplomatic Forum. "We are committed to a stronger party," declared Fraser. "Effective governing of a country like the U.S. depends on creating strong parties." Working closely with Fraser in this group has been Charles Manatt, until he left to become head of the Democratic Party. "The only difference among the people in the group is how far they think we can actually go toward a parliamentary system," declared Carol Casey, head of the Committee for Party Renewal, in discussing the thinking behind these groups.

INTERNATIONAL CAUCUS OF LABOR COMMITTEES

304 West 58th Street, 5th Floor, New York, New York 10019

Draft Resolution: North-South Conference in Mexico

A New Community of Principle Based on the American System

1 During the seventeenth century, the republican party of John Milton established the beginning of a new republic in the Western Hemisphere, a republic to be free of the relics of oligarchical institutions polluting the nations of Europe at that time. Allied with the republicans of Britain, France, and other nations, and led by the great scientist-statesman, Benjamin Franklin, those American republicans established a new nation in 1776, and constituted that nation as the first of a new kind of more perfect sovereign constitutional republic with the inauguration of President George Washington in 1789.

This new republic, viewed as a beacon of hope and temple of liberty in that time, launched a new policy of national credit, banking, and technological progress, a policy known as the American System of political economy, as elaborated in the reports to Congress of President Washington's great Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton.

The central document of this new American System of political economy was Hamilton's 1791 report to the Congress, *On The Subject of Manufactures*. Proving conclusively the fallacy of the arguments of Adam Smith and physiocratic delusions alike, Hamilton proved and asserted that the sole source of sustained wealth for a nation was the *development of increased productive powers of labor*, through emphasis on technological progress and increased capital-intensity in the production of both agricultural and industrial goods.

This was not a new conception. The mercantilists of France and the kameralists of Germany had discovered

and proven these principles. The greatest of kameralists, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, had discovered the principle of technology, and the decisive role of heat-powered machines enabling "one man to do the work of a hundred," a century before the American Revolution. Hamilton's American System of political economy was the inauguration of those policies developed by Leibniz, as the first instance of their being made the basis for the whole policy of an entire nation.

These principles of the American System, defended by Friedrich List and Henry C. Carey, not only informed the successful periods of economic growth and development of the United States, but also informed the nineteenth century's successful industrial transformations of Germany and Japan.

Now, two centuries after the United States' decisive victory in the battle of Yorktown, the majority of the world's population suffers in chief the persisting heritage of prolonged colonialist looting, burdened by hunger amid increasing incidence of genocide through famine and epidemic, as well as homicidal tumults among the hungered and desperate. It is past time that the principles of the great American System of Hamilton, List and Carey were made the basis for relations among nations.

2 The developing nations ask nothing of the previously industrialized nations but that the credit, banking and economic practices among nations of the north and the south be ordered according to the same principles set forth by Hamilton during the period

The above resolution on the North-South conference to be held in Cancún, Mexico in October 1981, was drafted by the renowned American economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., founder of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and chairman of the Advisory Committee of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC). Since 1974, LaRouche has gained international recognition through his proposals for a new, gold-based monetary system to replace the International Monetary Fund. Mr. LaRouche campaigned for the Democratic Party presidential nomination in 1979-80.

1789-1791. The developing nations ask nothing but that institutions of debt, credit, banking and economic policy among nations be ordered according to Hamilton's principles, and that international institutions be reformed quickly, to bring those institutions and their practices into agreement with those American System principles.

3 The institutional means for this transformation according to principles of the American System shall be the establishment of a gold-reserve-based system of international banking, pricing monetary gold, for purposes of gold-reserve transfers and purchases of stocks, at a price in the vicinity of U.S. \$500 an ounce, a banking institution whose lending practices shall be restricted to aiding technologically progressive forms of capital-intensive investments in agriculture and goods-producing industry, plus other investments essential to the logistical support of production and populations engaged in such production.

4 While external debts of some least-developed nations must be written off in part or entirety, generally, the opening of expanding volumes of world trade in essential capital-goods traffic will be accomplished through debtor-nations' issuance of a new series of debt instruments, discountable by holders with the new banking institution. These instruments shall be exchanged for outstanding debts, and shall also be used by issuing nations to secure purchasing power for needed capital-goods imports.

5 By establishing a gold-reserve basis for credit and currency exchange, the interest rates on credit issued can be reduced to the lowest level without perpetuating inflationary impulses of the variety the world has suffered since the period of decoupling from gold-reserve relations, 1967-1971.

6 The practicability of these urgent reforms is assured by the simple fact emphasized rightly by Hamilton. The source of wealth of nations is not the work accomplished by a fixed level of productive powers of employed labor; wealth is created through those advances in the productive powers of labor correlated with technological progress, increasingly capital-

intensive modes of production of goods, and by benefits of those forms of education which increase the whole moral and intellectual potentialities of the individual member of society, developing individuals able to assimilate, apply and improve upon the most advanced among productive technologies.

The wealth of a nation is not defined by the accidents of its geography, such as specific raw materials, but by the humanity of its people: each person, adequately educated and supplied with means, has the potential to produce ultimately far more wealth than is presently produced by the average goods-producing labor of the most-industrialized nations of the present. It is through credit and investment directed to that result that the creditor promotes not only the future source of payments by the debtor, but an expanding market for the creditor's own exported goods over decades to come.

7 The only visible alternative to such reforms is a global holocaust more hideous than any monstrousness associated with the recent world war. Already tens of millions of persons are facing the genocide of famine, epidemic, and homicidal social chaos, a genocide caused chiefly by existing monetary and economic policies, striking most cruelly the peoples of nations least able to defend themselves against such doctrines of international practice. The monstrous genocide of depopulation proposed by the Club of Rome and other evil institutions is becoming an actuality. A global society which tolerates such crimes against humanity, crimes a hundredfold more monstrous than any accomplished by the Hitler regime, is a global society which has lost the moral fitness to survive, and which, possessed of such madness, will perhaps go so far in its brutality as to hazard the very existence of any higher forms of life in any part of this planet.

8 It is the goal of this new world economic order, based on the American System, to establish a congruent political order. This political order is premised upon the inviolability of the sovereignty of nations, except to prevent crimes against humanity, and the fostering of a global community of principle among political equals in a community of sovereign nation-state republics.



National Democratic Policy Committee

P.O. Box 26 Midtown Station, 233 West 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018 (212) 927-4444 Aug. 2, 1981

Fed Declares War on Constitution, Ignores Unanimous Vote Against Volcker

On July 27 the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives both passed resolutions condemning the high interest-rate policy of Federal Reserve chief Paul Volcker, and demanding that the policy be immediately reversed. With bipartisan support, the resolutions passed the Senate 100 to 0, and the House by a margin of 403 to 17.

This congressional action, initiated by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) in the Senate and Reps. Henry Reuss and Fernand St. Germain in the House, is the first sign that the Congress is beginning to catch up with their constituencies' understanding that Paul Volcker's interest rates are now driving the U.S. economy into a depression worse than that of the 1930s. It was immediately followed by Senator John Melcher's (D-Mont.) introducing a joint House-Senate resolution that demands immediate presidential action to bring down interest rates.

The Melcher bill resolves that:

"The President immediately begin consultation with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of modifying the Board of Governors' monetary policy to significantly reduce interest rates within the next 90 days.

"The consultations should include modification in the areas of—

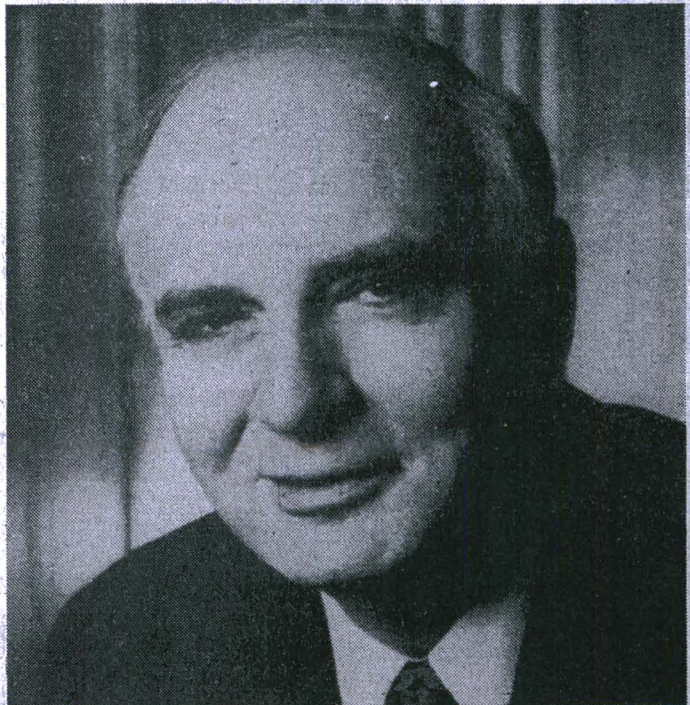
- "1. Easing reserve requirements to member banks.
- "2. Controlling the Federal Open Market Committee activities which reduce the money supply and push up interest rates.
- "3. Lowering the Federal Reserve Discount rates to member banks."

But the Melcher bill will not start the process of going through Congress until Congress reopens in September. By that time, or shortly thereafter, there may not be an economy around to save!



David Rockefeller

His Trilateral Commission plans replacement of the U.S. Constitution by the British system.



Paul Adolph Volcker

The U.S. Federal Reserve chairman is the Trilateral's most important asset in the United States.

PRESERVATION COPY

Powerful Opposition

The Federal Reserve and Paul Volcker have no intention of listening to Congress or the unionists and businessmen who have been demanding lower interest rates. For the Fed is fully complicit in the international conspiracy being run by the **Trilateral Commission**, the **Propaganda Two fascist Freemasonic lodge**, and the **international central banks** to precipitate **world monetary crash** by October. With that crash the central banks intend to establish a world financial dictatorship that will mean the end of democracy in the United States and Western Europe, and massive genocide in the Third World.

It is for this reason that the **Trilateral Commission-controlled press** totally blacked out the Congressional votes.

But the Federal Reserve has not been shy about declaring its policy. Right before the Congressional vote, Fed board member **Lyle Gramley** declared that "I see no hope for an abatement in inflation until wage increases are moderated." The Federal Reserve Board has no intention of lowering interest rates until it has **busted the unions**, thrown millions of old people **off Social Security**, and driven the United States into what the Bank for International Settlements called "**a global depression on a scale not seen since the interwar years.**"

At the recent Western summit held in Canada, the Trilaterals and the BIS got the OK they needed to implement their fascist austerity plans. Now the next step is the North-South meeting in Cancun, Mexico, to be held Oct. 22, where they intend to bash the last defenses of countries like Mexico, India, and Nigeria against the Brandt Commission program of genocidal high interest rates, no nuclear technology, and the violation of national sovereignty by looting and war.

Constitutional Crisis

Interviews and documents obtained from the Trilateral Commission and certain semi-secret groups inside the Democratic and Republican parties associated with both the Trilaterals and Willy Brandt's Socialist International indicate that they are fully prepared to use the rigged economic crisis as a means of tearing up the U.S. Constitution.

Working off a blueprint released by the Trilateral Commission in 1975, titled *The End of Democracy*, these groups include

- **Averell and Pamela Harriman's Democrats for the '80s;**
- **Committee on the Constitutional System**, run by Trilateraloids **J. William Fulbright** and **Lloyd Cutler**, Jimmy Carter's White House counsel;
- **The Committee for Party Renewal**, whose former co-chairman was social democrat **Donald Fraser**, the mayor of Minneapolis, now head of the Democratic Conference.

The chairman of the Committee on the Constitutional System, which wants "radical substitution of a British parliamentary system, reform of the electoral college, and reducing the power of the Supreme Court," is **James MacGregor Burns**. Here is how he described his organization's objectives:

"We are in a crisis of governance. It will probably take a crisis to make people look at changing the Constitution. I ex-



Alexander Haig

A fanatical backer of the terrorist and drug-linked Italian Socialist Party.

pect there will be a dramatic crisis in American governance that rivals the crises of Vietnam and Watergate. It could be an economic crisis that the country simply could not cope with. It might be an international economic collapse that surpasses the oil crises of the past few years. It could be the kind of crisis facing Britain now," in which the Thatcher government's high-interest policy has produced 12 percent unemployment, and where an unemployed worker with a family gets \$71 a week in Social Security benefits.

The Fascist Masonic Lodge

The global conspirators behind this deliberate depression and dictatorship plot came to light in May of this year, with the uncovering of the "**Propaganda Two**" **Freemasonic lodge** in Italy. P-2 has been the center of fascist coups and left-right terror in Italy for more than 10 years, as well as being in the center of the major dirty money financial institutions. When P-2 was uncovered — exposing along with its head **Licio Gelli**, formerly a member of Mussolini's secret police, a great number of security officials and some Italian government ministers — the Christian Democratic government fell.

But "the P-2 is a tool of the Trilateral Commission," said Roger Leray, the leader of the French Masons, in a press conference on June 10. Since that time the Italian daily *Paese Sera* has exposed the relationship of leading U.S. politicians — like **Alexander Haig** and **Henry Kissinger** — to the P-2 fascist plotters. The entire P-2 banking apparatus consists of banking allies of the Trilateral Commission money-bag **David Rockefeller**, including Banco Ambrosiano Chairman **Roberto Calvi** — just released from prison.

Italian newspapers revealed that Rockefeller associates

Henry Kissinger — now running the International Advisory Board of Chase Manhattan Bank — and Secretary of State Alexander Haig — a board member of Chase Manhattan until he took office — conspired to create the fascist nest in Italy in 1969. P-2's moneybags, the Banco Ambrosiano, hired Trilateral Commission chief economist **Richard Gardner** as chief of intelligence—before Gardner became ambassador to Italy for fellow Trilateralist **Jimmy Carter**. P-2 Grand Master **Licio Gelli**, now hiding in Latin America, rose from a career as a Mussolini secret service thug to be the only Italian private citizen at Carter's inauguration.

Here is how the Trilateral Commission is implementing fascism in **Italy**. Authorities shut down the country's stock market July 9 for the first time since 1917, after a "Black Thursday" crash followed concerted selling by major banks. Chase Manhattan board member **Gianni Agnelli**, a Trilateral Commission founder, stepped in to "reorganize" all basic industry under his control. Agnelli, despite the arrest of his top aide, Trilateralist **Carlo Bonomi**, wants to use his new muscle to force Socialist Party chief **Bettino Craxi** into power, although Craxi commands less than a sixth of the country's vote. Craxi is a retread of another Socialist Party thug who emerged from economic chaos: Benito Mussolini.

The "interim" Italian government of Prime Minister Spadolini has already announced a 25 percent across-the-board cut in all budgetary expenditures, targeting pensions and social services, while the Bank of Italy, the nation's central bank, has frozen all new credit creation in a nightmarish version of what the U.S. may look like in a few months.

Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a strong backer of Milton Friedman's "free-enterprise" form of the same policy, has achieved even more for the "end of democracy" program, by setting British cities in flames. Manipulated mobs of unemployed youth are Thatcher's pretext for the use of troops against civilian populations, the erection of "emergency" drumhead courts to sentence rioters, and other measures devised as a model for the United States.

Emergency Rule

The P-2 crowd in the **United States** is planning the same kind of scenario to overthrow the U.S. Constitution and bring about emergency rule. The **Socialist International**, represented on Harriman's Democrats for the '80s and now taking control of the Democratic Party, is planning riots in the cities as a "response" to P-2 ally Volcker's Thatcherite measures. **Rockefeller Foundation trainee Reverend Jesse Jackson** has already begun mobilizing for riots—starting with his receipt of money from **Libya's Colonel Qaddafi**, and going public in a speech in Chicago July 11.

The P-2 men on the inside are ready to respond with dictatorial measures in a preplanned manner.

Top fascist **Lloyd Cutler**, a founder of the Committee on the Constitutional System and other groups pledged to the end of democracy, told an interviewer July 21 that the objective of his group was to stop anyone from objecting to budget cuts more brutal than anything **David Stockman** has yet imagined: "I believe that we in the U.S. are the only major government in the world where the legislature



Henry Kissinger

The Trilateral Commission director is central to the plot against President Reagan.

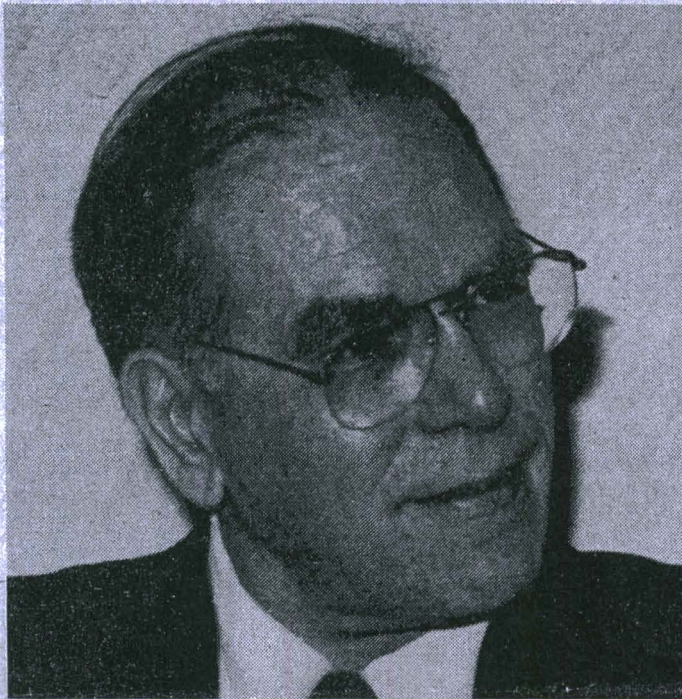
can vote a budget higher than the head of the government proposes. Unfortunately, without a major crisis of some sort, we will continue along present lines."

For industry, said fellow Constitution-wrecker **Rep. Henry Reuss**, who wants "a full adoption of the [British] parliamentary system for the United States," it means that "the losers in American industry — obsolete shipyards, improvident automakers, undercapitalized steel mills"—will no longer "be kept alive by government subsidy," but will be "sloughed off," as Reuss said in the April 27 *Congressional Record*.

President Reagan failed to clean the Trilaterals out of Washington, and now they are holding his administration for ransom. Facing an economic depression and a monetary crisis, Reagan will go through the Herbert Hoover treatment, thanks to Fed Chairman Volcker and his allies in the cabinet. The United States will be torn by social chaos and revert to a Brüning program, destroying Ronald Reagan's objectives in office and possibly his life.

American System Needed

The action from Congress this last week is good, but not enough. The U.S. construction industry, auto industry, and savings and loans are already hanging by a thread. Volcker is now planning a new anti-labor assault, just as his counterparts are doing in France, Italy, and Germany. Without bringing down the rates immediately, and supplying **new forms of cheap credit** for essential industries, the outcome of these measures might only accelerate deflationary collapse. The necessary program is a revival of the American System of economics — both for the United States and those Third World countries under the gun from the P-2 crowd



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

National Advisory Board Chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC).

at Cancun. Rather than bust up the Constitution as the P-2ers plan, Americans can follow the economic measures which have been put forward by the National Democratic Policy Committee Advisory Board Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche announced his availability to become a candidate for the 1984 presidential nomination of the Democratic Party on July 12 in Princeton, Wisconsin. The immediate

purpose of his action was to mobilize citizens against the evil Trilateral forces now strangling Reagan and to put forward the economic program of the American System.

The United States must replace the Fed's murderous usury with a **two-tier credit system** providing low-interest credits for agriculture, industry, and construction, and letting market rates choke off speculative activity, LaRouche said. The dollar and the internal credit system can be placed on firm ground through the remonetization of gold at \$500 per ounce, and the negotiation of a gold-backed monetary system with our allies. These measures will restore the American economy and permit recovery among our trading partners, and break the "offshore" narcotics-based banking market — the real power of the Trilateral Commission.

The Harriman cabal, "Democrats for the '80s," knows that any manifestation of basic American political sentiments could bring them down, and have been staying up nights — at the Harriman townhouse in Washington's Georgetown section — in a "Stop LaRouche" effort. Carol Casey, head of the Committee for Party Renewal, is screaming for a "purge" against all conservative Democrats, including LaRouche, Southern conservative Dems, and anyone else who wants to defend the Constitution!

But with a ruthless campaign against the P-2 anti-Constitution crowd and for these economic measures we can stop the threatened depression immediately, and prevent the Trilateraloids from doing to the United States what the fascist scum of P-2 are already doing to Europe.

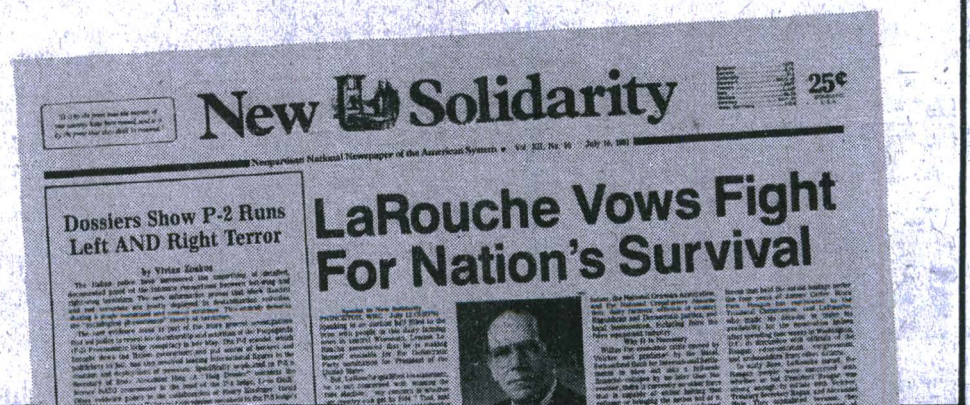
- **Fire Volcker and Haig!**
- **Demand an investigation of Trilateral links to the "P-2" terrorists and dope-runners!**
- **Send this leaflet to your Congressman!**

Join the NDPC!

and get a complimentary subscription to *New Solidarity*, the only newspaper that covers the real battle in the U.S. and the world, twice a week.

Send \$50 to the NDPC, and by special arrangement you will receive a subscription to *New Solidarity*.

We need money to continue this campaign. Already over 2 million leaflets have been distributed throughout the country.



This is part of a multi-million-run leaflet being distributed across the United States.

For more information on what you can do to stop this plot, contact National Democratic Policy Committee representatives in your area:

**Chicago (312) 782-2663 • Detroit (313) 964-2550 • Houston (713) 972-1714
Los Angeles (213) 383-2912 • New York (212) 625-5964 • Washington, D.C. (202) 223-8300**

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