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Citizens FOR THE Republic

Ronald Reagan, Founder/Chairman Emeritus
Lyn Nofziger, Chairman
Curtis Mack, Executive Director

Vol. VII, No. 2
February, 1983



Reagan Review

In his State of the Union address, Tuesday, January 26th, President Reagan staunchly held fast to the basic elements of his economic program. The President demanded a virtual freeze on non-defense spending.

The President also served notice that he will fight to retain the 10% tax cut scheduled to take effect July 1, as well as provisions to begin indexing taxes in 1985 to keep inflation from pushing taxpayers into higher brackets.

Under the President's plan, outlined in the State of the Union address, overall federal spending would increase by less than 5% — just enough to keep up with the rate of inflation forecast for this year. Defense spending, however, would be at a level strong enough to maintain a strong national defense.

Strongly defending his proposals, President Reagan said, "Contrary to the drumbeat we have been hearing . . . the deficits we face are not rooted in defense spending. Taken as a percentage of the gross national product, our defense spending happens to be only about

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National Parks

Our Nation's Treasures

The following is a letter by James Watt, Secretary of the Interior, to President Reagan. The letter is dated January 20, 1983; the second anniversary of the Reagan Administration.

Dear Mr. President:

In January 1981, we found our Nation's parklands, wildlife refuges, and other conservation areas poorly managed and suffering from neglect. Soon after taking office, I reported to you that the national parks had been allowed to deteriorate to such a state that the General Accounting Office had estimated it would cost over \$1 billion to correct the safety and health hazards to the 300 million annual visitors.

Because you and I are dedicated to the concepts of stewardship — taking care of what we have rather than reaching out for more — we created the Park Restoration and Improvement Pro-

gram. This is a 5-year, \$1 billion program which concentrates on protecting the natural resource base and improving the physical facilities in our national parks. Much of our effort has been aimed at protecting the natural resource base and improving and upgrading the condition of facilities within older parks, which had been inadequately funded by previous Administrations.

Another major initiative our Administration has taken also improves opportunities for all Americans to visit and enjoy these national treasures. The highway improvement bill, which you signed on January 6, 1983, creates a federal lands tax highway program which will make Federal Highway Trust Funds available for park road construction needed to serve people and

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Congressman Gramm

A Welcome to the Newest Republican

Saturday, February 12th, was a day of celebration for Republicans across the nation. Congressman Phil Gramm was re-elected to Congress. Why the celebration? Because former-Democrat Congressman Gramm is now a Republican. Gramm was unceremoniously dumped from his seat on the House Budget Committee because Democrat leaders were angry about his active role in promoting Reagan budget policies in the last Congress. Having been pushed enough by the Democrats, Gramm decided it was time to become a Republican. Gramm could have simply

announced his party switch and continued in office until January 1985, when his term would have expired. But Gramm called his re-election move "the only honorable course of action."

And on February 12th, Congressman Gramm was re-elected as a Republican, by his constituents by a margin of 15%. You were part of that victory because CFTR contributed \$5,000 to Congressman Gramm's campaign.

Congressman, we're all very proud of you, and glad to have you in Congress, particularly as a Republican!

The Freeze: A New Soviet Weapon

A State Department report has revealed that Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan have used a devastating new chemical or toxin weapon called "silent death" to crush resistance in Afghanistan. Evidence showed that dead Afghan freedom fighters had been found lying in firing position with their hands "frozen" on their rifles. This, said the report, indicated that the dead soldiers were victims of an extremely fast-acting lethal chemical or toxin not detectable by human senses.

The State Department report was not, as some critics have suggested, a matter of hearsay. It was based on documented eyewitness accounts of 397 chemical attacks by communist forces that killed more than 10,000 people — 6,300 in Laos, 980 in Cambodia and over 3,000 in Afghanistan. Unofficial estimates of chemical warfare deaths at the hands of the Soviets and their surrogate forces range as high as 50,000. The evidence of Moscow's poison warfare comes from a wide variety of sources. These include refugees, freedom fighters, doctors in refugee camps, Western journalists, Western intelligence agents and communist defectors. And the evidence continues to accumulate.

This September, a Soviet soldier who

had defected in Afghanistan told foreign reporters that the Soviet Union was using three kinds of chemical agents against Afghan resistance fighters. And earlier this year, Max Kampelman, chief U.S. delegate to the European Security Conference in Madrid, produced intelligence reports that the Soviets were operating no fewer than 20 chemical and biological weapons facilities, all in violation of international agreements signed by Moscow banning the production and use of such weapons.

Soviet propagandists, for their part, at first denied the presence of "yellow rain" in Southeast Asia, then sought to blame it on residue of the so-called "agent orange" used by U.S. forces to defoliate enemy jungle areas during the Vietnam war. U.S. authorities, who have investigated the Soviet allegations, characterize them as "science fiction." More disturbing are the results of a recent Gallup survey that assessed the American public's perceptions of "yellow rain." It found that only about 1 in 5 Americans had heard much of anything about the Soviet atrocities.

The Wall Street Journal, which commissioned the survey, suggested that "public uncertainty about 'yellow rain' may be due in part to the fact that the

U.S. press, with exceptions, has been indifferent or hostile to the accusations, and in part to the inability of the U.S. government to mount an effective campaign around the issue."

Address

Continued from page 1

four-fifths of what it was in 1970."

"The fact is, our deficits come from the uncontrolled growth of the budget for domestic spending," Reagan said, referring to the long-term growth in the cost of Social Security, Medicare and other social programs over the last decade.

Adamantly demonstrating his determination to resist further military spending cuts, the President declared, "We will not gamble with our national survival."

Cost-cutting measures proposed by the President include a one-year pay freeze for federal employees and members of the armed forces, as well as a six month delay in most cost-of-living increases for federal programs.

Rudolph Penner, an economist with the American Enterprise Institute, said in an interview he did not believe Reagan was changing his basic economic approach:

"He remains true to the real foundations of this philosophy," Penner said.

"He still believes that smaller government is better than big government, except for defense, where a big defense is better than a smaller one, and lower taxes are better than higher taxes."

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A YURINALYSIS OF AFGHANISTAN MILITARY DEATHS.

The Results Are In: CFTR's A Winner

According to a recent Federal Elections Commission report of the five largest organizations contributing cash to conservative candidates, CFTR is the *only one* to give money solely to Republicans. CFTR also made more direct-cash contributions than any of the other conservative organizations.

Citizens for the Republic contributed \$468,174 to Republican candidates for federal office.

The five organizations are: Citizens for the Republic, Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, Fund for a Conservative Majority, the National Congressional Club, and the National Conservative Political Action Committee.

Here is a rundown on how each of these organizations spent their money

in Federal races. Citizens for the Republic contributed \$468,174 to the Republican candidates for federal office. This is by far and away the largest amount of direct-cash contributions to Republican candidates in the nation. CFTR contributed *no* money to Democrats.

The Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress contributed \$127,258 to Republican candidates for federal office. But the Committee for the Survival of a free congress also gave \$27,865 to 11 Democrats and \$1,000 to an "other".

The National Congressional Club, headed by North Carolina Senator Jesse Helms, raised over \$9 million. They only gave \$129,147 to Republican federal candidates, as well as \$4,117 to one Democrat candidate, and \$1,000 to an "other".

The Fund for a Conservative Majority gave \$63,913 to Republican candidates for federal office, but contributed \$2,608 to Democrats.

The National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC), which raised almost \$9 million, contributed \$233,279 to Republicans, \$23,161 to nine Democrats and \$2,734 to one "other".

The FEC report proves that your investment in CFTR is a safe one. CFTR never has, and never will contribute to the election of a Democrat.

The FEC report proves that your investment in CFTR is a safe one. CFTR never has, and never will contribute to the election of a Democrat. Others may make claims about helping President Reagan to achieve a Republican majority, but the figures speak for themselves.

Donkey Serenade

Put Up or Shut Up? Shut Up!

In a slick, 30 minute, made-for-television "documentary" the Democrats tried to respond to President Reagan's State of the Union Address.

Produced at the cost of about \$120,000 by a New York ad agency, the program was financed by the House and Senate Democratic Campaign Committees and by the Democratic National Committee.

Recognizing that the Democrats,

though effective in criticizing the President's programs, have yet to propose concrete alternatives, Delaware Senator Joseph R. Biden said, "It's time we put up or shut up."

The Democrat "docudrama" not only featured rehearsed comments by elected officials, but also had taped interviews with private citizens, including farmers, businessmen, students and factory workers.

None of the prospective 1984 Democratic presidential candidates were shown in the film because, party officials said, there are too many of them.

We hope that Senator Biden doesn't take his own advice, because after watching the Democrat response, we think that Biden has a lot of speaking engagements to cancel.

Legislative Priority: Making the Economy Work

by Congressman William
Dickinson (R-Alabama)

The new 98th Congress is now organized and the President has delivered his State of the Union Message and the proposed 1984 Federal Budget to Congress. The Committees of both the House and Senate have now begun the process of holding hearings on the Administration's program for 1983.

As you go into this new legislative year with a new Congress, several issues stand out for priority consideration: social security, the economy, jobs, and the federal deficit.

Legislation will be enacted that will insure our senior citizens, who have planned their retirement years around social security, that they can depend on it. America will take care of its elderly.

The most pressing issue, and one which I believe will be dealt with early in the session, is the need to put social security on a solid financial footing. The bipartisan blue-ribbon panel which included members appointed by the President, the Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate has made its report. Though not all members of the panel agreed with all

the recommendations, their work does represent substantial progress toward solving the funding short-falls which would occur if nothing were done.

Recommendations for putting the system back on a sound footing include such ideas as raising the FICA tax, cutting cost-of-living increases and raising the retirement age. Both our Republican President and the Democratic Speaker of the House have accepted the blue-ribbon panel's work as a basis for legislation which will be dealt with early in this session. I am certain of one thing. Legislation will be enacted that will insure our senior citizens, who have planned their retirement years around social security, that they can depend on it. America *will* take care of its elderly.

Much of this session will be focused on the economy, jobs and the federal deficit. Announcement of the January Labor Department statistics provided some very good news — that the national unemployment rate took a dramatic turn down for the first time in months — down from 10.8 percent to 10.4 percent. Great progress has already been realized during the past two years in reducing inflation and interest rates. When President Reagan came into office two years ago, inflation was 13-plus percent and the prime interest rate was 21.5 percent. Today, inflation is down to 3.9 percent and the prime interest rate is down to 11 percent. Economists have said all along that the unemployment rate would be the last indicator to react to the tough economic medicine the nation has taken. A four-tenths of one percent drop in unemployment is dramatic and there are good prospects that the economic turn around is well on its way. It will be a

great day when the unemployment rate breaks out of the double-digit area.

Finally, there is grave concern about a larger than expected deficit — which for the most part is due to lower federal revenues because of the recession and

When President Reagan came into office two years ago, inflation was 13-plus percent and the prime interest rate was 21.5 percent. Today, inflation is down to 3.9 percent and the prime interest rate is down to 11 percent.

because the federal government still spends too much. With the economy improving and people going back to work, revenues will be up over last year. Cutting spending will be tougher during the 98th Congress, which will be more liberal than the last Congress, but further efforts are needed to reduce the growth of federal spending. If we don't control our finances the nation will eventually go bankrupt.

Secretary Watt on the National Parks

Continued from page 1

protect the resource base. This legislation will make \$75 million available in fiscal year 1983 and \$100 million available annually in fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986 for park road betterment projects.

In the spirit of your highly successful Private Sector Initiatives Program, we strongly believe that the private sector was capable and willing to help protect the Nation's natural and cultural resources. In the past two years, we have provided opportunities for the private sector to help, and the response has been phenomenal. This support is a vote of confidence in this Administration's policies and programs.

Instead of building a bureaucracy to dole out federal grants, we are using the energy and creativity of the private sector to save and reuse the Nation's heritage.

I want to share with you some of the success stories of our public/private partnerships for our parks:

- At Everglades National Park, the National Park Service for many years, at the taxpayers' expense, provided tram tours to the Shark Valley. Under a concessions contract, this activity now has been taken over by a private company — at no cost to the government.
- At Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, the concessioner has expended almost \$700,000 in one year for construction of two buildings and for the purchase of equipment and vehicles. In addition,

this concessioner runs a program to transport children from low income families in the Atlanta area to the park. The children are given lessons in rafting and kayaking, and are taught the importance of conservation. They are also provided with bags to pick up litter while running and hiking in the park. Other private companies now are also sponsoring similar programs for disadvantaged children.

- At Yellowstone National Park, the concessioner has spent over \$6,000,000 so far on capital improvement in the park. Under the terms of this concession contract, 22% of gross receipts goes to capital improvements projects and maintenance. We estimate that, over the next 10 years, this will mean about \$38,000,000 of private investment in Yellowstone.
- The concessioner at Glacier National Park is renovating several historic properties including the Many Glacier Hotel and the Lake McDonald Lodge. By 1985, this concessioner will have spent over \$2,000,000 on historic property improvements.
- In September 1982, the National Park Service contracted with National Park Concessions, Inc., for the operation of visitor service facilities in five areas of the National Park System — Big Bend, Isle Royale, Mammoth Cave, Olympic National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway. The concessioner has committed over \$2,300,000 to improving public facilities. In addition, 1½% of gross receipts will be used for upgrading and construction of visitor facilities.
- At Glen Canyon, the concessions contract was recently amended to include concessioner investment of about \$7,000,000 for installation of new utility lines and related equipment, upgrading and expansion of

food facilities, construction of new lodging units and expansion and improvement of boat storage.

Contracting with concessioners is only one example of how private sector initiatives are helping our national parks. Another example is the new and innovative property leasing program that will generate private sector revenues for preserving historic properties in the parks.

As the chief steward of our Nation's natural and cultural resources, we at the Department of the Interior are working hard to implement programs that will enhance and protect our parks and historical areas.

Consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act, we have launched a program for leasing historic buildings owned by the National Park Service. Over 700 historic structures — light-houses, barns, farms, houses, textile mills, for example — have already been identified and targeted for leasing. Possible new uses for these properties under the leasing program include shops, offices, hotels and many others. At Ellis Island, we are considering a lease for development of a hotel and conference center.

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POW's: People of Wisdom

*Few of us imagined our
America as perfect, but
none of us doubted that it
was the noblest nation on
earth.*

Ten years ago this month, America welcomed home some of the bravest men ever to wear the nation's uniform: the 587 surviving prisoners of the Vietnam War. Much has happened since then. But on this anniversary, one of the former POW's, retired Air Force Colonel George "Bud" Day, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for acts of "conspicuous gallantry" during more than 5½ years of unrelenting torture and privation in a Hanoi prison, has written down the thoughts he had on the eve of his release from captivity a decade ago. They have renewed relevancy amid the doubts and uncertainties of today.

Colonel Day says he asked himself: What had we POW's sown and what had we reaped during the long ordeal? And he concluded as follows:

"We had sown leadership, good example, ethical conduct, concern for our fellow man. We also had demonstrated

obedience to the rule of law and to our military Code of Conduct as prisoners of war. Above all, there was love of God and strong allegiance to our country. Men came to know the full meaning of words such as freedom, democracy, self-government. All grew close to God and His ways and truths. Those of little conviction were converted to the homely qualities of virtue, loyalty, decency, valor and honesty.

"For the first time, many of the imprisoned Americans understood the practical meaning of tyranny. By contrast, they saw America as did the eager, struggling immigrants from the alleys of Naples or the ghettos of Warsaw. Few of us imagined our America as perfect, but none of us doubted that it was the noblest nation on earth.

"A clear and overpowering understanding of Communism's nature was gained, first hand, by a large sampling of Americans over a dreadfully long period of time. We knew the Communists as Cain knew Abel. We learned how

spurious was the relationship between their words and their deeds. Their shabby nature and treasonous behaviour no longer was a mystery. We had tasted its poison.

"The logic and loyalty of the Code of Conduct became known and accepted by all but a small minority. Most POW's experienced what the persecuted pilgrims had experienced: a yearning for freedom from tyranny. We no longer wondered about the nature of patriots like Nathan Hale, Thomas Paine, Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln. They had often been beside us during our long and lonely ordeal. Some Americans seemed surprised when Jeremiah Denton stepped off the first homebound aircraft at Clark Air Base in the Philippines a decade ago and, in a voice choked with emotion, said: 'God bless America.' We were not surprised. He spoke for all of us. Then and today."

*A clear and overpowering
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time.*

Secretary Watt

Continued from page 5

As in contracts with concessioners, our procedures and standards insure that this form of private investment in our historic properties is compatible

Much of our effort has been aimed at protecting the natural resource base and improving and upgrading the condition of facilities within older parks.

with the Park Service mission of protecting important natural and cultural resources. In addition, we require all rehabilitation work performed on leased properties to meet our standards for historic preservation. Before ap-

proving any lease, we make certain that the new use of a leased building is appropriate for the park area and is not damaging to park resources.

Proceeds from the leases will be used to defray costs of preserving historic properties in the parks. This program allows us to enlist the private sector's help in preserving historic structures that otherwise would receive little or no attention.

Not only does the National Park Service own and operate the Nation's most important historic properties, we also cooperate with States, local governments, and private citizens to help preserve historic properties important to cities and towns throughout the country.

Instead of building a bureaucracy to dole out federal grants, we are using the energy and creativity of the private sector to save and reuse the Nation's heritage. Through our historic preservation tax incentives program, we encourage

private owners to rehabilitate historic properties.

This is a highly successful program.

We are tapping into the volunteer spirit of Americans and the vitality of the free enterprise system to restore the beauty and economic solvency of the National Park System.

During fiscal year 1982, 1800 rehabilitation projects were approved, representing over a *billion dollars* of private investment. Historic buildings rejuvenated by private sector initiative do not become musty museums, nor do they get taken off State and local tax rolls as public monuments. They are, instead, returned to active and produc-

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Is It Time To Renew Your Subscription?

A number of CFTR Newsletter subscribers have not renewed their subscriptions this year. Are you one of them? You can find out by looking on the address label of your copy of CFTR Newsletter. The subscription code is the four digit number just above your name, on the left.

If the number on your label is 8302, 8301, 8212 or below, it's been a year or more since you've contributed to CFTR.

In order to insure the uninterrupted receipt of CFTR Newsletter, you should cut out the subscription form on this page and send it with your \$25 contribution to CFTR right away. Much as we hate to do so, we will have to discontinue your subscription with the March issue unless you renew immediately.

It would be a shame to miss out on the exciting events going on in Washington these days. CFTR Newsletter is in the forefront of the effort to promote and interpret the Reagan Administration's policy initiatives for our readers. We also let you know what the Democrats are doing. As a subscriber, you're kept informed about what's going on at the White House, in Congress, and on the political hustings.

And as a contributor to CFTR, you're helping to consolidate and expand Republican gains in Congress.

In the elections last fall, we expanded our involvement in Congressional and Senatorial campaigns over our 1980 levels.

Won't you help us to continue to work to put a conservative Republican majority in the House of Representatives, so the President can have a Speaker of the House who will help, rather than obstruct his program? And we also need your help in our effort to insure that conservative Republican control of the

Senate is strengthened and maintained.

Without the Congressmen and Senators CFTR successfully backed in 1980, President Reagan would never have gotten his tax and budget plans into law. In order to insure even greater victories for the Administration in the future and to prevent a return to liberalism run amok, we need to send more Republicans to Congress.

CFTR is working to do just that.

It's hard to beat what we're offering — the CFTR Newsletter for another full year and Republican victories the future. Act now to insure you get both.

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National Parks

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tive economic use. For example, last year's 1800 rehabilitation projects will result in 5,131 new housing units; 2,635 of those will provide housing for low and moderate income people.

Preservation rehabilitation projects by the private sector also create jobs. Let me refer to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's experience with Urban Development Action Grants. New construction creates 14.2 jobs per million dollars expended; rehabilitation creates 24.2 jobs per million. Using this ratio, we can estimate that our preservation tax incentives have produced 27,298 new jobs. And that means 11,280 more jobs than would have been produced by spending a comparable amount on new construction.

My last example of how we are successfully enlisting the private sector in protecting the Nation's natural and cultural resources is a new and exciting idea — a gifts catalog for the parks.

Many parks in the National Park System are now developing a catalog of gifts needed by the parks.

The gifts catalog is a fundraising adaptation of the sales catalog concept. It gives people and organizations an easy way to select and donate a preferred item to a park. In a gifts catalog, a park lists, illustrates, and prices needed items. All sorts of gifts can be solicited in this way including cash, equipment, labor, expertise, and professional services.

The response to the first National Park Service gifts catalog has been extraordinary and you will soon be seeing many more park gifts catalogs.

As the chief steward of our Nation's natural and cultural resources, we at the Department of the Interior are working hard to implement programs that will enhance and protect our parks and historical areas.

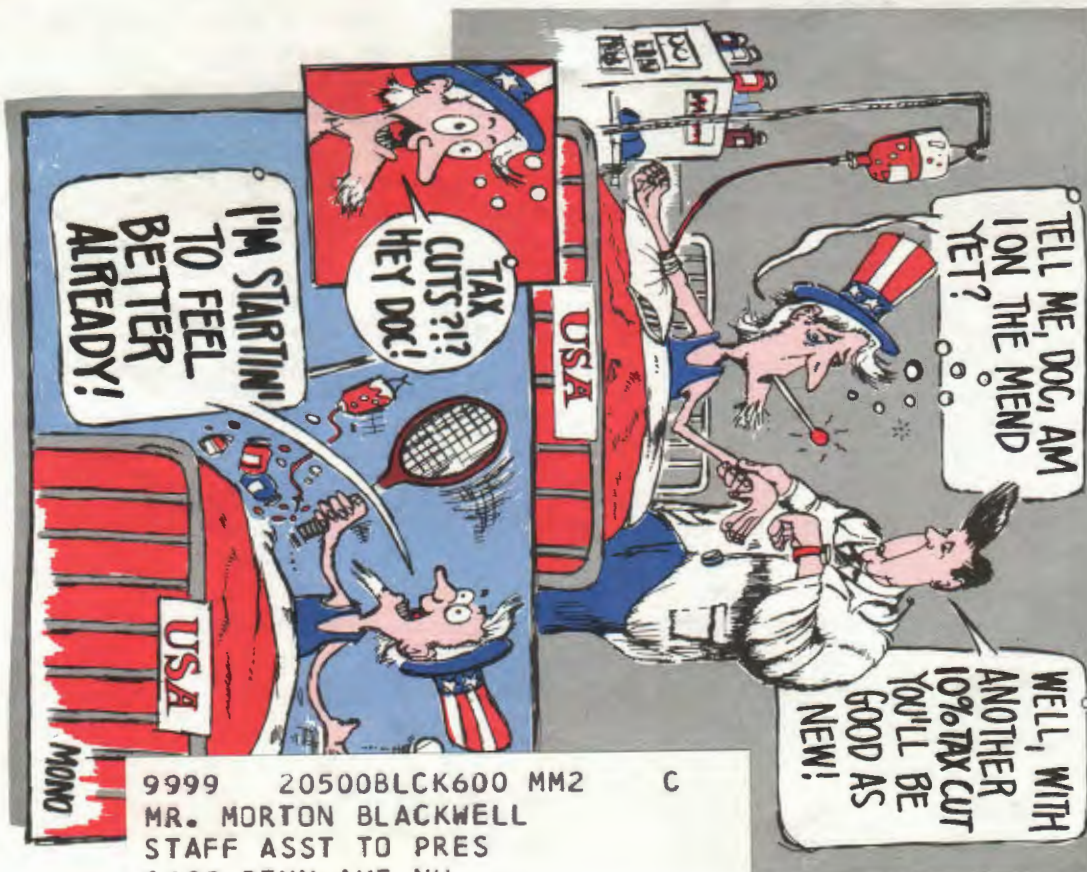
At the same time, we are cognizant of the Nation's economic plight and the need to exercise fiscal restraint until the economy recovers fully. In spite of these budgetary restraints, which we fully support, we are continuing our stew-

ardship programs in the national parks by enlisting the private sector in new and creative programs to restore these national treasures. We are tapping into the volunteer spirit of Americans and the vitality of the free enterprise system to restore the beauty and economic solvency of the National Park System.

Sincerely,
Secretary James Watt

In 1977, Ronald Reagan founded Citizens for the Republic (CFTR) to help elect conservative Republicans to public office. Reagan used the unspent funds from his official 1976 campaign committee "Citizens for Reagan" to start CFTR. CFTR then became the legal successor to Citizens for Reagan.

Currently, there is another organization raising monies and calling itself "Citizens for Reagan." This new organization is not now nor has it ever been associated with Mr. Reagan's official presidential campaign or with Citizens for the Republic.



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Citizens ^{for} the Republic Newsletter

RONALD REAGAN, Founder/Chairman Emeritus

September, 1981

LYN NOFZIGER, Chairman (on leave)
CURTIS MACK, Acting Chairman

Vol. V, No. 9

CFTR holds first annual Ronald Reagan Dinner

On Friday night, September 11th, Citizens for the Republic hosted The First Annual Ronald Reagan Dinner at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills, California. Over 800 people turned out to support CFTR's effort to aid conservative Republican candidates all across the nation in next year's crucial congressional and senatorial races.

The dinner, which was chaired by long time CFTR supporter and California's Mrs. Republican, Margaret Martin Brock, was believed to be the first national event of its kind to be chaired by a woman. Assisting her were co-chairmen Alfred Bloomington, Justin Dart, Earle M. Jorgensen, David Murdock, Henry Salvatori, Holmes Tuttle, Jack Wrather and William A. Wilson.

CFTR took the opportunity of its first Ronald Reagan Dinner to honor

Edwin Meese III, Counsellor to the President with Cabinet Rank, with "The Ronald Reagan Award" for his long years of service to the President and the ideals he represents.

Mr. Meese, who was also an original CFTR steering committee member, was introduced by actor Jimmy Stewart.

In his remarks, Meese told the guests that the President's priority over the next several months was to make sure his economic program was a success. As part of that effort, Meese said, the President has committed himself to additional budget cuts in order to remain below the deficit ceiling for 1982, and attain a balanced budget by 1984. Meese also said he was proud to have taken part in the founding of CFTR, which he called America's "most successful PAC."

Meese initially went to work for

President Reagan in 1967 when the President had just begun his first term as Governor of California. For two years Meese served as the Governor's Legal Affairs Secretary before being promoted to Chief of Staff in 1969. Meese remained Chief of Staff until Reagan left the Governorship in 1974.

Before joining the Reagan Administration in Sacramento in 1967, Meese had served as Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County, California.

It was his excellent work in that post that brought him to the attention of Ronald Reagan. Meese gained a reputation in Alameda as a no-nonsense law and order advocate who had worked hard to quiet the disturbances at the U.C. Berkeley campus during the turbulent demonstrations there in 1964.

As a result of his career as an attorney

(continued on page 7)

Heigh ho, heigh ho, it's death to OEO! A govt. agency closes down

Here's one for the record books. For the first time since World War II, a major federal agency is going out of business, thanks to President Reagan.

The Community Services Administration, heir of the Great Society's Office of Economic Opportunity, is closing up shop on September 30th.

It's not being consolidated. It isn't being swallowed up by another agency. It isn't even changing its name. It's going to vanish — cease to exist!

This is so unusual for a Washington bureaucracy that the man chosen by the President to dismantle the agency says "We have trouble finding a precedent for what we're doing."

The Community Services Administration was born with Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty as the Office of Economic Opportunity. McGovern

running mate Sargent Shriver served as its first head. When it was created in 1964, its stated goal was to eliminate poverty by 1976.

It failed.

According to the figures used by bureaucrats to determine such things, the level of poverty has changed little since the days when Sargent Shriver was in charge.

Perhaps this is the fault of the way anti-poverty data is interpreted. Many critics, including Presidential Advisor Martin Anderson, have made a strong argument that such figures are an illusion. The figures don't take into account such benefits the poor receive as food stamps, Medicaid, housing assistance and energy subsidies.

Many conservatives believe that if the benefits the poor receive from

government programs were factored in as income, there would be a huge drop in the number of people falling below the poverty line.

In the early 70's President Nixon tried to dismantle the OEO, but he was blocked by the courts. In an attempt to get around this obstacle, Mr. Nixon "reorganized" the OEO as the CSA, doing some cutting along the way.

But what was left over was still a monster. The OEO/CSA has long been a thorn in the side of conservatives. It was an "advocacy" agency which went to bat for any big spending schemes aimed at the poor. Over the years, it developed a reputation of being horribly wasteful and inefficient.

CSA has funneled billions of dollars

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Donkey Serenade

Is Mo a stooge for ecology zealots? House committee's antics endanger energy

Anyone who has been watching the developing Morris Udall-James Watt feud must be appalled at the double standard Udall accepts concerning the balance of power between cabinet departments and congressional committees.

Essentially, Udall feels it's o.k. for him and other members of his House Interior Committee to threaten, cajole and intimidate the Secretary of the Interior — but he takes offense if Watt fights back.

The press had a field day last month dissecting the latest fight between Rep. Udall (D-Ariz.) and Interior Secretary Watt. This time, the issue concerned a pet project of Udall's Watt threatened to sidetrack if Udall continued to allow members of the committee he chairs to make insulting attacks on Watt's religious beliefs during congressional hearings.

Columnists Evans and Novak pointed out how Watt's religious convictions have been used by the environmental extremists in an attempt to discredit him.

According to Evans and Novak, the religious issue was first raised in the Interior committee back in February. Responding to a question from Rep. James Weaver (D-Ore.) asking him if he agreed that resource conservation was a good idea, Watt told the committee "Absolutely. That is the delicate balance the Secretary of Interior must have — to be steward for the national resources for this generation as well as for future generations."

As an afterthought, Watt added "I do not know how many future generations we can count on before the Lord returns. Whatever it is, we have to manage with skill to have the resources needed for future generations."

Evans and Novak point out that by this, Watt didn't mean that Christ's imminent coming made conservation unnecessary, but just the opposite —

the inability of men to predict the event makes it all the more necessary for human managers to protect the Earth.

The radical environmentalists quickly seized on a misconception of the quote as evidence that Watt's religious beliefs were anti-environmental. The May issue of *Audubon* magazine carried an article suggesting that Watt agrees with a biblical paraphrase that "The Earth was put here by the Lord for his people to subdue and to use for profitable purposes on their way to the hereafter." Watt himself has never asserted anything of the kind.

Even the comic strip *Doonesbury* got into the act. In the August 16th installment of the strip, an oil company executive is asked if Watt's policies aren't "very short sighted." The character replies "Hell yes. But the man believes Jesus is due any minute! Who am I to say he's wrong?"

The issue came to a head at Watt's July 16th appearance before Udall's committee. At the hearing, Rep. Weaver misquoted Watt as saying "The Lord may come at any time," then asking the Secretary "are you approaching the environmental issue of surface mining . . . (with) 'Why worry, the Lord's return is imminent?'"

Watt was shocked at the personal attack contained in the question. He responded by saying he had taken an oath to enforce all laws, including the Surface Mining Act.

Weaver continued to harass Watt with questions about his religious beliefs, claiming he wanted to know if "the imminent return of the Lord is having anything to do with . . ." Watt's policies on strip mining.

Watt recoiled with the retort that his religious freedom was guaranteed under the First Amendment. But Weaver continued to press Watt on the religious issue, and Udall did nothing to stop him. Republican members of the committee raised a point of order when Rep. Don Young (R-Ak.)

shouted "This is not a hearing on religion!"

Udall tells reporters his "instinct" was to uphold Young's point of order; but, as Udall perversely interprets the facts, since Watt first "raised" the issue of religion, Udall ignored Young and allowed Weaver to continue.

Clearly, Udall was enjoying the spectacle. Watt had no intention of discussing religion at the July hearing until provoked by Weaver. To say Watt "raised" the issue is untrue.

Understandably, Watt was furious at the way in which the committee tried to mock his religious beliefs and sabotage his policies. His anger was not assuaged much when Udall called him after the hearing to apologize for Weaver's "very poor taste."

Watt is justified in believing Weaver isn't the only member of the committee with poor taste. Imagine the gall of someone relishing such bully tactics while refusing to use the power he has to intervene, and then playing the sycophant's role in order to insure none of the blame for the episode would fall on himself.

Watt didn't fall for Udall's attempt to kiss and make up. If he had, he would have had no guarantee that such outbursts wouldn't happen again with a gleefully impotent Udall looking on.

Instead, Watt told a meeting of the Arizona congressional delegation that the Interior committee's antics were beginning to wear him out.

According to Watt, at the meeting he turned to Udall and said "Mo Udall, you drain my batteries, and I can't get my personal energies rebuilt to think about things like the Tucson Aqueduct."

This was a barely veiled threat by Watt to delay completion of a multi-million dollar federal water project in Udall's district. The project diverts water from the Colorado River to Tucson, and its completion or elimination falls under the discretionary authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

At the remark, Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) asked "What can we do?"

Watt replied "Senator, I knew someone would ask that question and I've thought about my answer. I'm not ask-

(continued on page 8)

Unearned welfare benefit threatens Social Security's solvency

By Rep. Carroll Campbell (R-S.C.)

Recently, the House of Representatives engaged in a meaningless debate on a resolution concerning the Social Security System. At issue was the Social Security minimum benefit, an unearned benefit consisting of a welfare support add-on to the monthly Social Security payment a recipient is entitled to from his or her payroll tax contributions.

The Democrat leader of the House presented a resolution rejecting the elimination of this benefit — a move already approved by the House and Senate — and insisted on its immediate consideration, coincidentally on the same day as a major public demonstration in Washington in support of Social Security. The whole display was nothing more than a cruel hoax because the resolution, as a legislative instrument, was meaningless with no force of law.

What the American people need to understand is that eliminating the unearned minimum benefit will not hurt the elderly, but it is a needed step toward restoring the financial integrity of the Social Security System. *The alternative is to cut earned benefits,*

something I totally oppose.

Let's look at a few facts about the minimum benefit. The average individual receiving a minimum benefit would receive \$2,122 in 1982 from the Social Security trust funds; he would have paid into the system less than \$355 total. In some drastic cases, couples could get \$3,183 a year from Social Security by paying as little as \$3.00 into the system during their working lifetime!

This is a significant drain on the Social Security System, and a threat to the retirement incomes of those who have paid into the system and earned their benefits. Not eliminating this unearned windfall would add \$7 billion to the Social Security trust fund deficit over the next five years!

There are those who contend that those receiving the unearned minimum benefit are among the neediest of Americans. In the large majority of cases, the facts dispute this.

Of the three million people now on the unearned minimum benefit rolls: 450,000 also receive Federal pensions that average \$16,000 annually; 1.2 million of them are only technical beneficiaries who are actually receiving much more than the minimum; 50,000 more have retired spouses re-

ceiving Federal pension payments and have an average retirement income of \$21,680 annually.

Another 300,000 have working spouses earning some \$21,100 a year; still another 200,000 have earned their minimum benefit and will retain it; 35,000 live outside the United States; 200,000 others are adult students or the minor children of those receiving Federal pensions whose need has come under question; and some 500,000 recipients also receive Supplemental Security Income, and their SSI checks would increase dollar for dollar for any decrease in Social Security payments.

These people account for 2.7 million of the three million people receiving unearned benefits!

There are some very valid claims that many of the 300,000 people remaining may have a real need for Federal assistance, and it is those people who we should be and will be taking care of. But we should not do it by blindly continuing the unearned benefit program for political reasons.

There can be no greater destructive element in the national debate on the future of Social Security than partisan political posturing. I hope the American people will recognize this.





Should workers be forced to contribute money to political candidates they oppose as a condition for keeping their jobs? Of course not. But such forced contributions are a way of life for many American union members today.

Even though federal law prohibits labor unions from contributing money directly to political candidates from compulsory union dues, current loopholes in the law allow union bosses to funnel hundreds of millions of dollars yearly into political campaigns out of union funds.

The chief method by which union bosses subvert the intent of the law involves abuses of the "communication" privilege union leaders have with their membership. Theoretically, the union leadership is allowed to contact their members by mail or telephone on items of concern to the membership. The compulsory union dues extracted from workers as a condition of their employment may be used to pay for such "communication."

As a regular practice, union leaders use this loophole as a means for conducting massive propaganda campaigns among their members on behalf of the political candidates the union bosses support.

And while the trend among unionized blue collar workers over the past few years has been toward support for conservative Republican candidates like President Reagan, the union

bosses spend over 90 per cent of their time and money favoring liberal Democrats.

So the result has been a massive effort by union bosses to aid political candidates their membership opposes, all while using the members' money to pay for it!

The abuse of staff salaries is another means by which labor unions help out their political friends at the expense of their members. It is a long-standing tradition among the staffs of many unions that they spend their working hours doing "volunteer" work for union-backed political candidates during campaigns. So, in effect, union members are paying dues which then go to pay salaries to campaign workers for candidates they don't intend to vote for!

Compulsory union dues are used to finance massive political mailings, the operating expenses of union political action committees, and get-out-the-vote drives for union-backed candidates.

And all of these expenditures go undocumented and unreported to the Federal Elections Commission! What we have here is a massive underground political machine supported by unknowing contributors giving unaccounted for aid to an untold number of candidates.

It is no small operation. As Rep. Bill Dickinson (R-Ala.) points out, one 60 million piece political mailing by the AFL-CIO cost over \$6 million. The mailing supported and opposed candidates chosen by just a few top union officials. The members who paid the \$6 million bill had no say on its con-

tent.

"It is a fact that funds of hundreds of thousands of union members are being used for political candidates and purposes that the members personally don't support. But they can do nothing about it under present law," Dickinson said.

In response to this situation, Dickinson has introduced the Compulsory Campaign Contribution Reform Act of 1981. The Alabama Republican's bill would guarantee the voluntary nature of each person's participation in the political process by requiring all monies used for political purposes — not just direct contributions to candidates — be derived exclusively from voluntary contributions.

The Dickinson bill will insure that all costs of union political activities will be borne by their political action committees. It requires that all political communications, voter registration efforts, and get-out-the-vote drives be paid for by union PAC's and not union treasury funds. Since the only source of union political action committee funds is voluntary donations, it will eliminate the compulsory participation of ordinary union members in the political activities of the big labor bosses.

It's about time someone acted to close this loophole, which was written into law by a past, union-bought congress. While Americans have the freedom to take part in any type of political activity, no one should be able to force them to do so by threatening them with the loss of their jobs if they refuse.

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Television's father says it's going down the tubes

Over the last decade, there has been a growing concern among parents that the content of many programs on network television is offensive and unsuitable for family viewing.

This view recently came to public attention with the controversy over a proposed boycott by the Coalition For Better Television of products advertised on programs the coalition felt contained too much sex or violence.

The boycott never took place because the Coalition claimed victory in negotiations with major sponsors like Proctor and Gamble, resulting in advertising support being pulled from a number of programs the group labeled objectionable.

But amid the controversy over the proposed boycott, perhaps the most significant indictment of the television networks went unnoticed.

(continued on page 6)

WHITE HOUSE WATCH



The American people were heartened last month by the news that after years of agonizing over the "Viet Nam Syndrome" our government intends to reassert its right to defend American citizens who are attacked by hostile powers.

The incident over the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast has served notice to international terrorists like Muammar Qaddafi that the United States will no longer stand idly by while American military or diplomatic personnel are assaulted.

President Reagan's decision to hold the naval maneuvers in the gulf was a sensible move. Libya's outrageous unilateral claim over what is recognized as international waters would never hold up against the precedents of international agreements on coastal limits.

It was important that this administration quickly illustrate to Qaddafi that the U.S. will no longer ignore the Libyan dictator's attempts to foster international terrorism on a grand scale.

Twice during the Carter presidency Libyan jets attacked American aircraft operating in international airspace. On both occasions, the weak-willed Carter Administration did nothing to retaliate, attempting instead to hush up the incidents.

The most galling episode of American impotence occurred shortly after our hostages were taken in Iran. A Libyan mob sacked and burned the American embassy in Tripoli, apparently with Qaddafi's encouragement, and the Carter Administration did nothing about it.

No wonder Qaddafi thought he could get away with firing on our F-14's last month. No one had ever tried to punish him for his aggression in the past.

But there is a new administration in Washington, and a new spirit in America. The American people are tired of watching two-bit Soviet vassals getting away with hit and run attacks on Americans abroad.

The Reagan Administration acts quickly to quash Qaddafi's quest to be queen bee of the sea

The list of the petty humiliations we have suffered in silence has grown too long — the seizure of the *Pueblo*, the taking of the hostages by Iran, the destruction of the embassy in Tripoli, the hatchet murder of American soldiers in the de-militarized zone in Korea, the assassination of our ambassador in Beirut, the murder of American tourists in Israel by PLO placed bombs, the wounding of American military personnel in El Salvador by a terrorist bomb . . .

Isn't it time we fought back?

And there wasn't a better place to start sending the world a message than in the Gulf of Sidra.

Qaddafi uses virtually all of the money he makes from the sale of Libyan oil to purchase weapons from the Soviet Union and arm a network of terrorists around the globe.

He has supported terrorists in every trouble spot from Northern Ireland to the Philippines. He once tried to use an Egyptian submarine under his control to torpedo and sink the luxury liner *Queen Elizabeth II* when it sailed on a cruise to Israel. The PLO considers him their financial godfather.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat calls him a "lunatic." Qaddafi has tried to have him killed several times.

Qaddafi has mounted wars of aggression against all of Libya's neighbors — he now is illegally occupying Chad, and even his erstwhile ally Algeria is fighting with him over a portion of oil-laden Algerian territory Qaddafi is trying to steal.

The continental United States has not been immune from Libyan terrorism. Libyan exiles living in America have been hunted down and murdered in their homes by Qaddafi agents roaming the U.S.

Qaddafi even runs a school for terrorists in his desert realm that teaches the disaffected fanatics of the world the ghoulish art of making the bombs with which they murder innocent women and children.

Perhaps if the United States had laid down the law to this pirate ages ago, the world would have been spared some suffering. As it is, we can

expect some fiery rhetoric out of Tripoli but probably not much else for a while.

Why?

The answer can partly be found in Moscow's reaction to the Gulf of Sidra incident. While Qaddafi may threaten, he knows he can't do much without help and support from the Kremlin.

Though Soviet radio repeated the Libyan account of the dogfight verbatim, it didn't say much else.

While the Kremlin gloats over Qaddafi's bankrolling of terrorist activities whose results ultimately are a plus for Soviet foreign intrigues, it is wary of the unpredictable Libyan.

Moscow is glad to have Qaddafi do its bidding, but it knows it can't control him. Qaddafi is a loose cannon on the international deck.

In effect, the Soviets are getting a free ride out of him. They will enjoy him while he lasts. But they won't do too much to save him if he starts to go under.

This was indicated by Moscow's response to the Third World about the Libyan incident. According to Moscow, it is the responsibility of the Third World — not the Soviet Union — to retaliate against U.S. "aggression."

Roughly translated, that means the Soviets don't intend to do anything about it. They are too busy in Afghanistan and Poland to worry about Qaddafi's survival.

President Reagan deserves credit for setting the tone of national policy which has restored our dignity. There is no reason to criticize anyone for not immediately notifying him of the incident. It was over in 60 seconds — no presidential action was needed. The presidential decisionmaking before the incident was what counted — giving our military forces permission to defend American lives and property whenever they are attacked.

As columnist George Will points out, there was no Libyan "crisis." Will wrote: "When the tail of a stallion whisks a fly, the fly has a crisis, the stallion does not."

Great Society was a lesson for the poor on how to waste money

Despite liberal rhetoric about an inevitable "backlash" against the Reagan budget cuts among poor people, one beneficiary of the Great Society's largesse is welcoming the cuts with open arms.

Juan Patlan is president of the Mexican American Unity Council, a community development organization that gets more than 90 per cent of its budget from federal funds.

Although Patlan's group stands to lose a significant chunk of its government grants because of federal belt tightening, Patlan has no fear of the future.

"Our position is that we are going to survive" Patlan told a reporter. "Not just survive, but thrive."

Patlan reasons that his organization will continue to provide a useful service to the Mexican American community of San Antonio, Texas by setting priorities and making better use of the reduced funding it will receive.

"Instead of 20 (programs), there may be just three or four, (but) they will be the best programs" Patlan said. He denied that the programs his agency will eliminate involve much of a sacrifice. "There's been so much money available, it made it easy for people to apply" for government anti-poverty grants. "As to the soundness of the idea or the ability of the group to deliver, nobody asked."

Patlan is grateful to the Great Society, but for reasons that must be disturbing to the liberals who bemoan its demise. "We're grateful for the war on poverty experience" Patlan told a reporter. "If it weren't for that experi-

ence, I'd still be saying the government ought to give everybody everything for free."

Patlan, whose father was a migrant farmworker, worked his way up from poverty, eventually getting a degree from the University of Texas before taking a job at the MAUC.

"I used to be the biggest proponent of giving poor people everything" he observed. "Now I think it's tremendously wrong. You don't develop any discipline. If you get everything free, you lose your resolve and you're not as productive as you would be."

Patlan has become a convert to the belief that economic development is

the key to minority advancement. "I don't want you to give me anything — just put me where the opportunity is . . ." he says.

"There are truly needy people who need help, but what happened in our country is the line got blurred, there was so much money available," Patlan said.

If Juan Patlan is typical of the veterans of the war on poverty, the Tip O'Neills and the Ted Kennedys of the world may find that this past summer of their discontent was but a prelude to an infinite winter with no thaw in sight.

OEO drops dead

(Continued from page 1)

in grants over the years to "community organizers" and "action groups." Such groups were overwhelmingly dominated by left wing activists who often were more interested in putting together coalitions in support of liberal candidates and causes than in working with poor people.

The Reagan Administration saw the CSA as a classic example of the kind of agency that could best be replaced by block grants to the states. As a result of the President's budget proposals, the money ordinarily earmarked for funding the CSA will now be turned over to state governments.

Not only will legitimate anti-poverty groups no longer have to go through the costly procedures of applying to remote bureaucrats in Washington for their funds, but more of the money earmarked for helping the poor may actually do its job. The huge administrative and monitoring costs of running a large federal agency will have been eliminated.

And states will have an easier time keeping an eye on the political activities of their grant recipients. This should mean more money for legitimate anti-poverty work, and less money for radical activist groups.

The only people sorry to see the CSA go seem to be political liberals, who recognize that the agency's demise is evidence that their theories are a failure. Also, there is some tearing of hair and gnashing of teeth among soon-to-be former CSA employees, who stand

to lose their cushy government jobs, and must now look for work in the private sector.

"It's a joke" one CSA employee bitterly complained to the press. "We were going to eliminate poverty by 1976 . . . now we're going down the drain. . . ."

It is a sign of the good sense of the American people that no one is rushing for a plunger to save the CSA.

Television

(Continued from page 4)

92 year old White Russian emigre Vladimir K. Zworykin, often credited with being the "father of television" because he invented the first T.V. tube in 1923 while working for Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, recently gave reporters his observations concerning the development of his invention.

Zworykin told reporters he never dreamed that T.V. would become so refined from a technical standpoint. He said he was surprised at what a pervasive influence it had become worldwide.

"The technique is wonderful," Zworykin said. "I didn't ever dream it would be so good. The color and everything. It's beyond my expectation."

But, Zworykin admitted, he seldom watches television because what appears on it is "awful."

"The programs!" Zworykin told the New York Times, "I would never let my children even come close to this thing. It's awful what they're doing."

In 1977, Ronald Reagan founded Citizens for the Republic (CFTR) to help elect conservative Republicans to public office. Reagan used the unspent funds from his official 1976 campaign committee "Citizens for Reagan" to start CFTR. CFTR then became the legal successor to Citizens for Reagan.

Currently, there is another organization raising monies and calling itself "Citizens for Reagan." This new organization is not now nor ever has been associated with Mr. Reagan's official presidential campaign nor with Citizens for the Republic.

Dinner (Continued from page 1)

ney and his years spent in law enforcement, Meese is an outspoken supporter of efforts to curb the rising tide of violent crime in America. He has recently announced the Administration's plans to look into reforms of several criminal justice procedures which hamper law enforcement officials in their attempt to hold and convict dangerous suspects.

Some of the reforms the Administration is studying include a preventive detention law that would allow judges to deny bail to dangerous defendants awaiting trial, elimination of the insanity plea, and modification of the exclusionary rule that frequently allows criminals to go free because law enforcement officials unknowingly obtained evidence against them contrary to legal procedures.

Meese's primary job at the White House is one of consensus building

among the various points of view in the Administration. As the chief policy advisor to the President, Meese points out the options on a given question so that the President can review the benefits of differing points of view before making his final decision.

As one of the top members of what has been recognized as the most competent White House Staff in decades, Meese has done his share to help keep the President's cabinet government system running smoothly.

While CFTR was proud to be able to honor Meese for his many contributions to the success of the Administration and the President's political efforts, perhaps the highest words of praise have come from President Reagan himself. When the President was once asked who he would most rely on for sound advice, he unhesitatingly responded "Ed Meese."

While the President himself was

unable to attend as a result of urgent business requiring his attention in Washington, he sent his greetings to the guests, saying that Nancy and he were "delighted to add our congratulations" to Meese in honor of his loyal service. The President wrote to Meese: "We go back a long way, Ed, and we've been through a lot together. . . . Thank you for all you do so well." In his message, the President also noted that CFTR was playing a vital part in meeting the challenges conservatives face in their new role as national leaders.

The 800 guests responded with enthusiastic applause.

CFTR's Acting Chairman, Curtis Mack, called the dinner a "resounding success," adding that he hoped it will serve as the first in a long string of events honoring those who have helped President Reagan change the direction of America.

1980 contributors — It's time to renew Newsletter Subscriptions

A number of CFTR Newsletter subscribers have not renewed their subscriptions this year. Are you one of them?

You can find out by looking on the address label of your copy of CFTR Newsletter. The subscription code is the four digit number just above your name, on the left.

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In order to insure the uninterrupted receipt of CFTR Newsletter, you should cut out the subscription form on this page and send it with your \$25 contribution to CFTR right away.

Much as we hate to do so, we will have to discontinue your subscription with the December issue unless you renew immediately.

It would be a shame to miss out on the exciting events going on in Washington these days. CFTR Newsletter is in the forefront of the effort to promote and interpret the Reagan Administration's policy initiatives for our readers. We also let you know what the Democrats are doing. As a subscriber, you're kept informed about what's going on at the White House, in Congress, and on the political hustings.

There isn't another publication like CFTR Newsletter.

And as a contributor to CFTR, you're helping to consolidate and expand Republican gains in Congress. CFTR is gearing up for another big year in 1982, when we hope to expand our involvement in Congressional and Senatorial campaigns over our 1980 levels.

Won't you help us put a conservative Republican majority in the House of Representatives, so the President can have a Speaker of the House who will help, rather than obstruct, his program? And we also need your help in our effort to insure that conservative Republican control of the Senate is strengthened in the 1982 elections.

Without the Congressmen and Senators CFTR successfully backed in 1980, President Reagan would never have gotten his tax and budget cuts into law. In order to insure even greater victories for the Administration in the future, and to prevent a return to liberalism run amok, we need to send more Republicans to congress.

CFTR is working to do just that.

We hope you will renew your subscription right away, thereby helping us to elect good GOP candidates.

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Donkey Serenade

(Continued from page 2)

ing you to do anything, because anything I mentioned would be blackmail. It is just that until I get my personal energies rebuilt, I can't do anything about the Tucson Aqueduct, and I don't know how long that will take."

According to Watt, from that point until Watt mentioned the episode in an interview with the Washington Post on August 19th, Udall became very cooperative.

But after the interview appeared, the truce was over. Embarrassed that Watt had called his bluff, Udall tried to make the Secretary into an ogre, while denying he himself had been cowed by the threat.

Self righteously, Udall proclaimed that Watt was "trying to punish the people of Tucson for having me as their congressman . . . I can't believe

he would hold my aqueduct hostage."

Watt responded that he had nothing against the aqueduct project, but that Udall's understanding of Watt's control over the project's outcome was one way in which Watt could force Udall's committee to behave. "The congressmen know they can get TV coverage just by abusing Jim Watt, but I think from now on we'll have more substantive, focused hearings — not these media events," Watt said.

And despite Udall's "horror" over Watt's tactics, the Arizona Democrat boldly asserted that he had no qualms about doing the same sort of intimidation in retaliation.

Udall said "It's like two scorpions in a bottle. (Watt's) got some decisions he ought to make on Tucson. I've got all of his legislative program coming through my committee. I've never played it that way, but if he wants war over the Tucson Aqueduct, let's have it."

Clearly, Udall has threatened to hold up all of Watt's legislation if he doesn't get his water project. This translates into Udall serving as the chief obstacle to the Administration's

effort to speed up American energy independence.

The bottom line — Mo Udall may be OPEC's best friend in Congress. As long as he insists on the right to torment Watt about his religion, Udall is holding American energy production hostage. The oil sheiks in the middle east must love the congressman from Tucson.

Udall has even mentioned one energy project he plans to scuttle if he doesn't get his way. He has cited a planned Alaska natural gas pipeline several times as an example of the "thousands" of issues Watt must submit before Udall's committee.

This entire episode has resulted from Udall's refusal to be a gentleman and restrain his fellow Democrats on the Interior committee from making personal attacks on Secretary Watt. Udall has no one but himself to blame if the water project for Tucson is delayed.

Udall's constituents might find that they'll have an easier time drawing water from their taps in Arizona if they turn off the drip they sent to Washington at the next election.



First Annual Ronald Reagan Dinner Salutes Edwin Meese III

SECOND CLASS MAIL

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Citizens for the Republic Newsletter

RONALD REAGAN, Founder/Chairman Emeritus

August, 1981

LYN NOFZIGER, Chairman (on leave)
CURTIS MACK, Acting Chairman

Vol. V, No. 8

CFTR helps Reagan win landmark tax cut victory

If President Reagan's victories on the budget front were historic, and they have been, last month's victory for his tax cut proposals was truly monumental. In less than six months, the Administration has won a total victory for its program of economic recovery.

Opposition to the tax proposals in congress was a hurdle few observers believed the President could overcome — but he did, and his margin of victory was greater than anyone would have been able to anticipate before the events of the bill's dramatic final week of consideration.

What the President has done is to reverse the prevailing notion that tax policy should serve as a means for redistributing wealth. The liberal dogma on revenue generation has always

seen tax policy as an arm of welfare. Despite the rhetoric of Tip O'Neill and his cohorts, the President's tax cut is the first truly equitable cut in personal income taxes in many years.

By cutting income taxes across the board, the President has allowed all Americans to reap a proportionately equal share of the savings the bill provides. And by cutting tax rates over a three year period, and indexing rates after 1985, the President has insured tax relief on a permanent basis.

By doing so, he has not pandered to the wealthy as the Democrat demagogues claim, but instead he has allowed all wage earners to participate equally in the largest tax cut in American history.

A side benefit of this policy is that it will stimulate savings and investment

by granting tax savings to Americans in the income brackets most likely to stimulate economic growth by investing the money they would otherwise have paid in taxes.

Instead of redistributing wealth, this policy creates wealth by generating more jobs as a result of increased investment. Rather than creating new revenue for more welfare programs, the President's tax package generates an expansion of the private sector of the economy.

And the Democrat leadership, who complain loudly about many of the extra "goodies" included in the bill, have no one but themselves to blame for their inclusion. The Administration had originally proposed a "clean" bill dealing only with individual income
(continued on page 3)

CFTR Commentary

PATCO bails out on duty to public, so it deserves to be grounded

"Duty ... Honor ... Country." Three words so eloquently spoken by one of the greatest heroes in American history, General Douglas Mac Arthur, upon his farewell address to the cadets of the United States Military Academy. Three simple words that so epitomized a man and his commitment to his country and his career. Three simple words that for so long have served as a guiding light to those who have chosen a personal career of public service.

But how hollow those words seem today as we think of those thousands of aircraft controllers who illegally struck against the Government of the United States and the people she represents. And how hollow those words seem as union bosses who pretend to be leaders of the American labor movement condone and encourage

actions that are not only illegal and cause great harm to the economy, but are immoral as well.

When any person takes a position with the United States Government, he or she vows not to participate in any strike against the government. In exchange for that vow, that person becomes an employe of an employer who offers one of best compensation packages in the world — excellent salaries; excellent health and vacation benefits; one of the best and most liberal retirement plans in the world; and certainly some of the most secure jobs in the world. But that does not seem to be enough this time. After securing preliminary agreement on a new contract the union now "demands" a package costing the taxpayers 17 times the original agreement. This, of course, is at a time when we have finally deter-

mined that both our public expenditures and our tax burden are much too great.

We think the President is right in the stand he has taken. But perhaps he has not gone far enough. So we would ask the legislative bodies of all levels of government in this country to consider the following proposal:

1) Any government employe who illegally strikes against the public he or she serves will not be eligible for any type of public assistance as a result of that strike. Included in this prohibition would be such taxpayer provided benefits as unemployment compensation and food stamps.

2) Any government employe who illegally strikes against the public will not be eligible for re-hire to any posi-
(continued on page 2)



Donkey Serenade

When caught in the act, Williams claims he followed script, but this turkey belongs in the can

Convicted Abscam "victim" Senator Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) appears to be testing the limits of credibility in his latest attempt to avoid punishment for his misdeeds.

According to news reports, Williams told members of the Senate Ethics Committee that he was "playacting" when he boasted of his influence to undercover FBI agents.

The New Jersey Democrat claims that he was persuaded by friends to follow a "script" during a meeting with a phony "arab sheik" in which he

made exaggerated claims of his importance in an effort to persuade the "sheik" to invest money in a friend's titanium mine.

Though Williams has been convicted in federal court of influence peddling, he apparently thinks the offense is less serious because the financial rewards were earmarked for friends rather than himself.

In a sanctimonious denial of wrongdoing before the Committee, Williams claimed "I had no criminal or evil intent. I overstated my importance because the script called for me to brag. I followed the scenario in the script

because I was constantly urged to do so by my friends."

Continuing his self-justification, Williams claimed "I never intended to do anything wrong. I never sought any gain or received anything of value. I never sold or corrupted my Senate office."

Perhaps Williams hopes the only interpretation of selling a political office is a direct profit on the part of the office holder. In that narrow sense, he may have a point, but the jury which rendered a verdict in his case thought otherwise.

While Williams' defenders claim that he was "coached" on what to say in the meeting with the sheik, no one denies that Williams made the statements that served as a basis for his indictment. Williams hopes to get away with what he did on the legal technicality of entrapment. (Continued on page 4)

Jimmy Carter's petty poison pen letter to pals pans President

With a gaping yawn, the nation last month (barely) took notice of Jimmy Carter's maiden voyage as an "elder statesman."

In a three page epistle to the faithful, who dutifully released it en masse to the press, Carter criticized the Reagan Administration on a wide range of subjects.

On the home front, sensing that

good public relations involves skimming off the cream and throwing away the milk, Carter lauded the Administration's intention to restrain federal spending in a roundabout way designed to pat himself on the back.

"You and I fought for a balanced budget and for restraints on unnecessary federal spending" Carter told his ex-aides, "so some of the prospective

decisions by the Congress are compatible with our own policies."

People must wonder how they managed to miss reading about the great budget battles of the Carter Administration. Can we have forgotten already? Does "restrain unnecessary spending" refer to his efforts to gut defense? Maybe those budget battles (continued on page 7)

MONO
CFTR 1981



"This is control tower!! Hey, where are you guys gonna land when you blow us outa the water?!!"

Controller's strike

(continued from page 1)

tion by his or her former agency or by any other public agency, at any level of government, where employe strikes are illegal.

Such measures are strong, but strong measures are needed to insure the public welfare and safety. Too many times militant public employe unions threaten to strike and endanger the public good. No one wishes to infringe on those rights and obligations a union has that are in the best interest of their members and are legal. But in no case should we stand by and even passively approve illegal actions.

Perhaps someday, again, one's word will be one's bond and "Duty . . . Honor . . . Country." will replace "Indifference . . . Self . . . Greed."

— Curtis Mack
Acting Chairman

Tax cut

(continued from page 1)

and corporate tax rates. While many of the additions to the original bill, like indexing and repeal of the so called "marriage tax" were to have been proposed by the Administration in the future, the Democrat leadership began the vote buying rush in an attempt to shore up their own proposal, which was more-of-the-same redistributive dogma.

By turning the legislative process into something resembling a frantic cattle auction, Tip O'Neill did his own cause a great disservice.

The much criticized breaks for the oil industry originated as a Democrat proposal aimed at buying the loyalty of oil state Democrats.

Liberals Spurn Own Bill

Indeed, the president of Common Cause, a liberal lobbying group, claimed the Democrats proposed tax changes in their bill that "no Republican member would have dreamed of a year ago."

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), the chief salesman of the Democrat's bill, even admitted that he thought a lot of the provisions it included "stink." But he pushed it anyway.

Until two days before the vote, the Democrats believed that victory would be theirs. "We've got it won. We think we're holding fast" Tip O'Neill told reporters on July 27th.

But that evening, President Reagan went on national television and delivered the death blow to O'Neill's tax bill. In simple and concise language, the President explained the reasons his own bill offered more for the average American than the Ways and Means bill.

The President exposed the phony ploy by which Rostenkowski and company could offer a three year tax cut that was in reality a two year tax cut. He called on the public to make their voices heard.

And the public responded. Calls poured into congressional offices like Capitol Hill veterans had never seen before. Many wavering Democrats reported after the vote that they made

up their minds to support the President after receiving 400 or more telephone calls from their constituents urging them to do so.

CFTR Plays Crucial Role

In addition to the President's speech, a massive advertising and media blitz on behalf of the President's plan helped to generate the flood of public input that brought victory to the White House.

Supporters of CFTR will be glad to note that CFTR played a major role in that public awareness effort, spending over \$100,000 to place advertisements backing the President's proposal in major newspapers all across the country. CFTR's ads ran in the home districts of key wavering congressmen, and were responsible for generating many of the telephone calls and telegrams that brought about the victory.

CFTR also worked with the Administration's supporters in building a coalition favoring the President's tax package among opinion leaders nationwide. A major effort was made to secure the active participation of state governors in working to persuade congressmen from their state to side with the President. CFTR secured

enthusiastic endorsements for the Administration's bill from nearly half of the nation's governors.

CFTR's Acting Chairman, Curtis Mack, also held a press conference in Washington shortly before the vote where he unveiled an appeal by the governors of 20 states to their congressional delegations urging them to support the President.

Leading Governors Participate

Also participating in the press conference were Governor Robert List of Nevada, Chairman of the Western Governor's Conference, and Governor Richard Thornburgh of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Coalition of North-eastern Governors.

With an overwhelming 238-195 victory in the House, and an 89-11 victory in the Senate, the President has put into effect the capstone of his economic program. While it will require continued monitoring and adjustment, the general policy outlines it contains are sound and intact, and should bring about an economic renaissance for America. Finally, we are witnessing a truly new beginning for our embattled economy.



Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh speaks as Nevada Gov. Robert List and CFTR's Curtis Mack look on during the press conference in Washington unveiling CFTR's efforts in support of the Reagan tax cut.



The staff of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee might now be realizing the truth of Shakespeare's words "Oh what a tangled web we weave, when we endeavor to deceive."

Their crude attempt to pass off their own press release as the work of an impartial independent news service was humiliatingly exposed last month by Rep. Bud Shuster (R-Pa.).

After the passage of Gramm-Latta II in June, news outlets in Shuster's 9th Congressional District received a press release datelined "Washington, D.C. — Monday, July 6, 1981" on letterhead claiming to be the "Congressional News Service."

The news release denounced Shuster for joining 184 Republicans and 47 Democrats in the bi-partisan coalition which voted for final passage of President Reagan's budget cuts.

While the release posed as a news account of Shuster's vote, the Pennsylvania Congressman characterized it as "a biased, albeit unsigned and unattributed, political attack upon (me) for that action.

The release criticized Shuster's vote for the Reagan budget, saying that it would have a negative effect on Pennsylvania taxpayers.

In a statement released by his office, Shuster's press assistant said the release "Journalistically . . . is as unprofessional and amateurish as it is flagrantly political (which) is made clear by the fact that (Shuster's) name, throughout, is misspelled."

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A skunk by any other name smells as sour

Shuster investigated the mysterious release and did some detective work which eventually led to his exposure of the ploy.

The contact person listed for "Congressional News Service" was an individual named Evan Zeppos. Shuster inquired from the House Press and Periodical Galleries and discovered that neither a "Congressional News Service" nor an "Evan Zeppos" had ever been accredited to either.

He did, however, find a listing for an E. Zeppos in the Washington D.C. telephone book. But there was no listing for any "Congressional News Service."

The telephone number used on the letterhead of the "Congressional News Service" turned out to be the telephone number of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee's headquarters on Capitol Hill.

When a call was made to the number asking if Evan Zeppos was an employee of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, the person who answered the call responded that Zeppos was a member of the Committee's staff, with the job of heading its press operation.

Checking the employment records of the House of Representatives, Shuster discovered that Zeppos had been on the staff of liberal Rep. David

Obey (D-Wis.) between 1978 and 1979.

Further investigation revealed that Zeppos had left Obey's staff to go to work for the Democratic National Committee, from where he then proceeded to take the press job at the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

So, clearly, the news release from the "Congressional News Service" was a ploy by House Democrats to discredit Republican congressmen who supported the President's budget cuts.

And while there is nothing wrong with the Democrats issuing critical press releases about Republicans, there is no excuse for their attempt to cover up their activities.

Their ill conceived attempt to gain credibility for the release collapsed when Shuster exposed them in his own release to his district's press, making the Democrats' release something journalists with integrity must consider beneath contempt.

Who knows how many other members of congress have been victimized by such sneak attacks? And it's strange to see the party who felt so wronged by "dirty tricks" in past campaigns to be keeping the practice alive in this era of post-Watergate morality.

Abscam

(continued from page 2)

While that may yet determine Williams' ultimate fate in the federal prosecution of his case, it should have no bearing on the work of the Senate Ethics Committee.

Any Senator who could be so foolish, or so corrupt, as to allow himself to be taken in by the FBI's Abscam operation has illustrated that he lacks the judgment needed to remain a member of the upper house.

Williams' attorney, Kenneth Feinberg, told the committee "Surely there can be a difference between being corrupt in office and making errors in judgment." More than anything else, this illustrates the moral bankruptcy of Williams and his defenders. Williams had told the committee that he had reservations about participating in the meeting, but that he had ignored those qualms and

"was soft when I should have been stern."

Williams indicts himself right there. He knew better, but he did it anyway.

And what's the difference between trying to obtain financial rewards for friends or for one's self by virtue of holding public office?

Williams admits that he resisted coaching which would have led to implicating himself as a financial beneficiary of the investment scheme, so obviously he knew that he was engaging in a questionable activity. Just because he was smart enough not to crassly incriminate himself doesn't mean he was behaving ethically.

Indeed, it suggests a cold calculation on Williams' part that makes his claims of being "duped" highly suspicious. How can anyone be so smart and so stupid at the same time?

If the Senate is serious about en- (continued on page 6)

WHITE HOUSE WATCH



In a move consistent with the Administration's goal of keeping the promises it made to the American people last year, President Reagan announced last month the nomination of Sandra Day O'Connor to the vacancy on the Supreme Court created by Justice Potter Stewart's resignation.

Calling Judge O'Connor "a person for all seasons", the President pointed out that while the appointment fulfills his campaign pledge to appoint the most qualified woman he could find to fill one of the earliest vacancies on the Court, Mrs. O'Connor also meets the high standards he would demand of any judicial appointment.

While Mrs. O'Connor is new to the national scene, early assessments have indicated that her positions on most of the critical issues she is likely to face on the high court are consistent with those of the President.

A long time Republican activist in Arizona, Mrs. O'Connor served several terms in the State Senate, and was the first woman to hold the position of majority leader in any state legislature.

Those who served with her in the legislature say she was chosen for the leadership post as a result of her colleagues' general admiration for her in-

President's Supreme Court nominee deserves a fair shake from the "New Right"

telligence rather than because of her personal popularity. One member who served with her told reporters it was a case of "talent winning out."

Mrs. O'Connor is a graduate of Stanford Law School, where she made the law review and was in the top ten per cent of her class. One of her former classmates, the Supreme Court's conservative stalwart Justice William H. Rhenquist, gave her a hearty recommendation when the Administration sought his advice on her appointment.

One of the key criteria the President demanded during the search to fill the Court vacancy was that any nominee would have to share his view of the function of the Court. Like the President, Mrs. O'Connor believes that the Court's job is to interpret the law, and not to make it. She also believes that federal courts should defer to state and local courts whenever possible, rather than usurping more power for the federal government.

As a former state legislator, trial court judge, and state appeals court judge, Mrs. O'Connor will bring to the Court a badly needed sensitivity to local concerns. She should serve to encourage other justices to respect the competence and wisdom of lower court decisions whenever possible.

Unfortunately, some controversy

has arisen over Mrs. O'Connor's views on social issues. While it is true that her record on right-to-life questions is somewhat ambiguous, critics should note that the instances cited by opponents of the nomination stem not from her judicial career, but from her term as a state legislator.

And that record is not as bleak as some extremists wish to depict it. For example, Mrs. O'Connor did vote against a proposal to prohibit abortions in the University of Arizona Hospital. However the reason she did so was her belief that the proposal, attached as an amendment to an unrelated measure allowing the University to issue bonds to finance construction of a sports facility, was not germane, and therefore unconstitutional.

Mrs. O'Connor was a supporter during that same year of a bill which permitted doctors and other hospital employees to refuse to perform abortions.

Arizona State Senator Donna C. West, a Republican who served in the legislature with Mrs. O'Connor, and who is a self-described "pro-life legislator" told the New York Times "I have known (Mrs. O'Connor) fifteen years, and I've never seen anything that would lead me to believe she's pro-abortion. I have never considered her an anti-life person."

(continued on page 6)

The liberals in the NAACP don't speak for all of black America

by Richard D. Allen

The insulting treatment of President Reagan by the leadership of the NAACP last month when he addressed their annual convention points out the danger to blacks of suffering in silence the more outrageous antics of some of our self-appointed "leaders."

Before the President had the chance to speak, NAACP Chairman Margaret Bush Wilson poisoned the well by announcing that the group "Does not necessarily subscribe to the views about to be expressed." This rude prejudgement of the President drew cheers from the audience, which then gave the President an icy reception.

Not wanting to miss any opportunity to embarrass the President, Wilson also needled him in her introduction about his failure to attend last year's NAACP convention.

But the President, retaining the good humor for which he has become renowned, reminded Mrs. Wilson that he had received the disputed invitation on the same day that he was given a newsclipping about his failure to respond to it.

During his speech to the group, the President presented his economic program as the best hope blacks have for taking their rightful place as full participants in the economy. The President told his audience he would "Not

concede the high moral ground to those who show more concern for federal programs than they do for what really determines the income and financial health of blacks — the nation's economy."

The events at the convention led columnist R. Emmett Tyrrell to note in the Washington Post that the "high grade theater" put on by Wilson and her followers has a concrete purpose.

According to Tyrrell, the opportunity to "razz a Republican" is a primary means by which the NAACP ingratiates itself with the white "limousine liberals" who are the organization's financial angels.

(continued on page 6)

Justice O'Connor

(continued from page 5)

To focus too closely on one issue would be a mistake of the highest order. Conservatives would be applauding her general record if only they were given the chance to analyze it.

For example, Mrs. O'Connor led a statewide tax limitation drive similar to the one President Reagan promoted while he was Governor of California.

In the legislature, she also worked to restore the death penalty, and to ban forced busing as a means of achieving racial balance in schools.

Indeed, social conservatives should be rejoicing that at last an unequivocal opponent of court-ordered busing schemes will be placed on the Supreme Court.

She has also gone on record as an opponent of gun control.

While her tenure on the bench has not put her in a position to render decisions on many controversial issues, lawyers who have argued cases before her have given glowing accounts of her thoroughness and professionalism.

And, more significantly, Judge O'Connor was known as a no-nonsense judge who handed down tough sentences, especially to repeat offenders.

David Derickson, who has argued cases before Judge O'Connor, told the Washington Post "She would not bend over backwards to give any breaks to anyone who had previously been given a break."

Conservatives will also note with pleasure Mrs. O'Connor's recent arti-

In 1977, Ronald Reagan founded Citizens for the Republic (CFTR) to help elect conservative Republicans to public office. Reagan used the unspent funds from his official 1976 campaign committee "Citizens for Reagan" to start CFTR. CFTR then became the legal successor to Citizens for Reagan.

Currently, there is another organization raising monies and calling itself "Citizens for Reagan." This new organization is not now nor ever has been associated with Mr. Reagan's official presidential campaign nor with Citizens for the Republic.

cle published in the William and Mary Law Review. In the article, Mrs. O'Connor argues that federal judges have overstepped their authority, especially in civil rights suits.

In her article, Mrs. O'Connor wrote that "If we are serious about strengthening our state courts . . . it is a step in the right direction to defer to the state courts and give finality to their judgments on federal questions."

Even Human Events, in an otherwise critical article on Mrs. O'Connor, stated "She does have a fairly decent record so far as meting out punishment to convicted criminals is concerned."

The conservative journal also noted "President Reagan, we concede, hasn't been a bad judge of character, as the metamorphoses of Richard Schweiker and Terrel Bell attest."

So it behooves conservatives to give Mrs. O'Connor's record a fair evaluation, which cannot be completely done before her confirmation

NAACP potshots

(continued from page 5)

As Tyrrell sees it, the NAACP wasn't interested in opening a dialogue with the President, but instead the invitation only served as a means for taking a potshot at his policies.

And by providing a forum at which to embarrass the President, the group made their liberal contributors happy. Presumably, the liberal contributors then send the NAACP fat checks for services rendered.

Black economist Thomas Sowell points out that "expediency promotes a more extreme political position among black leaders than among most of the black population."

As if in confirmation of Tyrrell's analysis, Sowell notes "Much of the black leadership is not in the business of leading blacks but of extracting what they can from whites, and their strategies and rhetoric reflect that orientation."

Perhaps that is why the average black American should welcome the fact that President Reagan was the first president to address the NAACP in 20 years who didn't promise his audience major aid from the federal government.

Instead of trying to buy us off, the President is trying to combat the

hearings commence in the fall.

The conservative movement will be ill-served to allow a few self-appointed leaders to sow the seeds of the movement's destruction by loudly proclaiming heresy on the part of the President.

Thoughtful conservatives should be alarmed at one new right figure's statement (now moot) that he was re-evaluating his support for the President's budget proposals in light of his discomfort with the O'Connor appointment. Do any conservatives really value one issue so highly above all others that they would jettison the cornerstone of conservative ideology for a hollow last stand?

Conservatives, and the American people in general, should give President Reagan their support on the O'Connor nomination. As her confirmation hearings will bear out, her record is one that eminently qualifies her for a position on our highest judicial bench.

underlying causes of the economic stagnation which prevents blacks from moving into the mainstream of American life.

At last, blacks have a choice of policy options, and it would be a shame if our "leaders" tried to prevent us from examining any program which could lead us to the goals we have set.

Mr. Allen is a prominent black author who lectures on political and economic subjects.

ABSCAM

(Continued from page 4)

forcing rules of ethics it can have little choice but to expel Williams. If ethics is to mean anything more than avoidance of sheer criminality, if it is to mean instead upright and honorable conduct, Williams has behaved unethically.

Even if Senator Williams were to have the good fortune of having his federal conviction overturned on the grounds of entrapment, it does not alter the fact that he willfully participated in a questionable activity.

To allow Williams to retain his seat would be a blot on the Senate's integrity. Of the more than half dozen Abscam participants, Williams is the sole survivor in Congress. As long as he remains there, the taint of corruption clouds Capitol Hill.

Carter's Comments

(continued from page 2)

never took place, or were supposed to be part of the agenda for the second term.

Always a man with an eye for a poll, Carter noted "in general, budget cuts are always popular with a large number of citizens — quite often a vocal majority — in every congressional district throughout the country."

Now there's a new phrase! All hail the Vocal Majority! Carter learned about them last November.

But, being a dyed-in-the-wool liberal, Carter recognizes that balancing the budget is one thing, and reducing it is quite another. Carter labeled the Administration's budget cuts "an enormous transfer of government benefits . . . from the very poor to the very rich."

Evidently he disagrees with budget director David Stockman, who feels it is wrong for the government to demand that a man working at two jobs and earning \$22,000 should subsidize a man earning \$10,000 working at one.

And perhaps Carter was smarting from all the glowing press reports of President Reagan's stunning ability to get his program through congress intact in short order when he lashed out at "ill advised cuts" that could have been avoided if members of congress hadn't "succumb(ed) so rapidly to strong political pressures."

It must be galling for Carter to watch President Reagan wrap the Democrat-controlled House deftly around his little finger when the Carter Administration was unable to fight its way out of a paper bag on Capitol Hill. It must be equally annoying for him to read that even Tip O'Neill has a better working relationship with the White House than he did before January 20th.

But Carter saved his biggest salvos for the issues dearest to his heart: disarmament; radical environmentalism; and a perverted conception of human rights.

Evidently, the ex-president believes that nothing should get in the way of the radical environmentalists, including economic recovery. According to Carter crony Jody Powell, the ex-president was so livid about the Administration's plans to balance protection

for the environment with protection and development of jobs and economic growth that the original text of the letter had to be toned down. Apparently Powell feared comparisons to another past president, whose remarks were sprinkled with the phrase "expletive deleted."

On the human rights front, Carter criticized the Administration's attempt to re-establish cordial relations with the governments of Chile, Argentina and Paraguay by instructing U.S. representatives to international lending institutions to no longer block loans requested by those governments.

Carter considers these countries pariahs, much the same way he felt about Somoza's Nicaragua or the Shah's Iran. Given four more years to run roughshod over the globe, who knows how many anti-American regimes like Khomeini or the Sandanistas Carter might have been able to foster. Perhaps he might have managed to depose all of the friendly governments of South America and turn the continent over to that great champion of human rights, Fidel Castro.

But Carter stuns us with his never ending illusion that world peace can be fostered by our unilateral surrender. The ex-president wrote "I am still convinced that the terms of SALT II are highly beneficial to the United States and to the world."

Mr. Carter is perhaps one of the few people to be so convinced.

Carter warns that the Administration's efforts to rebuild our national defenses in light of the massive Soviet arms buildup, together with its refusal to accept a strategic arms limitation policy dictated by the Kremlin, pose a

threat that the Soviets may gain a propaganda advantage.

Wrote Carter "We will surely weaken the Atlantic Alliance and severely damage our own reputation as a peaceloving people if we let the Soviet leaders retain the unwarranted but important propaganda advantage they have derived from our unwillingness . . . to seek nuclear arms control through negotiation."

In the first place, it's hard to imagine how the Atlantic Alliance could have been further weakened than by the incredible policy lurches of the previous administration. By all accounts, the leaders of that alliance breathed a collective sigh of relief in Ottawa last month that Mr. Carter was not among them.

And Mr. Carter's emphasis on symbols over substance is most evident in his fear that giving the Soviets a hollow propaganda advantage on arms control is more dangerous than allowing them to dictate our defense policy.

Is Carter so unobservant that he fails to notice that the world can give little credence to the Soviet leadership's disarmament pleas so long as it is ruthlessly engaged in subjugating the people of Afghanistan, and threatening the people of Poland?

The actions of the Kremlin speak louder than its words, but Carter fails to draw that distinction.

Indeed, Carter's entire laundry list of complaints must have reassured many a reader that they made the right choice last November when they voted for his successor. One shudders at the thought of where we'd be now if the postmark on the letter had been anywhere else but Plains.

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O'Neill's ploy to reverse the charges should be disconnected

Unwilling to admit the fact that the vast majority of the American people no longer approve of permitting the government to take away more and more of their incomes to finance the big spending schemes so dear to his heart, Tip O'Neill has denied that the calls received by members of congress after the President's speech were genuine.

When confronted with the evidence that hundreds of thousands of people were calling their congressmen in support of the President's proposals, O'Neill told reporters that most of the calls were from corporations or wealthy individuals who hoped to benefit from the plan.

But the staffs of many Democrats in the House of Representatives, who answer the telephones and are in a better position to know than O'Neill, claimed that the calls were genuine.

Nick Glyphis, an aide to liberal Rep. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) who opposed the President's plan, told the

Washington Post that Mikulski's office had received over 360 calls on the tax bill by 1:00 pm the day after the President's speech.

Glyphis said the calls came from middle class suburbs which were "not necessarily Republican . . . my guess is it's spontaneous." Glyphis said the calls "overwhelmingly" favored the Reagan plan.

An aide to Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), a key opponent of the Reagan proposals, said calls from their constituents were running 6 to 1 in favor of the President. The aide told a reporter "they are definitely from real people."

Jack Holliday, an assistant to Rep. Beverly Byron (D-Md.) said calls to his office were coming in at five times the normal rate, and that most of the callers sided with the President. "Many are just John Doe constituents" Holliday said. Byron was undecided before the vote, but she sided with the President.

In fact, the evidence indicates that the only "phony" calls coming into congressional offices about this issue came in support of O'Neill and his bill. While thousands of average people called their congressmen to support the President, those few calls congressmen received opposing the President tended to be from big name liberal politicians.

Typical was Rep. Bo Ginn (D-Ga). After the President's speech, he received 405 telephone calls on the proposal. 400 supported the President. 5 opposed the Reagan plan. Of those five negative calls, one came from Jimmy Carter, one from Andrew Young, and one from Coretta Scott King. Presumably the other two were from constituents. Ginn voted with the overwhelming majority and supported the President.

Apparently O'Neill and his liberal pals in the Democrat leadership are afraid to face the fact that, like the cheese, they stand alone.



House Tax Vote: 238-195

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Citizens ^{for} the Republic Newsletter

RONALD REAGAN, Founder/Chairman Emeritus

July, 1981

LYN NOFZIGER, Chairman (on leave)
CURTIS MACK, Acting Chairman

Vol. V, No. 7

GOP budget victory a turning point in history

In the years to come, the American people will remember June 26, 1981, as the day the federal government learned to live within a budget. By a vote of 217-211, the House of Representatives resisted the temptation to back out of the commitment they made to the American people in May to put an end to ever-increasing government spending.

The victory of the Gramm-Latta substitute to the Democrat leadership's phony cuts in federal spending means President Reagan has won most of what he asked for in his attempt to cut back on government spending.

And the credit for this major victory rests primarily with President Reagan himself. By skillfully planning a strategy which insulated congressmen from the plaintive wails of special interests who hoped to kill the Presi-

dent's plan by voting on it piecemeal, he has achieved an unprecedented reduction in federal spending.

Even the New York Times, no friend of the President's program, gave credit where credit was due. Said the Times: "In barely five months, Mr. Reagan has done more to shape fiscal policy than his predecessor managed in an entire term. He has outmaneuvered Democrats with vastly greater legislative experience. In one enormous sweep, he has bent hundreds of laws in his ideological direction. And he has proved that the Presidency remains a preeminent force, provided only that its' occupant knows how to combine an election victory with a sense of executive priority and bargaining skill."

The President's victory came only a few days after political analysts had begun to spread the word that his plan

would be defeated. A key strategy by the House Democrat leadership to scuttle the proposed cuts seemed certain to succeed.

According to the Democrat plan, budget cuts would have been proposed in six separate segments. This was thought to be a surefire way to defeat the President, because it opened congressmen up to attack by special interests in each policy area who could form varying coalitions to preserve pet programs.

But supporters of the President were quick to spot the danger of this ploy, and instead insisted on a single yes or no vote for their substitute measure. In a surprise victory on June 25, the House agreed to consider the plan as a single entity, virtually assuring its passage.

The next day, after intense personal
(continued on page 6)

CBS attempts a preemptive strike to rearm America

Is the United States a threat to the Soviet Union? You might have reached that conclusion if you watched a recent five-part broadcast on national defense aired by CBS News.

As pro-defense spokesmen have pointed out, the CBS News series "The Defense of the United States" depended primarily on evidence supplied by ultra left-wing opponents of a strong national defense in analyzing the state of our national security.

According to Human Events, Howard Stringer, who produced the \$1 million "documentary" claimed that "the opposition (to increased defense spending) isn't doing its job." Stringer told the London Economist before the series was aired that "The Reagan Administration will hate it."

Stacking documentaries and news in favor of a "do-less" position on de-

fense is nothing new at CBS. As Reed Irvine of Accuracy in Media points out, a study by the American Security Council Foundation which examined how CBS News had handled defense issues in 1972-73 showed CBS gave short shrift to the "do-more" side, while favoring the "do-less" view in its broadcasts.

John Fisher, President of the American Security Council, complained that the programs appear to be an effort to alter the consensus that the United States has to undertake a massive effort to catch up with the Soviets militarily.

As Human Events pointed out, the programs led viewers to conclude that "improvement of our nuclear arsenal would have no meaningful military significance, that the U.S. could not survive a nuclear exchange with the

Soviets, and that the U.S. was less vulnerable than the Soviets to an atomic attack."

The "evidence" to support such conclusions was provided by two individuals with long ties to the anti-defense lobby, whom CBS tried to pass off as objective defense analysts.

Dr. Jack Geiger, who claimed that the U.S. is a greater threat to the Soviets than the Soviets are to us, is a member of the anti-nuclear Physicians for Social Responsibility. His most recent article calling for American disarmament was published in the June-July issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, which Human Events says "constantly runs articles justifying Soviet belligerency as a product of the West's diplomacy."

Another "expert" employed by CBS
(continued on page 4)



Donkey Serenade

Bolling bawls, rolls in gutter, when pinned down by budget rules

Conservatives recently were treated to another example of the sore loser attitude affected by liberal Democrats when Rep. Richard Bolling (D—Mo.), Chairman of the House Rules Committee, charged President Reagan with “attempting to tyrannize a whole congress” by forcing the House to meet the targets it set for itself in passing the first Gramm-Latta resolution on the budget.

The Missouri Democrat, who was a supporter of the legislation which established the congressional budget process, now criticizes the system as a threat to “the viability of Congress as an element of government.”

Bolling is upset because the traditional power of Democrat committee chairmen to determine the size and character of programs under their domain has been bypassed in the reconciliation phase of the House budget process. When House committee chairmen tried to circumvent the budget guidelines contained in the Gramm-Latta resolution, the resolution’s sponsors offered a substitute budget of their own, which passed.

Traditionally, each congressional committee is allowed to make its own recommendations about how to meet the spending ceilings imposed on it by a vote of the House. Until this year, most committees routinely ignored these ceilings, and the House usually did nothing to enforce them. This resulted in the annual farce of Congress setting spending limits, and then forgetting all about them.

But committee chairmen have no one to blame but themselves for not having a say this time. Instead of trying to meet their targets in a serious way, they cut programs that they knew the whole House would have to restore. In an attempt to subvert the intentions of Gramm-Latta I, they paved the way for Gramm-Latta II.

Bolling complained “When you take what are supposed to be spending targets and turn them into rigid-

ities, you change the whole nature of the process and what you’re trying to do.”

Exactly! You change the congressional budget charade from a sham into a real method of enforcing spending limitations on House committees.

And now that the system is becoming effective in forcing the Congress to live within its own budget, Bolling is lashing out at President Reagan.

“I don’t think the White House understands the democratic process, much less the legislative process, much less the function of the House,” Bolling declared.

But that’s where he’s wrong. President Reagan obviously understands how the House functions, which is why he’s been so keen on forcing it to live up to its own rules. Given the freedom to do so, House committees would avoid spending limits completely in their rush to cave in to the demands of the special interests they serve.

And the President certainly understands the democratic process. As the landslide victor of the last election, he knows that the American people expect more than lip service from their representatives in Congress. They expect action.

Bolling illustrates that he’s the one who is out of touch when he said “The President is a pleasant man with good intentions who is where he is by accident. He has a very limited awareness of modern society and its complexity.”

Was the election of November 4, 1980 an accident? Can Bolling really believe the President’s defeat of Jimmy Carter in 44 states was a fluke?

And the “Reagan is dumb” theme certainly seems to have been discarded by most political analysts, who recognize that the President is probably the most successful strategist to have occupied the White House in the last two decades.

But the ultimate answer to Bolling’s complaints comes from former Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D—Conn.), one of the original authors of the congressional budget reforms. Ribicoff told the Washington Post “The way the budget process is working this year is how it was intended to work when the legislation was passed.”

MONO
CFR 1981



“OH YES, I WAS THE HOUSE SPEAKER” AT LEAST THEY TOLD ME SO.”

The President's tax is the only alternative to economic chaos

By Rep. Clarence Miller (R-Ohio)

With the budget resolution battle behind it, the Administration is now focusing its attention on its tax cut proposals. Whereas there was broad bipartisan support for the budget cuts proposed by the President, the sledding does not appear to be so smooth for his tax cut proposals. On the budget question, the opposition party offered a somewhat belated and costly substitute which generated limited support. Such will not be the case on the tax issue.

Democrats Fear Tax Cut

It is my suspicion that the majority party leadership in the House of Representatives is concerned that a substantial reduction in taxes will deny "forever after" the finances the federal government needs to play Santa Claus to the American people. Once taxes are lowered, it will be very difficult and very unpopular to raise them.

The other side is couching their opposition in more acceptable terms, however. They are contending that an across-the-board tax cut at this point in time would compound the problems of inflation and only serve to create larger budget deficits by lowering the tax revenues the government would otherwise receive.

They also make the misleading argument that it is a rich man's tax cut, that the higher income people will get a bigger deduction in real dollars than the lower income individual. Obviously, if someone is paying in \$10,000 a year in taxes and there is a 10% cut, that individual will have a bigger net tax savings than the individual who was paying only \$500 a year in taxes. Is there an inequity in that? They are both getting a 10% cut in taxes.

What one should keep in mind is that those individuals at the high end of the income scale also pay seven out of every ten dollars they earn in federal taxes, while the individual at the lower end of the scale pays a much smaller fraction of his income in taxes.

To counter the President's tax cut proposal, which I might add was originally to be a three year, 30% cut

and now has been modified to a three year, 25% cut, the majority leadership in the House of Representatives has come up with a two year, 15% proposal (5% the first year and 10% the second) with the stipulation that if all goes well they will go along with an additional 10% the third year. As unobjectionable as this latter proposal may sound, the problem is that economic recovery takes planning. The private sector has to have some assurances that these tax cuts are coming so that they can plan accordingly. To leave things up in the air only serves to compound the problems of revitalizing our economy.

That our economy needs revitalization, there is no question. Productivity is low and getting lower due to the many antiquated facilities a number of our major industries are trying to make do with. Such conditions compound our trade problems, our unemployment problems, and our very ability to expand our economy and increase the standard of living for all Americans.

Cuts Encourage Savings

What will the President's tax cut proposal do to ease these problems? By giving across-the-board cuts to rich and poor alike, it is anticipated that at the middle and higher end of the income scale, where the dollar volume of the cuts is the greatest because of the factors I mentioned earlier, much of the money saved in tax payments will be put into savings. When they are put into savings, a pool of capital will be created from which industry can borrow to expand, modernize, or construct new facilities.

When a company builds or expands a new plant, new jobs are created and everyone benefits. As it is now, there is a very limited pool of available capital to borrow, and this in part has resulted in interest rates for industrial borrowers of around 20%. No one borrows at that rate unless forced to. What results is a stagnant economy which offers little hope and opportunity for improvement.

On the personal front, a 25% tax cut over three years (5% the first year and 10% for both the second and third years) will allow individuals to

keep more of their hard earned dollars to do with as they see fit, not as the government sees fit. It will also provide them a much needed hedge against what is commonly called "bracket creep," that condition whereby individuals are placed in a higher tax bracket as a result of cost of living increases they receive. With bracket creep, these individuals' cost of living increases are essentially wiped out by the higher tax burden they are asked to bear.

Tax Cut or Cap?

One might take exception to the phrase tax cut because as the Administration has pointed out, what they really are are smaller tax increases. Instead of your tax rates increasing with the rate of inflation, the Administration is attempting to keep your rates stable. Even if the President's full three year package of cuts is agreed to by the Congress, the 25% reduction you will receive in your taxes will be almost totally offset by the projected inflation rate of 24% for the three years ahead.

My support of the President's tax cut proposal is not without some reservation. I share some concern with my colleagues across the aisle that such cuts will, in the short term, feed inflation. However, over the long term, I am confident that they will serve the purpose they were intended to serve, that of revitalizing our stagnating economy. For too many years, the economy of our nation has been standing still. It is time we got it moving again.

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Hansen scores victory after citing OSHA violation

Rep. George Hansen (R—Idaho), a long time foe of the arbitrary tactics employed by inspectors for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, has won a significant victory in his fight to force OSHA to abide by legal and constitutional procedures.

Hansen last month secured commitments from Labor Secretary Ray Donovan and new OSHA Administrator Thorne G. Aucter that virtually end forced entry inspections of private businesses by OSHA compliance officers.

Hansen had written to Donovan and Aucter on behalf of a construction firm that had been the victim of a mandatory inspection against the company's wishes. In responding to Hansen's letter on behalf of Donovan, OSHA chief Aucter said "the circumstances in this case were not such that OSHA should have conducted the inspection over the employer's objections; rather, the agency's usual recourse to further judicial proceedings would have been more appropriate."

Aucter went on to say that he had "reemphasized the agency's general policy to all field personnel, and in-

structed (them) that no departure from it is to be made without express National Office approval."

Taking note of the requirements of the Fourth Amendment and the *Barlow* decision, Aucter assured Hansen that OSHA would follow the guidelines of due process of law in its future activities.

Hansen, who heads STOP OSHA, an organization which has sought to curb the abuses of constitutional rights by the agency, is the number one activist in Congress on this issue.

Conservatives will recall that Hansen led the fight all the way to the Supreme Court, securing a favorable decision in the *Barlow* case which forced OSHA inspectors to have a court order before they can invade private property for an inspection.

The Idaho Republican pointed out that Aucter stressed the Administration's commitment to safeguarding the health of American workers. But, Hansen said, this commitment can be better fulfilled when employers and employees cooperate with the government. As Aucter told Hansen in his

letter "the adversary spirit that has existed among OSHA, employers, and workers must be eliminated. This goal has my highest priority."

Hansen said that Aucter had assured him that he had instructed OSHA compliance officers "to perform their duties in a professional manner at all times." Hansen also revealed that Aucter had ordered a complete review of the agency's field audit and compliance officer evaluation procedures to insure it.

Commenting on OSHA's about-face, Hansen said "Those who have fought OSHA's abusive tactics for so long have now won significant agency concessions, demonstrating a new attitude in the matter of safety priorities."

Conservatives must still be asking themselves if they ever envisioned developments like these during those long, dark years not so long ago. In 1974, who would have guessed that an OSHA administrator appointed by a President Ronald Reagan would have made George Hansen so happy in 1981?

CBS attack

(continued from page 1)

was Dr. Kostia Tsipis, who spoke at the First Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, a group Human Events says "appears to take the Soviets at their word about their peaceful intentions." Tsipis is also a member of the pro-detente American Committee for East-West Accord, and he serves on the Board of Directors of SANE, which is currently working to scrap the MX missile.

A third "expert" consulted by CBS was Walter Pincus of the Washington Post. Pincus' articles "exposing" the neutron bomb have been credited with helping to sidetrack the weapon.

But, with such a brilliant array of left-wingers represented, did CBS include the views of the leading experts in favor of bolstering national defense?

Of course not. Reed Irvine lists an

amazing array of solid experts, whose thoughts are invaluable to any serious discussion of our defenses, that CBS simply ignored. Among those were: John Fisher of the American Security Council; Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; General Daniel O. Graham, former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency; and General George Keegan, former Chief of Air Force Intelligence.

Indeed, CBS told Irvine that they deliberately avoided these retired admirals and generals, preferring to interview only those on active duty. But that doesn't explain why CBS also ignored well known scholars who are pro-defense, like Dr. William Van Cleave or Edward Luttwak.

The leftward slant of CBS' own reporters helped to further stack the deck. Incredibly, CBS reporter Ed Bradley claimed "(we) could find no one who thought the Warsaw Pact

would invade" Europe. Bradley went on to say "we're about to spend billions of dollars on NATO, even though a long term war in Europe is unlikely . . ." Perhaps Bradley hasn't been watching what's been going on in Poland lately.

At the end of the series, Dan Rather editorialized "All of us, as Americans, want our defenses to be strong and secure . . . But will we make ourselves stronger by unquestioning faith in new weapons technology? Will our European alliance be strengthened by a strategy that might force us to destroy Europe in order to save it? Will we increase our national security by insisting there is a way to fight a limited war without mutual destruction?"

Perhaps the most amazing performance of naiveté was given by Walter Cronkite, who left unchallenged an assertion by a Soviet general he interviewed that the United States is re-

(continued on page 5)

WHITE HOUSE WATCH

Bush bears fruit, uprooting tangled mass of regulations



Despite a setback recently at the hands of the Supreme Court, the Reagan Administration has been doing a remarkable job of deregulating America.

Last month, the President's Task Force on Regulatory Relief announced that it had taken action to save consumers and businesses up to \$6 billion in annually recurring costs. In addition, the Task Force estimated that businesses would save \$18 billion over an unspecified period by not having to purchase costly equipment or materials mandated by regulations the Administration has cancelled.

According to news reports, the Task Force withdrew or modified more than 180 regulations since it was created on January 20. The number of rules published daily in the Federal Register has been halved, and the size of the Register itself has been cut by one third.

Vice President George Bush, who heads the Task Force, told reporters that the \$6 billion in savings to consumers and the \$18 billion in business investment savings are "only the tip of

CBS attack

(continued from page 4)

responsible for the massive buildup in nuclear arms by the Soviets.

In fact, Cronkite seems to have bought this Soviet dogma himself. On June 18, he told CBS' Charles Kuralt that "When you put the Western European and Chinese strength against their strength, they're surrounded — just their strength and the Warsaw Pact strength, we far outnumber them. And all they're trying to do is get parity."

Fortunately, most Americans are more realistic than the people at CBS. In a world increasingly menaced by the shadow cast by Soviet Bear armed to the teeth, they are responding with a call to our elected officials to insure American security. And the days when an American President greets Brezhnev with a kiss are gone forever.

the iceberg" in the Task Force's efforts to cut back on federal regulations.

In addition to quashing a good deal of the mass of regulations spewed out by the Carter Administration during its death throes, the Administration has authored a new set of guidelines for regulatory agencies.

These guidelines mandate an economic impact analysis of all proposed regulations in order to determine how much they will cost businesses and consumers.

They also incorporate a cost-benefit approach to regulation which forces agencies to prove that their new rules will result in significantly increased benefits which justify their additional economic burden.

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, was quoted in the New York Times as saying that regulatory relief is the "unsung hero" of the President's economic program. According to Weidenbaum, overhauling federal regulations will "act in the same manner as the supply-side tax cut in enhancing savings and investment."

And conservatives will be pleased to learn that the Office of Management and Budget, home of watch-dog David Stockman, has been granted sweeping oversight powers which allow it to send any ill-advised regulation back to the agency that wrote it for reconsideration.

Examples of some of the work done by the Task Force include killing a Department of Education rule that subjected schools to a loss of federal funds if their dress codes distinguished between boys and girls, and the elimination of 20 forms at the Department of Energy, reducing the paperwork it imposed on private enterprise by 820,000 hours, or 6 per cent.

The Task Force has been especially active in efforts to help the ailing auto industry. It has recommended a package of reforms that will save consumers \$9.3 billion over the next five years, and save domestic auto manufacturers \$1.4 billion in unnecessary capital expenditures.

But perhaps the biggest savings the Task Force has promoted concerns

household appliances. National energy efficiency standards for household appliances were proposed under the Carter Administration which would have forced the appliance industry to practically redesign all of their major products and retool their production lines by 1986. At the Task Force's suggestion, these potentially devastating regulations have been held up, pending a review by the Secretary of Energy.

In other regulatory news unconnected to the Task Force, the Administration proposed legislation speeding up the death of the Civil Aeronautics Board, thus capping efforts to deregulate the nation's airlines. If the Administration's proposals are enacted, the CAB will go out of business on September 30, 1982, instead of the current target date of January 1, 1985.

And in response to a setback in the Supreme Court, the Administration has announced it is considering legislation to modify standards used by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

In a key court test of the Administration's effort to apply cost-benefit analysis on federal regulations, the Court ruled against a White House plan to modify cotton dust standards in the textile industry. The Court said that the law which created OSHA put health objectives above all others, no matter what the cost.

Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan, perhaps responding to textile industry projections that the ruling would eliminate 40,000 jobs, told reporters after the decision that "There will have to be legislative change if cost-benefit analysis is to be used in the regulatory area." While not announcing any immediate plans for proposing changes in the Occupational Safety and Health Act, Donovan's remarks have been interpreted by observers to mean that a change is in the wind.

Conservatives can be glad that, though regulatory reform hasn't gotten its share of press attention, it has been moving ahead just as successfully as the rest of the President's economic program.

Demos go crackers as they crumble, but Gramm has a thick crust

Will the victory of President Reagan's budget proposals generate a massive witch hunt by liberals within the Democrat Party?

Over \$200,000 in pledges and contributions to the Democrat National Committee rolled in from union political action committees last month after DNC Chairman Charles T. Manatt delivered a vitriolic speech to union leaders excoriating Rep. Phil Gramm (D—Tex.) for cosponsoring President Reagan's budget proposals.

According to the New York Times, Manatt told the union bosses "he would like to be able to kick Rep. Phil Gramm of Texas out of the Democrat Party."

Sources present at the speech said Manatt's language about Gramm was "more suited to union halls than to the Washington hotel where the meeting was held." And while labor's con-

tributions weren't labeled a "reward" for Manatt's fury, labor officials said the vicious tone "may have helped lead to more contributions being pledged"

Among those kicking in were the AFL—CIO's Committee on Political Education, which pledged \$2,000 a month for twelve months to the DNC's non-federal efforts.

The Communication Workers of America announced they had given a \$15,000 contribution for federal campaigns. The United Auto Workers also gave \$50,000 for non-federal efforts, and pledged the legal maximum of \$15,000 for federal campaigns.

Gramm said that Manatt's comments didn't bother him. "This is a free country" he said. "(Manatt) can say whatever he wants to." But,

Gramm added, Manatt represents the view that "if you don't agree with one viewpoint, you're not a good Democrat."

In addition to the attack Gramm suffered at the hands of the Democrat National Committee, he also was the focus of an attempt by two members of the Democratic Caucus of the House Budget Committee to throw him out of a meeting where they discussed strategy for defeating the President's budget cuts. While Gramm had offered to "excuse" himself from the meeting, his offer failed to prevent an effort by Rep. Paul Simon (D—Ill.) and Rep. Thomas Downey (D—N.Y.) to kick him out.

Clearly, the liberal majority dominating the Democrat Party is anything but "democratic" when dealing with congressmen who attempt to follow the will of their constituents.

Budget Victory

(continued from page 1)

lobbying by the President and his top aides, the White House gained a victory that the New York Times called "A turning point for the nation and a triumph for conservatism, rivaling the liberal triumphs of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson."

A dazed Tip O'Neill, stung by yet another defeat at the hands of the President, said "I've never seen anything like this in my life, to be perfectly truthful."

Liberal Democrats reacted with unveiled hostility to their colleagues who voted with the Republicans. "They are traitors to the Democrat Party and should be stripped of their

rights and privileges," ranted Rep. Mickey Leland (D—Tex.) about fellow Texas Democrats who sided with the President. "Now I can expect anything out of these guys. What if they conspire to elect a Republican Speaker?" Leland asked.

And the vengeance-seeking by House liberals took an official turn when Rep. William Brodhead (D—Mich.), Chairman of the left-wing Democratic Study Group, agreed to create a committee to make recommendations to the party leadership for punishing the defecting Democrats.

House Rules Committee Chairman Rep. Richard Bolling (D—Mo.), who is no stranger to using strong arm tactics when he is in the majority, disparagingly savaged his opponents by saying "These guys can't get out of their jackboots."

Rep. Charles Wilson (D—Tex.), one of the 29 courageous Democrats who sided with the President, said he was greeted with such comments as "traitor," "Judas" and "Don't ever speak to me again" by his Democrat colleagues after casting his vote.

One of the most significant aspects of the budget victory is its emphasis on cutting back "entitlement" programs where federal funds are spent without any congressional action be-

cause recipients are entitled by law to the benefits they receive. While the Democrats proposed a "cap" for some of these programs — a half measure they have used in the past — the Administration has proposed major changes in eligibility and benefit levels.

The ploy of "capping" entitlement programs usually results in authorizing a lid on funding for a program like food stamps without attempting to limit participation in the program. When the money runs out for the program in the middle of the year, the Congress routinely authorizes more money to keep it afloat. The alternative would be allowing all food stamp recipients to go hungry.

Clearly, such a device never succeeds in cutting government spending. But these "caps" were a key part of the Democrat leadership's proposed "cuts."

In defeating the leadership's plan and substituting instead the bulk of the original White House proposals, the House has put a meaningful lid on spending for entitlements. Eligibility rules have been tightened and benefit levels have been brought under control. These cuts will continue to save money in future years, and will allow the President to cut taxes while moving toward a balanced budget.

In 1977, Ronald Reagan founded Citizens for the Republic (CFTR) to help elect conservative Republicans to public office. Reagan used the unspent funds from his official 1976 campaign committee "Citizens for Reagan" to start CFTR. CFTR then became the legal successor to Citizens for Reagan.

Currently, there is another fund raising organization raising monies and calling itself "Citizens for Reagan." This new organization is not now nor ever been associated with Mr. Reagan's official presidential campaign or with Citizens for the Republic.

A New Jersey school district gets a lesson in free enterprise

Conservatives looking for proof that organizations which lose federal funding can become creatively self-sufficient need look no further than Montclair, New Jersey. In reaction to cuts in federal spending that have pared 27 per cent of its federal funds, the Montclair School District is promoting a plan that will make up for that loss, and perhaps even turn a profit.

"We have two choices" School Board president Eve Marchiony told the New York Times. "Dismantle our school system or make ourselves somewhat self-sufficient. We can no longer pass costs along to overburdened taxpayers."

While Marchiony is somewhat overstating the urgency of the situation, since the \$600,000 Montclair is losing is only a fraction of the district's \$22 million annual budget, conservatives will applaud her acknowledgement that taxpayers have suffered enough.

An ambitious, if unorthodox, plan to raise money for the district was assembled by Superintendent of Schools Walter Marks. Some of his proposals already approved by the school board include:

- Turning the district's data processing center into a profit making venture and hiring someone to sell data services to 31 neighboring school districts. Expected earnings: \$100,000 per year.

- Printing books and tracts on educational subjects, written by district teachers and administrators, in the district's printing shop. Three of the district's public relations people will then promote these publications. Expected earnings: \$75,000 the first year, and more as the effort grows.

- Bidding for federal contracts to produce such things as military training manuals and materials for desegregation workshops. Expected earnings: 30-40 per cent profit on all contracts. Plans call for bidding on \$2 million in contracts next year.

- Creating a special education center for emotionally disturbed students that will accept tuition-paying students from other districts. Expected earnings: \$10,000.

In addition to these ambitious proposals, Marks also hopes to sell the board on opening stores in the schools

to sell things like pencils, paper, and T-shirts.

Marks has also tightened up on more traditional moneymaking ventures. All school plays now have to support themselves out of box office receipts, and ticket prices have been raised for school athletic events.

And while the IRS is always wary of profitmaking ventures by nonprofit organizations, the school district's lawyers tell them that as long as what they are doing relates to education, it is permissible.

Steven Siegel, one of the district's lawyers, said "Even if the district opened a used car lot, if students repaired the cars and sold them as part of shop or business classes, it might be lawful."

Local residents seem to approve of quasi-free enterprise schools. One PTA president noted that busing had virtually destroyed Montclair, and their magnet school program had saved the district. "If we don't find ways to

adequately fund the magnet system, the whole town could go down the drain" she said.

And those who say that such a system could only work in a wealthy suburb should note that Montclair is just average. The district has 44 per cent minority enrollment, urban renewal, an unemployment problem, a high percentage of residents on welfare, and a large number of residents retired on fixed incomes.

While such innovations may not be exactly what President Reagan had in mind when he spoke of the creative society during his years in California, they certainly prove the truth of what he says about America. Given an insoluble problem, Americans can find a solution best without undue interference from Washington.

And what if the Montclair system works? Who knows where this might lead? Perhaps toward better public education that actually costs taxpayers less.

Bureaucrats crushed when auto safety book crashes

Reprinted from the Republican Study Committee Bulletin

A less-than-memorable, underwhelming, and inaccurate automobile rating book was published by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration last fall, during the lame duck period before the Reagan Administration took office. The brochure, issued while Joan Claybrook was still NHTSA administrator, is very likely to lead readers to wrong conclusions about vehicle maintenance costs, fuel economy, safety, and airbags.

The compilation was a disaster from the beginning, suffering through three hasty fix-up efforts before its complete revision. 500,000 copies of the first edition were rushed into print at a cost of \$270,000 plus mailing costs of \$105,000. Within days NHTSA ran three errata sheets in an attempt to correct 50 "defects" — the cost of which the agency refused to estimate. Then in mid-January NHTSA officials ordered a completely new edition — 1.5 million more copies accounted for another \$550,000 for printing and

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New York's "Energy Assistance" Ruse fuels no one

The practice of deception, as a means of evading meaningful efforts to cut government spending, isn't limited to the Democrat leadership of the House of Representatives. A semantics ploy similar to the attempt by House Democrats to substitute "lunches" for "suppers," which President Reagan exposed, was recently unveiled in New York.

Last month, the state of New York tried to give welfare recipients a whopping 15 per cent raise in benefits. In order to circumvent federal law, which says that every \$1 increase in basic welfare grants must be matched by a 30¢ reduction in food stamps awarded to recipients, the New York legislature called the raise an "energy assistance payment."

This was an attempt to take advantage of a loophole in the welfare system that encourages states to dole out more money to help poor people meet rising energy costs. These energy grants don't affect the amount of food stamps a beneficiary receives.

But New York didn't intend for the extra cash to go toward meeting en-

ergy bills. And when the Administration called them on it, they admitted as much.

What the White House feared, and rightly so, was allowing such a blatant abuse to go unchallenged. Had New York succeeded in its plan, one might have expected to see a rash of other states passing similar "energy assistance" raises, subverting the effort to put a lid on the mushrooming costs of entitlement programs.

The rule New York tried, albeit unsuccessfully, to evade, makes sense. When a welfare recipient gets a raise in his cash benefits, his income has increased. Therefore, his need for food stamps is decreased. Not to cut back on the amount of extra benefits awarded to recipients would allow them to reap a "windfall profit" from the state's largesse, and that is not what welfare is all about.

Welfare is supposed to provide a subsistence living, not upward mobility. The desire to improve one's situation is the greatest incentive to get off welfare and into productive work. We can't afford to allow this incentive

to be eroded away if we want to avoid creating a permanent welfare class in the future.

Car book

(continued from page 7)

\$315,000 for postage. One-and-a-quarter million dollars were spent on this fiasco.

As to the content — the brochure isn't even about 1981 cars. One car tested was a model introduced in 1969 and discontinued in 1979. The worst error was made in an area with which NHTSA should be primarily concerned — safety. Crash tests were done on older cars, and were based on a crash one-third more severe than those for which many manufacturers must "prepare" their vehicles. Tests of many cars weren't run at all. One car's crash results were used to assume the same effect on similar makes and models.

International testing experts are reported to have found six errors in the crash test procedure performed by NHTSA.

If you already have a copy of "The Car Book," don't feel bad — just ignore its advice.



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RONALD REAGAN, Founder/Chairman Emeritus

LYN NOFZIGER, Chairman (on leave)
CURTIS MACK, Acting Chairman

June, 1981

Vol. V, No. 6

President to fight for 25% multi-year tax cut

As CFTR Newsletter went to print, the die was being cast for another battle in the House of Representatives over the President's plan for economic recovery. After lengthy negotiations with the Democratic leadership and House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D. Ill.), efforts at compromise have fallen through.

The President is preparing to take a revised version of his tax reduction package to the American people. The White House plan calls for a 25 percent reduction in personal income taxes across the board over a three year period. Final versions of the plan may also include such "sweeteners" as repeal of the "marriage tax" and

other provisions popular with the congress.

But the essential elements of the plan are its multi-year provisions and its across the board aspect which will cut taxes in proportion to an individual's tax burden. A scaled down compromise offering a two year 15 percent cut by Chairman Rostenkowski was rejected by the President as "not good enough."

It is these features — multi-year across the board cuts — that are most unacceptable to the New Deal Democrats who control the House leadership. And because junior, more conservative Democrats are willing to embrace them, the leadership is running scared. House Democrats

prominent in the conservative Democratic Forum such as Reps. Kent Hance and Phil Gramm of Texas have endorsed the President's plan.

While liberal Democrats claim they oppose the multi-year feature because it will be "inflationary," their real concern lies elsewhere. As House Republicans have pointed out, the Democratic leadership has never been afraid of multi-year tax increases.

While Democrats complain that it is dangerous to enact a multi-year tax cut because it is impossible to know what the economy will be like in three years, such a fear of the future didn't stop them when they enacted a Social *(continued on page 4)*

What's wrong with cowing Brezhnev from a bully pulpit?

Dr. Ernest Lefever's recent withdrawal from consideration for the post of Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs after suffering a defeat in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee represents anything but the victory for "human rights" his opponents are claiming.

While Dr. Lefever's acrimonious appearances before the Committee certainly failed to improve his position, one cannot escape the conclusion that his nomination was attacked primarily because of his opposition to the inept foreign policy of the Carter Administration.

Lefever's primary opponents on the committee, Democrats Alan Cranston of California, Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, and Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, represent the ultra liberal faction of the Democratic party which engineered Carter's loudly touted human rights policy.

And the major interest group opposing Lefever, the ultra left-wing Institute for Policy Studies, was the think tank responsible for drafting the blueprint of the Carter human rights campaign.

Their opposition centered primarily on charges that Lefever proposed to use his position as a forum to criticize human rights violations by communist governments, while avoiding criticism of rights violations by authoritarian right-wing governments allied to the United States.

Indeed, Cranston declared his opposition to turning the Human Rights post into a "bully pulpit for red-baiting."

These sanctimonious defenders of human rights are the same people who helped Carter promote human rights in Iran and Nicaragua. The success of the Carter policy and its implications for the security of the United States deserves to be analyzed in

greater detail.

No one disputes the fact that Carter's attacks on the Shah of Iran ultimately led to his downfall, and the installation of the maniacal regime of the Ayatollah Khomeini in Teheran. *(continued on page 8)*

Bake, Baby, Bake Filet of Soul on Ice

Much is being written about the change in the national mood which has accompanied the election of President Reagan. Americans are more optimistic these days about the potential for a bright future ahead.

They are also putting more trust in the institutions of government which chart the national course. For the first time in a long while, Americans are regaining confidence in the ability of their political system to find solutions to the problems facing the nation. *(continued on page 2)*



Donkey Serenade

An Authoritarian Simon Says "Do as you're told — or else"

Voters in Illinois' 24th Congressional District were treated recently to a rare exhibition of a liberal Democrat hankering for the "bad old days" before reform. Their congressman, Paul Simon, recently wrote a column for use in district papers headed "Giving Leadership Muscle" which lamented the current inability of House Speaker Tip O'Neill to coerce members of the Conservative Democratic Forum into opposing President Reagan's economic proposals.

Apparently, the "enlightened" Simon would be happy to see the return of the kind of tactics used by such strong-arm Speakers as Sam Rayburn, whose philosophy for a successful career in congress was summed up in the phrase "you have to go along to get along." To Simon, independence of thought and action are becoming dangerous traits in the House.

Simon laments that reforms of House rules have "weakened leadership in congress to the point that when the nation needs unpopular things done — and that is often the case; the right medicine rarely tastes good — do the leaders have the ability to push something through, or stop something?"

One remedy Simon would offer to the "problem" of independent congressmen is to give Tip O'Neill more power to determine who sits on committees, and whether or not a bill is assigned to more than one committee. He also wants to give the Speaker a "greater voice in who is to be a committee or subcommittee chairperson."

So, in effect, if a committee chairman doesn't do Tip's bidding, "off with his head!" And congressmen who don't vote "right" will end up on dead-end committees. Such enlightened li-

beralism!

Oddly enough, Simon admits that he voted for most of the reforms whose effects he now condemns. But when he did so, he thought he was curbing the power of a few "reactionary" veteran southern Democrats. He didn't intend for the reforms to thwart the objectives of House liberals.

In his most revealing remarks, Simon illustrates the sentiments most Americans find offensive among those who advocate big brotherism in government. The problem with most members of congress, according to Simon, is that they "are taking polls for everything, determining what public opinion is before they stand..." Perhaps Simon believes the opinions of his constituents don't matter. Since he's the congressman, he must know best. If the voters disagree, they're wrong.

That kind of arrogance is more of a threat to the national interest than over-responsiveness to public opinion. It goes against the grain of representative government, and smacks of paternalism.

Political scientists may wish to make a study of Simon's ideas for classification as a new hybrid of political thought. A good name for it might be "authoritarian liberalism."

Bobby Seale

(continued from page 1)

One recent news story may illustrate part of the reason this is the case. Chicago Seven defendant Bobby Seale, a co-founder of the Black Panther Party during the turbulent 1960's, is writing a book. The subject may come as a surprise to those who follow such things — instead of a treatise urging a violent struggle to overthrow the existing order, it's a cookbook, called "Barbequeing with Bobby."

And while Seale hasn't altered many of his ultra-left political views, he is writing the book to raise funds for grass-roots political organizing. That's a long cry from Chicago in 1968. It means Bobby Seale has opted for the system. And while many Americans may violently disagree with his views, and he with theirs, he at least has given up violence as a political tool.

Times, they are a-changing!



Simon tells Tip when ranks jump ship, use the whip.

President's proposals open dialogue to save Social Security

By Rep. Bill Dickinson (R-Ala)

Washington, D.C. — If something is not done, and done soon — within the next twelve months — the retirement and survivor's insurance fund of the Social Security system will go bankrupt, and the monthly Social Security retirement checks going to some 30 plus million senior citizens will be threatened.

This is one of the more immediate and serious problems President Reagan inherited when he took office in January. It was only in 1977 that President Carter convinced Congress to enact the largest single tax increase in peacetime history — a Social Security F.I.C.A. tax increase — which we were promised would "put the system's retirement and disability trust fund on sound footing until the early part of the 21st century." Well, only three and one half years have gone by since President Carter's promise and the system is on the verge of collapse. This is because payments are soaring. In 1979 the system paid out \$104.3 billion in cash benefits. By 1984 the "payout" will skyrocket to \$198.9 billion — almost double in just five years. That's why something has to be done soon.

President Reagan, exercising the decisive leadership for which he is becoming known, has made some initial proposals his Administration believes will save the system. I do not agree with all of the President's proposals, but I am thankful that he is courageously facing the problem — and that he is not putting forth phony, shallow solutions that won't save the system or get us beyond next year.

The President's proposal offers some very attractive features. It would ensure the long-term solvency of the system, and maintain current benefits at present levels for all retirees (presently) receiving benefits from the system. It would eliminate the current earnings limitations which prevent retirees from earning unlimited outside income without losing some or all of their social security checks. The President's solution would also reduce the payments into the system for young workers now

entering the work force by \$33,000 during their lifetime.

There is much Congressional disagreement with one of the President's proposals which, beginning in 1982, would reduce significantly benefits for persons retiring at age 62. I personally do not support such changes which would abruptly lower benefits without giving prospective retirees ample time to plan for their future. Any such changes should be phased in over a reasonable period of time.

At the same time I do not agree with those who suggest that we should solve the Social Security problem by paying for it out of the general fund. The general fund will have a \$60 billion deficit this year and for the next several years. This would only be adding to that deficit and would increase the high interest rate borrowing of the government. The

crime of this is that future generations of Americans would have to pay for these excesses.

Finally, I think it is reassuring that the President is determined to save the Social Security system. He and most members of Congress are determined to maintain the system because of our commitment to the millions of our senior citizens who are depending on Social Security during their retirement years. The President has already stated that his proposal is not the final word — that he is willing to work with the Congress on alternative solutions. I suspect the President put his ideas on the table in order to stimulate a national debate and to focus the public's attention on the imminent Social Security crisis. I intend to work with the President and other members of Congress for long-term solutions to this crisis which are reasonable and fair to all concerned.

Tass terrorism tirade turns tables too far

The best defense is often a good offense. That seems to be the philosophy of Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

Incredibly, after President Reagan's recent meeting with two Soviet dissidents, Tass accused the President of "giving a green light to terrorists."

The President met with Avital Scharansky, wife of jailed refusednik Anatoly Scharansky, and Iosif Mendeleovich, who spent over ten years in various Soviet prisons, including one where Scharansky was being held. President Reagan is seeking the release of Scharansky, who is said to be in declining health as a result of the harsh regime of his forced labor camp in the Urals.

Soviet spokesmen said of the meeting that the President "not only found time to receive (Scharansky and Mendeleovich), but indulged in anti-Soviet slander with them."

The Soviets are upset because Mendeleovich attempted to divert a Soviet Airliner to Israel when the Soviet government refused to grant him permission to emigrate.

Tass' selective perception becomes evident, however, when we remember

how the Soviet officials occupying Afghanistan did nothing to halt a group of Pakistani terrorists who hijacked an airliner to Kabul several months ago. In fact, there is strong evidence to suggest that the Soviets and their Afghani clients supplied the terrorists with more sophisticated weapons once they reached Kabul.

As a general principle, the Soviets have been a source of support and arms for Marxist terrorists all over the globe. Clearly, this case illustrates that the commissar has no clothes.

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Capitol Watch

Caution: FDA may be hazardous to your prunes

Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) has introduced several pieces of legislation designed to keep the federal government out of the average American's kitchen.

Hatch's first proposal, S 1278, the Saccharin Study and Labeling Act Amendment of 1981, will allow the artificial sweetener to remain on the market for two years from the date of enactment. A similar law passed in 1979 will expire on June 30.

The bill exempts saccharin from definition as a carcinogen under the Delaney clause of the Food and Drug Act. The Delaney Amendment forces the FDA to ban substances suspected of causing cancer.

While Hatch notes that in "astounding quantities" saccharin is a mild carcinogen, he said "studies have not only shown positive results with saccharin in therapeutic treatment of diabetes and obesity, but they also show no apparent ill effects at daily doses of saccharin as high as 300 milligrams."

While saccharin has been connected with lower urinary tract can-

cer, Hatch pointed out that "saccharin is not metabolized, does not show any consistent genetic effects, and produces chronic effects only in second generation male rats exposed to high doses *in utero*."

Hatch also revealed that the latest animal tests on saccharin have been "reassuring," but he emphasized that the real issue "is not rat safety, it is human safety."

Hatch said that the Delaney Amendment does not make such distinctions, and as a result, is outmoded and in need of reform. The Utah Senator is making a study of changes in the law designed to correct this flaw.

Hatch also is taking action to block Food and Drug Administration proposals which would make vitamin supplements unavailable except by prescription. In March, the FDA announced plans to regulate vitamins and minerals sold as food supplements as "over-the-counter" drugs. Hatch has introduced legislation to prevent implementation of the ruling.

"How ironic it is," Hatch said, "that at a time when states are making it easier to buy marijuana and alcohol, the FDA would lead a nationwide *Hallelujah Trail* campaign against our

freedom to buy vitamins and minerals!"

Hatch said that the FDA ruling "would presumably (require) a doctor's prescription or some other form of market interference before we could purchase our bottles of *Geritol* or boxes of *Total cereal*." His bill amends the Food and Drug Act to exempt vitamins and minerals from classification as drugs.

Hatch praised the new FDA commissioner, Dr. Arthur Hull Hayes, as "a distinguished academic, physician, and student of government . . ." who "is one of the most knowledgeable pharmacological professionals in our country." Hatch urged Hayes to kill the vitamin regulation.

Pointing out that "we all appreciate and support the FDA's critical mission to preserve the safety and efficacy . . ." of the drugs sold in the U.S., Hatch said that "excessive proposals . . . to make it as tough to get vitamins as penicillin . . . only fortify the poor image of the agency in the eyes of so many people . . ."

Hatch suggested that if the FDA continues to push for the vitamin restrictions, it "(runs) the risk of being reviled as the OSHA of the culinary arts."

Tax Cuts (continued from page 1)

Security tax increase spread out over ten years in 1977. So much for consistency.

The real reason liberal Democrats in the House are fighting a multi-year tax cut is their fear that it will represent a cap on the growth of government spending. As columnists Evans and Novak put it, rank and file Democrats see a multi-year reduction in taxes as a "lethal threat to the New Deal, the Great Society, and the over-riding impulses of their party . . . the death warrant for 50 years of social legislation."

And that gives some indication why conservatives defend the multi-year aspect so strongly. The only way to make the budget cuts the President has won stick is to deprive government of the revenue it could otherwise raise to repeal them.

Indeed, the Conservative Demo-

cratic Forum is pushing for cuts that become deeper as the years progress for precisely this reason. Evans and Novak describe this strategy as the opposite of the back-loaded spending programs of the Johnson era, "a Fabian strategy of social revolution."

But the White House is primarily concerned with getting the economy moving again. And in order to do this, a tax cut is needed this year. By scaling the original plan back to a 5 per cent cut effective in October of 1981 for its first year, the President hopes to formulate a package attractive to the same coalition which brought him victory on the budget resolution.

With all the negotiations between the White House and the renegade Democrats, the irrelevance of old line Democrats like Tip O'Neill is becoming more apparent. The Wall Street Journal comments "It must be galling for these luminaries to find them-

selves on the sidelines while three relatively junior Democrats rule the House. But apparently the dominant liberal Democrats, led by their Speaker, prefer defeat and irrelevancy to the pain of recognizing that their traditional game is played out."

Clearly, the Democratic leadership is too wedded to the big-spending social programs it has created to offer any constructive participation in the tax cutting process. It now falls on the President to persuade the Congress to accept his positive approach to economic recovery.

While it will not be an easy battle, the omens are in the President's favor. What is needed now is for the American people to put pressure on their congressmen to support the President's plan. "More of the same" as offered by the Democratic leadership will not be enough to revive our embattled economy.

WHITE HOUSE WATCH

Attorney General proposes reforming some "reforms"



One fallout of the excesses of the Watergate scandal was an excess of "reform." As a direct result of public mistrust in government, Congress enacted a plethora of legislation designed to monitor the federal government and high ranking officials.

Two of these reforms, among others, have been singled out for review by the Reagan Administration. As some feared at the time, much of the post-Watergate legislation was hastily conceived, and has resulted in unnecessary costs to taxpayers since it was enacted.

Attorney General William French Smith recently announced plans for reforming the reforms. And sober analysts will agree that his proposals make a lot of sense.

The Attorney General is seeking amendments to the 1978 Ethics in

Government Act which will eliminate the requirement to appoint Special Prosecutors to investigate accusations of criminal activity against any of the top 240 officials in government.

He is also seeking restrictions for the Freedom of Information Act, which requires the government to disclose information in its possession to virtually anyone who asks for it.

The elimination of the special prosecutor provision of the Ethics in Government Act will end the unfair burden placed on government officials to defend themselves against federal prosecutors in non-felony cases which other citizens do not face. Currently, if there is any suspicion of wrongdoing on the part of anyone covered by the act, a Special Prosecutor must be appointed.

This provision caused the drawn-out investigations of Carter Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan, and Carter speechwriter Timothy Kraft when charges were made that they had used cocaine. Both investigations resulted in dismissal of the charges due to lack

of evidence.

According to Smith, the Justice Department can do just as good a job investigating federal officials as a Special Prosecutor. And in exceptional cases, the Attorney General could appoint a special counsel within the Justice Department to conduct the inquiry.

Former Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti has pointed out that the special prosecutor provision has resulted in "an enormous waste of public funds."

If the Congress is unwilling to scrap the provision entirely, Smith says, the number of officials covered by the act should be cut to include only the President, the Vice President, and the Attorney General.

As Smith points out, the provision contains aspects which may be unconstitutional as it currently stands. The formula for appointing the prosecutors bypasses the President and the Attorney General, and the prosecutors are not accountable to them. Smith says this contradicts the constitutional principle that the executive branch is responsible for enforcing the law.

The proposals to reform the Freedom of Information Act consist mainly of limiting the access of "private interests" to government information. According to the Attorney General, requests from businesses and private individuals are causing delays in responding to requests submitted by scholars and journalists, who were the intended beneficiaries of the act. Smith said an "enormous" effort is made by the government to comply with requests for information from private parties.

Furthermore, as the act now stands, it is subject to outrageous abuse. Convicted felons are able to request the identity of informants in order to seek revenge, and foreign intelligence agents have used the act looking for secrets. Private businesses also use the act in attempts to discover the trade secrets of their competitors. Clearly, the Attorney General is on the right track. In the case of Watergate, we reformed in haste, and now are amending at leisure.

Tile group floors Treasury with refund

Will wonders never cease? Hard as it may be to believe, the recipient of a government grant recently returned the money to the U.S. Treasury as a gesture of support for President Reagan's economic program.

The details of this man-bites-dog tale were circulated in an Associated Press wire story recently.

According to the AP, John M. Thompson Jr., president of Tile Council of America, Inc. returned a \$225,000 grant the Council received that had been intended to finance a study of how ceramic tile manufacturers and suppliers could cope with threats posed by foreign competition.

In a ceremony ironically held in the Roosevelt room at the White House, Vice President Bush was handed the check. Bush told the assembled on-lookers that Treasury Secretary Donald Regan would "fall over dead when I give it to him."

Thompson said that returning the grant involved "a little financial

sacrifice" for his trade association, however the group "(wanted) to participate." Thompson went on to say his group is "firmly in support of the President's economic efforts."

While the Tile Council's action won't do much to reduce the budget deficit now facing the nation, it represents the kind of attitude all Americans need to adopt if the President's plan for economic recovery is to be a success.

Hopefully, it will spur other beneficiaries of federal largesse to think twice before bucking the tide.

Vice President Bush thanked the Tile Council for the "symbolic" gesture, but he reminded reporters that the effort to turn the economy around will still take "some degree of sacrifice."

But if the attitude at the Tile Council of America is any indication, most Americans will be more than willing to do their share — provided Congress does too.

Capital gains possible if GOP cashes in on '80 returns

Conservatives who read their mail remember that conservative political action committees based much of their fund raising appeals prior to 1980 on the theme that last November's election was likely to be the last chance to save America from a point of no-return which imperiled us all.

Well, they were right! The chance wasn't lost, and the emerging Republican majority is turning the country around.

A recent AP-NBC News survey illustrates how the opportunities conservatives saw in the 1980 campaign, which resulted in the election of President Reagan and the first GOP majority in the Senate in decades, have given rise to even greater prospects for 1982.

According to a nationwide poll conducted in mid-May, more Americans now say that they will vote for Republican candidates for the House of Representatives than for Democratic contenders. This is a major shift in public opinion, as it represents the first time in 30 years that the GOP has bested the Democrats in polling of congressional preferences. The Associated Press terms the survey a "historic reversal of opinion."

According to the poll, 43 per cent of those questioned said they would vote for the Republican candidate for the House, while 35 per cent chose the Democrat, and 22 per cent were undecided.

And there's more good news for the GOP. The same poll also indicates

that 28 per cent of the respondents consider themselves Republicans. That's a 6 per cent increase since the spring of 1980.

Evidently, 1982 offers glittering possibilities for a GOP grand slam, giving Republicans control of the White House, the Senate and the House all at once.

While the numbers are there, that doesn't mean the work stops. If hopes are to be translated into reality, Republican candidates will need enthusiastic campaign workers, and that all-important political commodity, money.

CFTR will be doing all it can to help out, and with your continued support, 1982 may turn out to be a more important year than 1980.

Lefever

(continued from page 1)

Does anyone seriously believe that this has resulted in more freedom for the people of Iran? Has it served to decrease tensions in that dangerous corner of the globe? Perhaps the answer can be provided by the former American hostages, who learned of Khomeini's respect for human rights when they were made to play Russian roulette by their jailers.

And has the Carter effort to oust the Somoza government in Nicaragua and replace it with the Marxist Sandanista regime really led to an increase in the respect for human rights in that region? Or has it only served the pur-

poses of Fidel Castro, who now has a beachhead in Central America from which to conduct guerrilla warfare in places like El Salvador.

Clearly, the Carter approach served only to destabilize our allies, and make our enemies more assertive.

Another point about the commitment of Lefever's critics to human rights has been made by Rep. Bill Dickinson (R-Ala.), who points out that Cranston, Tsongas, et al., were vigorous opponents of American efforts to support the government of South Vietnam. As Dickinson says, the Lefever critics "got their wish, and millions of formerly free Vietnamese and Cambodians are now dead or enslaved because of communist rule."

Indeed, it seems that Lefever's critics seem to suffer from exactly the same vice they condemn — selective perception. Only instead of condemning communist atrocities, they ignore them completely, and focus their wrath on governments like Chile.

But the major weakness in such a view, as Lefever has amply pointed out, is that the foreign policy of right wing states is in no way the threat to human rights represented by the aggressive attempts at conquest by communist governments. Authoritarian states do not export terror. Communist states do.

Another crucial difference between

totalitarian communist states and authoritarian right-wing dictatorships is that authoritarian states have the capacity to evolve into democratic governments. Spain is a prime example of this. Other cases include Portugal, Greece, and Indira Ghandi's India.

By contrast, no communist dictatorship has ever made a peaceful transition to representative and responsible government. That doesn't mean there haven't been a few attempts. There was Hungary in 1956, and Czechoslovakia in 1968, and now Poland. But does anyone give Poland a realistic chance for success?

As Rep. Ed Derwinski (R-Ill.) pointed out during his testimony at the Lefever hearings, "the primary threat to the survival of the western way of life comes not from 'the imitators of Francisco Franco, but (from) the successors of Joseph Stalin.'"

While our government has now been deprived of the services of Dr. Lefever, whose expertise in foreign affairs is considerable, conservatives can only hope that President Reagan will find another candidate for the Human Rights job who represents a similar viewpoint. To continue the myopic view of human rights promoted by the Carter Administration would be a mistake of the highest order.

In 1977, Ronald Reagan founded Citizens for the Republic (CFTR) to help elect conservative Republicans to public office. Reagan used the unspent funds from his official 1976 campaign committee "Citizens for Reagan" to start CFTR. CFTR then became the legal successor to Citizens for Reagan.

Currently, there is another fund raising organization raising monies and calling itself "Citizens for Reagan." This new organization is not now nor ever been associated with Mr. Reagan's official presidential campaign or with Citizens for the Republic.

Pipsqueak Presidents-for-life push ploy to pummel press

The latest attempt by third world countries to change the rules of international conduct in their favor will shock all those who oppose censorship. Using the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization as their vehicle, third world tyrants and their Soviet bloc friends are promoting a "new world information order."

If the proposal is adopted, it would force journalists to promote the policies of third world governments, subscribe to a "code of information ethics," and receive identity cards which could be withdrawn if their work is given bad marks by UNESCO officials.

In effect, it would give control of all news coverage of third world nations to UNESCO, allowing it to censor at will any reporter with whom it disagrees. Objective reporting on the third world would become impossible.

Capitalists "dominate" press

Third world nations say the proposal is needed because western capitalists "dominate" world communications, presenting a negative view of developing countries, and suppressing the voice of their people.

Oddly enough, a UNESCO-commissioned study of major western news agencies, including AP, UPI, and Reuters by two researchers from the University of North Carolina found that coverage of third world countries by western wire services is generally balanced and objective. According to the study, "40 to 50 percent of the foreign news" about the third world originates from the immediate region.

With that in mind, one might wonder why UNESCO persists in its attempt to gain control of the world's press. But, as analysts have pointed out, the demands for restrictions on the press are only part of a major effort by the third world to increase its control over all resources.

The third world is also promoting a "new economic order" to rewrite the rules of international trade and finance in its favor. Recently it was announced that a UN trust fund has

spent \$432,000 over the last three years to sell this project.

In a situation raising serious questions about the ethics behind the scheme, the fund paid 15 newspapers around the world to publish special supplements about items dear to the heart of third world radicals, including the "new international economic order." Some of the articles were written by UN staff members, but neither the source of the articles, nor the source of the funding was revealed in the supplements.

LeMonde a UNESCO patsie

Among the newspapers conned into doing the UN's bidding was the prestigious Le Monde of Paris, which received \$48,000 as "partial reimbursement" for its cooperation.

Another scheme to control the flow of information promoted in third world circles at the UN is designed to restrict multinational corporations from transmitting data from developing countries to computer terminals in the west, as part of a UN Code of Conduct for multinational corporations.

A further bizarre scheme involves "parking meters in space." Under this plan, satellites gathering data on natural resources, crops, and weather would be monitored by third world officials. Owners of the satellites would have to pay the countries whose territory they fly over, or share the data with them.

These ludicrous schemes are beginning to rouse the west from its slumber. Until recently, most western governments have tried to appease

third world fanatics by buying them off with technology.

In a meeting of representatives of most of the non-communist world's press at Talloires in the French Alps recently, the west agreed to unite in fighting the UNESCO censorship proposals.

Margaret Thatcher's government in Britain has persuaded other members of the Common Market to coordinate positions on UNESCO, just as they do in the UN General Assembly. As the British Minister for United Nations Affairs points out, the controversy is "not about information. It's about politics, high politics."

The United States is also beginning to take action. On June 5, Elliot Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations said the U.S. may drop out of UNESCO. Abrams also said that the U.S. will formally protest the use of the UN trust fund to sponsor press stories about the new world economic order.

Bush denounces ploy

Vice President Bush also recently criticized the UNESCO censorship scheme, while saying that the UN is becoming a "battleground for ideological conflicts." Bush also noted that UN budgets "continue to rise without a corresponding increase in services."

But if the "new world information order" is any indication of what the UN has in store for us, we may be better off not getting our money's worth!

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Reagan aides act to zap zany ZIP, make OSHA kosher

Opponents of the Postal Service's attempt to foist a nine digit zip code on the letter-writing public were buoyed when the Reagan Administration stepped in at the eleventh hour recently, preventing the release of the finalized version of the order.

Acting under the authority granted to it by President Reagan's executive order on curbing government regulations, the Office of Management and Budget ordered Postmaster General William Bolger not to publish as final any regulations for the nine digit code in the Federal Register.

OMB has reviewed a cost-benefit analysis of the super-zip code, and is skeptical that the nine digit numbers will increase mail handling efficiency. As a result, it is making a review of the proposal to determine whether or not it complies with the principles for government regulations outlined in the President's executive order.

And in another victory for conservatives, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration recently revoked its requirement that busi-

nesses must pay employees for the time they spend accompanying OSHA inspectors on health and safety evaluations of their workplace. This was the latest attempt by President Reagan to curb OSHA's all too flagrant abuses of power.

The controversial "walk around pay" rule forced employers to pay workers' salaries during safety inspections which can last up to two weeks.

Most business groups complained

that this was an outrageous government intrusion into their internal affairs. As Mark de Bernardo of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce pointed out to the New York Times, walk around pay is "properly a matter for collective bargaining, not for federal regulation."

These are just two more examples of how the Reagan Administration is bringing back common sense. Doesn't victory taste sweet?

Unions prove that history is junk

Some people have short memories. The AFL-CIO recently ran a story in their PAC newsletter "Memo From COPE" criticizing Senator Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) for offering amendments which saved taxpayers \$300 million by diverting money earmarked for foreign aid to domestic child nutrition programs.

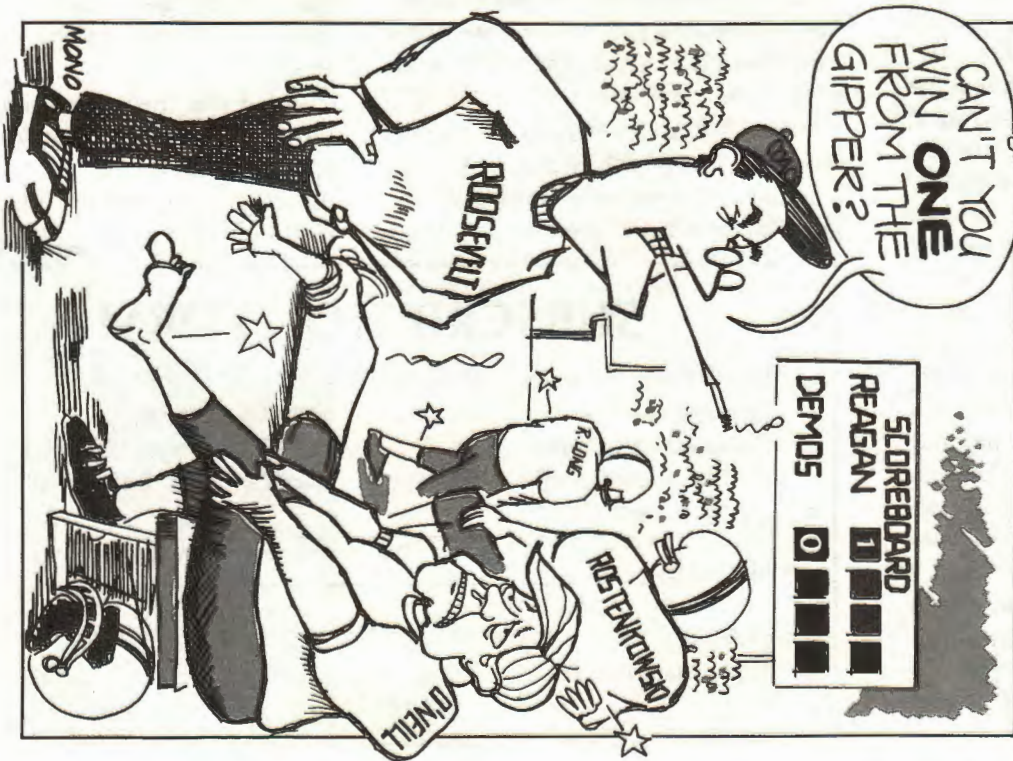
Apparently, COPE feels taxpayers should pick up the tab for feeding the populations of Marxist-led one party states in the third world, who usually

bite the hand that feeds them!

COPE wrote: "Hungry kids (have) become parliamentary playthings in (the) right-wing led U.S. Senate, whose members — of all persuasions — enjoy subsidized lunches, subsidized haircuts, and subsidized health care."

COPE fails to note that the Democrats they love so much, who controlled the Senate almost non-stop for nearly fifty years, were the ones who voted in those subsidized lunches and haircuts. How quickly we forget.

SECOND CLASS MAIL



Citizens for the Republic
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Citizens ^{for the} Republic Newsletter

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CURTIS MACK, Acting Chairman

May, 1981

Vol. V, No. 5

Does Off-Key Voice of America Turn Off Eastern Europe?

The recent upheavals in Poland have focused attention on the greatest threat to Communist expansionism — revolt from within.

The rise of Solidarity and the struggle for political rights by the Polish people illustrate the weaknesses of the Communist system. Unable to meet popular demands for prosperity and a healthy economy, Soviet bloc nations must resort to terror and intimidation in order to avert civil unrest.

One of the most valuable assets in enslaving their subjects is the tight control Communist governments maintain on the flow of news and information to their citizens.

By keeping the people uninformed, it is possible to isolate and demoralize centers of discontent.

For years, the U.S. has operated a radio network designed to frustrate the Soviet propaganda machine. The government sponsored Voice of America, and the independent, but government funded, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty networks have attempted to spread news and information to residents in Eastern Europe.

One Solidarity activist has credited these broadcasts as valuable sources of information for the Poles during the strikes in Gdansk. And Polish author Stefan Kisielewski claims that Radio Free Europe is the only source of accurate information available to his strife-torn nation.

Such comments make it easy to understand why the Munich headquarters of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty was the victim of a terrorist bomb-

ing in March.

Because of the threats these broadcasts pose, the Soviets spend \$200 million a year to jam them. That represents more than twice the budget of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

And while the U.S. International Communications Agency, which coordinates all American informational outlets, has a budget of \$448 million, the Soviet Union spends \$3.3 billion annually on their own propaganda efforts.

But the problem is more complex than the numbers indicate. Despite the favorable comments already cited, critics claim that the American propaganda effort suffers from more than just a lack of funds.

In his powerful essay "The Mortal Danger," Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn
(continued on page 4)

Administration Glides Over First Hurdle In Budget Battle

As CFTR Newsletter went to print, President Reagan's plan for economic recovery was gaining valuable momentum. The President's budget proposals, incorporated in the Gramm-Latta bipartisan substitute, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 270-154.

And while the Gramm-Latta vote represents only the first hurdle the President's plan must overcome before becoming law, it gives strict instructions to Congressional Committees to cut spending in accordance with the Administration's guidelines.

President Reagan commented that the vote was a "major step" toward "bringing the federal budget under control."

But, as syndicated columnists Evans and Novak point out, the significance of the President's budget victory is the impetus it gives the President's tax cut proposals.

By adopting the Gramm-Latta version of the budget, the House has acceded to the President's revenue assumptions. While it does not commit the Congress to the tax cuts proposed by the Administration, it suggests that the Congress is willing to consider some form of multi-year across the board tax cut.

Evans and Novak suggest that the loss of the Jones budget spells real trouble for House Democrats trying to derail the Administration's tax cuts.

The question the Congress faces on

tax cuts is not whether or not to proceed, but when, and by how much.

And after the President's decisive victory on the budget resolution, the pair claimed "it's hard to see how (the President) can not get his big economic package through the House." As Evans and Novak point out, "The hard fact is, there is very little the Democrats have to offer that is different." They quote one Congressman as telling them "we've been waiting for the Reagan program to be rejected by the people, and that hasn't happened."

Indeed, analysts have attributed part of the credit for the Gramm-Latta victory to pressure put on the Congress by their constituents. Congress-

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Plummeting Pump Price Proves Profit Prophets Wrong

By Rep. Bob Badham (R-Cal.)

A few days ago in Costa Mesa, an independent gas station jumped its price for unleaded gasoline four cents to \$1.39.9 per gallon. Unsurprisingly, without a name brand and attendant credit cards to attract customers, motorists stayed away in droves because the price was no longer competitive.

One week later, after gallons pumped plummeted and the employees ran out of crossword puzzles, prices dropped a full 10 cents to \$1.29.9 and the cash register has been humming ever since.

This story illustrates what is happening in the volatile gasoline market these days.

Prices are up, supplies are a glut on the market, oil company earnings are down, imports of foreign oil are down and dropping, OPEC nations can't sell all their oil and are considering reducing prices.

Sorting some message from all this chaos, one comes to the inescapable conclusion that the free market system is working to the extent that the whole oil picture will stabilize soon and the reign of economic terror visited upon the United States — and a large part of the world — by the oil exporting nations will come to an end.

Two years ago motorists couldn't understand the mess caused by the partial lifting of price regulations which followed the fall of the Shah in Iran. A year later, when the hostages were taken and Iran and Iraq went to war, a reduction of imports put more of a strain on gas prices. But somehow

the nation survived with little damage, except to the pocketbooks of motorists.

Shortly after taking office, President Reagan took a deep breath and fully deregulated the oil industry, accompanied by howls of protest from already-burdened motorists and dire predictions of skyrocketing gasoline prices.

To be sure, gasoline prices shot up almost hourly for a month or so and, just as suddenly, prices began to level off. Now there are portents of better times ahead, with the easing of prices and the possibility of continued reduction in the amount of foreign oil imports.

Already, the rate of inflation dropped in March to 7.5% nationally, the first time out of the double-digit level for many a moon. A large part of that drop was due to a leveling of gasoline prices, according to economists.

Now we see that out of 10 major oil companies who have reported first quarter earnings this year, only one showed even a modest increase in profits over last year. The other nine, including the nation's largest, Exxon, showed significant dips in the profit level.

This is mentioned not because I want to see oil company profits dip —

Rendering Unto Caesar Takes Until May

Taxpayers had more than one reason to celebrate on May 10th. While many Americans marked Mother's Day as a time to honor Mom, it was also this year's "Tax Freedom Day."

Tax Freedom Day is the day of the year on which the average American worker begins earning for himself. If workers earmarked all the money they earned from January 1st to pay their taxes until they had met their obligations to federal, state and local governments, they would not have had a penny to take home until Mother's Day.

And the lion's share of that money has gone to the federal government. Statistics show that for those working

I can assure you that profits still are high and the measurement is against last year when net income was at a record level — but because the best thing that can happen to the American consumer is for strong competition to develop between those who produce, refine and import our petroleum products.

Alan Greenspan, one of the nation's top economic forecasters, said just last week that world oil prices would begin to decline soon, putting pressure on OPEC nations to compete among themselves for customers.

One friend of mine, the chairman of the board of a major California-based oil company, told me recently that his company's level of imports is down and some contracts his company has with foreign oil producers are so bad he wishes he "could tear them up."

Some major companies have been cancelling contracts with Venezuela and Mexico, and I believe that the high-priced Nigerian oil may see some reductions in demand.

Out of all this, I see hope for the beleaguered American for a lessening of inflationary pressure from abroad. This is due, to a great degree, to the williness of the Reagan Administration to let the free market system work.

an eight hour day, one hour and 56 minutes of their salary goes to the Feds.

And while the average American's income, when adjusted for inflation, dropped 5 per cent over the last five years, he was hit with a whopping 67 percent increase in federal personal taxes.

It would be difficult to make Tax Freedom Day into an annual holiday — it moves around too much.

And it always moves in the same direction — toward December 31st. In 1930 Tax Freedom Day was February 14. In 1960, it fell on April 18. Last year, it was May 4th.

President Reagan's tax cut propos-

(continued on page 7)

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Donkey Serenade

Byrning Tenants Complain "There Goes The Neighborhood!"

In a move reminiscent of the hackneyed symbolism represented by Jimmy Carter carrying his own luggage or California Governor Jerry Brown's Plymouth, Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne recently moved into a crime infested housing project, vowing to remain in residence "as long as it takes to clean it up."

Mayor Byrne's new digs, in the Cabrini Green section of the city's North Side, have a reputation as a high crime area stemming from the first federal housing projects built there in 1941. The 13,545 residents of the predominantly black neighborhood find themselves increasingly victimized by gang warfare over control of the drug trade and prostitution.

After a recent tour in which she encountered a 14 year old who had been raped in broad daylight, Byrne announced her intention to clean up the area.

But there's a catch: Byrne doesn't plan to give up her fashionable high rise apartment in the city's Gold Coast neighborhood. Indeed, she announced that she will stay at her two bedroom Cabrini Green address "on some nights, and not on others." Apparently cleaning up Cabrini Green is something that can be done on alternate weekends.

Noting that "It's just a fact of life that wherever the Mayor lives, the city services improve," Byrne hopes that her gesture will help to stem the rising tide of violence which has resulted in ten murders and 35 people being wounded in one nine week period alone this year.

But some Cabrini Green residents doubt if it will do any good. The New York Times quoted one woman who said Byrne "wouldn't be no more safe than the rest of us unless she goes around with lots of police everywhere she goes."

"We can't get no protection like that," the woman continued, "so if we can't get her to go with us when we go

shopping or back and forth to work, it ain't going to do us no good for her to be here."

On closer inspection, Byrne's efforts seem primarily aimed at ousting the troublemakers, or at least forcing them to lay low until she goes elsewhere. And that hardly sounds like a long term solution to urban crime.

Some observers even question her



motives. While it is assumed that the move has generated widespread sup-

port for the first term Democrat throughout the city's black community, one black political leader called it "absolutely, unequivocally, a political move."

Said Alderman Danny Davis, "I think its characteristic of how she has dealt with black needs and black problems since she took office, and that is to heap insult after insult after insult as though blacks are totally ignorant."

Critics claim the move was motivated by Byrne's desire to stem criticism she has received from blacks resulting from a recent decision to replace two blacks on the Chicago school board with whites.

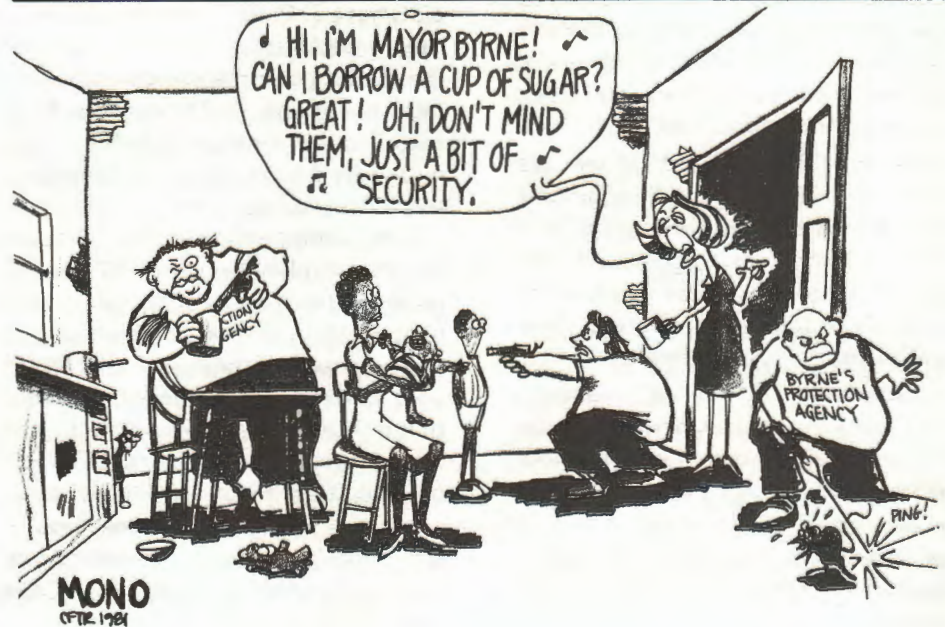
In a mastery of understatement, the Mayor claimed she didn't decide to move to Cabrini Green to "be dramatic."

After several weeks "resident" in the project, Mayor Byrne is discovering that you can't please everybody.

In a story circulated by UPI, 20 of the Mayor's new neighbors complained that the complex has become a "police state" since she moved in.

Referring to a police raid on an apartment in search of guns and drugs, a spokesman for the disgruntled neighbors said, "We've got a police state here. We're all scared to lie down and go to sleep because we don't know if the police will come."

Well, that's politics!



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Forum Shopping: A Roman Holiday For Leftists

One reason left wing "public interest" law firms are able to harass and delay projects they oppose is that they are allowed to "shop around" for friendly judges who will cooperate with their schemes.

Current law allows lawsuits affecting state or local interests in which the federal government is a participant to be filed in the District of Columbia instead of in the impacted areas.

So when someone like Ralph Nader or the Sierra Club goes to court, they can avoid federal judges who are familiar with a region, and instead file suit in the more sympathetic atmosphere of Washington.

Senator Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) has introduced legislation designed to correct this inequity, known in the legal profession as "forum shopping." Simpson's bill would require all lawsuits impacting a given area to be filed and heard in that state or region.

Practice Delayed Pipeline

"Currently, decisions that are critical to the economic and social well-being of distant states and regions are often made by unelected federal judges sitting in Washington," Simpson said. "It is tough enough that a single judge can halt, for nearly seven

years, construction of the Trans Alaska Pipeline, or ban boating on a lake in Nevada. But it is a far worse situation when that judge has absolutely no familiarity with the region or its unique problems."

Simpson also points out that the practice of hearing such suits in Washington imposes extra hardships on out-of-town litigants, who must go to great expense and effort to travel to the nation's capitol.

Passage of Simpson's bill, which has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, could deal a major blow to the left's strategy of bypassing the electorate through the federal courts.

Voice of America

(continued from page 1)

claims American efforts to win the sympathies of the people of Eastern Europe are incompetent.

Solzhenitsyn points out that it would be easy to send television broadcasts into the Soviet Union, however plans for such broadcasts were abandoned when the Soviet government objected.

Solzhenitsyn also cites the Russian section of the Voice of America as an example of our misguided efforts.

Solzhenitsyn says that Voice of America "seems to go out of its way to repel the thoughtful Russian listener from any understanding of America, to alienate his sympathies, and even to shock and distress him."

"Hours of the daily program are filled with trite and inconsequential drivel which can do nothing but irritate the hungry and oppressed millions of listeners, whose paramount need is to be told the truth about their own history," says Solzhenitsyn.

Examples of "offensive" programming from Voice of America include an account of an ocean cruise where the fine food, casino, and discotheque are described "with particular relish," features about collectors of beer bottles, and biographies of American pop singers.

Additional valuable broadcast time is wasted with sports news and jazz, which are available on Soviet radio as well.

Solzhenitsyn says that some Voice of America programming has even aided the Kremlin bosses in manipulating the Russian people. Since it is well known in the U.S.S.R. that only Jews are allowed to emigrate, VOA broadcasts featuring the glowing accounts of a new life in the U.S. for Soviet Jews serve only to fan the flames of anti-Semitism.

Incredibly, Voice of America officials have actually attempted to tailor their broadcasting to avoid offending the Soviet government. On two separate occasions, VOA censors have edited out portions of statements submitted by Solzhenitsyn for broadcast to the Russian people.

One statement, on the Sakharov hearings held in Rome in 1977, was rejected entirely because it contained a denunciation of Eurocommunism!

At times, Solzhenitsyn says, VOA goes so far to accommodate the Soviets that it sounds like a Moscow radio station. During Tito's illness, VOA announced they had "joyful news" to report from Yugoslavia: in the days of the leader's illness, thousands of citizens were eagerly joining the Communist Party!

What the Russian public really needs, according to Solzhenitsyn, is to be read the books whose possession in the Soviet Union is punishable by imprisonment. The Russian people would gain far more from hearing *The Gulag Archipelago* or Varlam Shalamov's *Kolyma Tales* than they do from hearing the shallow programs aired by VOA.

Religious programming would also be welcomed by the Russian public. Current Voice of America religious programs almost completely ignore Russian Orthodox services, despite the fact that over 80 per cent of Russian Christians are Orthodox.

VOA bases this policy on the fact that Orthodoxy is uncharacteristic of the United States, but as Solzhenitsyn points out, "This may be so, but it is surely characteristic of Russia! And the broadcast is conducted in Russian."

Clearly, our efforts to win the "hearts and minds" of the people of Eastern Europe are not aided by such gross mistakes as these. The new attitudes represented by the Reagan Administration should go a long way toward making such valuable resources as Voice of America into an integral part of our foreign policy.

WHITE HOUSE WATCH



Failure Of Grain Embargo Proves Symbols Are No Substitute For Substance

The Reagan Administration's decision to drop the Carter-imposed embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union represents a victory for the politics of substance over the politics of symbols.

Reacting to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in January of 1979, Jimmy Carter cancelled the proposed sale of 17 million metric tons of grain to the USSR. Carter's gesture, however, was largely ineffective in reducing the Soviet's grain supply, and failed completely to alter the course of events in Afghanistan.

Embargo Wasn't Total

And despite all the "hype" produced by imposing the embargo, America continued to sell eight million tons of grain to the USSR under an outstanding agreement.

Carter's high hopes for a united embargo on grain sales to the Soviets by western nations never materialized. Allied reaction varied from the non-committal lip service payed to the concept by the Canadians, to all out hostility in Argentina, where a major effort was made to increase grain exports to USSR.

The ultimate result of the grain embargo was a rearrangement of world commodity markets. When the U.S. stopped selling grain to the Soviets, the Soviets stopped exporting it to their eastern bloc satellites. The Argentinians dropped their regular customers, Italy & Japan, in order to fill orders from the Soviet Union.

The Japanese and the Italians then came to the U.S. for the grain they had expected to buy from Argentina. And Soviet satellites like East Germany made their first major entry into the U.S. grain market.

As the Wall Street Journal points out, the net result was that the Soviets found new suppliers and the U.S. found new customers. And after all was said and done, this realignment caused a drop of only 1 per cent in So-

viet grain supplies — significantly under the ten per cent shortfall Carter had predicted.

The unmentioned victim of the grain embargo was the American taxpayer. In the wake of the cutoff, the Government purchased 14.5 million tons of grain from American farmers for \$2.5 billion. It then sold this grain at a loss of half a billion dollars. As the Journal points out, that money could have been better spent beefing up defense!

Another cynical aspect of the embargo saga is revealed by Senator Charles Grassley (R-Iowa).

A study conducted for Grassley by the General Accounting Office determined that the Soviets imported a record 31 million metric tons of grain in the 1979-80 marketing year. According to the GAO, this was nearly the maximum amount of grain the Soviets could handle. Soviet port facilities would have been unable to accommodate additional shipments.

Furthermore, the report continues, the Soviets offset the impact of the embargo by increasing meat imports.

Embargo Helped USSR

Grassley concludes that we may have even done the Soviets a favor by forcing them to become more efficient in feeding their livestock. "Traditionally," Grassley said, "the Soviets have tolerated a serious protein deficiency in their livestock feeding, which caused 20 to 35 per cent overconsumption of feed by their livestock. With pressure from the U.S., the USSR is now improving its system to include more high protein soybeans, which will... reduce Russia's dependency on such U.S. corn-country as Iowa."

Politics has also had a role in the embargo controversy, Grassley points out. According to the GAO, Carter's Department of Agriculture juggled embargo related figures. A month before the embargo, the USDA forecast

Soviet imports of grain at 34 million metric tons for 1979-80.

During the embargo, the evidence indicated that America was barely denting Soviet grain consumption, and that the USSR was setting a record for grain imports at 31 million tons.

"So in October, just before the 1980 elections," Grassley points out, "The USDA suddenly produced new estimates that the Soviets would have imported 37 million metric tons of grain without the embargo!"

With such massive evidence that the embargo was a failure, it is hard to understand any argument for perpetuating it.

Most arguments for keeping the embargo claimed that lifting it would send a signal to the Soviets that the U.S. was willing to live with the invasion of Afghanistan.

But the Reagan Administration has not lifted the only part of the Carter embargo that makes any sense. In addition to halting grain exports to the Soviets, Carter tightened export controls on high technology products offered for sale to the USSR. President Reagan has let these restrictions stand.

While the Soviets can go elsewhere to buy grain, high technology is a field in which the U.S. has a near monopoly. And the sale of American technology to the Soviets increases the risk that our own discoveries will be incorporated into the Soviet arsenal.

Empty Symbol

So what is left is the symbolic reaction which Carter substituted for a strong military deterrent to Soviet aggression. With a record year for imported grain, such a symbol must not mean much to the Kremlin bosses. Perhaps it can illustrate to Americans the fact that symbols are no substitute for the sound policy of a credible military deterrent.

Legal Services Corporation Should Be Thrown Out Of Court

Though the President's proposed budget cuts have gained momentum recently, continued vigilance will be needed to insure that they remain intact throughout the entire complicated process of Congressional action.

One proposed cut, the elimination of all funding for the controversial Legal Services Corporation, faces mounting opposition from unrepentant liberals.

In addition to saving taxpayers an estimated \$399 million for fiscal 1982, the elimination of the Legal Services Corporation would be a blow to radical left-wing activists who have come to rely on federally funded legal aid programs as a means for advancing their goals through the courts.

When the Legal Services Corporation was created in 1974, it was intended to serve as a means of providing legal assistance to poor people involved in civil cases. Guidelines were established specifically to prevent the Corporation from becoming involved in political matters.

Over the years, amendments have

been added to the Act to prevent federal funds from being used in cases involving school desegregation, abortion, evasion of selective service laws, and desertion from the armed forces. Under the law, the Corporation is prohibited from taking part in strikes, picketing, demonstrations, or lobbying.

In practice, however, these guidelines have been virtually ignored. And while federally funded legal aid programs administered by the Corporation have become increasingly more involved in politically motivated cases, the Corporation's budget has increased an incredible 360 per cent over the last eight years.

Congressional supporters of the LSC hope to save it during the appropriations process by giving it \$200 million. But while their arguments will revolve around heartbreaking tales of impoverished people who will have nowhere to go without legal aid, what the \$200 million will really do is subvert the electoral process.

The House Republican Study Committee has released a study illus-

trating examples of LSC funded legal aid groups who have been primary sponsors of politically motivated lawsuits. Some of the study's examples include:

Pine Tree Legal Assistance of Portland, Maine, and the Native American Rights Fund of Boulder, Colo., both funded with LSC money, have been heavily involved in a suit which claims that two thirds of the state of Maine belongs to the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indian tribes.

California Rural Legal Assistance, which got almost \$5 million from the LSC in 1980, is suing the University of California, charging it with illegally subsidizing the development of labor saving agricultural machinery which aids farmers. The suit claims that increased mechanization would displace farmworkers.

Bay Area Legal Services, of Tampa, Fla., which received over \$700,000 in LSC funds last year, has sued the Florida Department of Education on behalf of ten black students who were denied high school diplomas after
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Budget

(continued from page 1)

men who returned home during the Easter recess claimed they found strong support for the President's plan among the voters. Furthermore, efforts to generate opposition to the President's budget cuts have so far been a dismal failure.

Evans and Novak also report that, contrary to the "popular wisdom" found in most media analyses of the President's program, tax cuts are popular, and are a higher priority for the public than a balanced budget.

But the most significant immediate result of the Gramm-Latta victory concerns the controversy over the "reconciliation" process House committees must operate under during the appropriations phase of the budget proceedings.

The Gramm-Latta plan forces Committees to save \$36 billion by killing or permanently altering existing programs. The Democrat's budget would have saved only \$15.8 billion in this phase, which would have preserved

the basic structure of most social programs.

The Jones plan would have recovered an extra \$23.6 billion in savings in the appropriations process, most of those cuts would have been one year reductions in program funding.

The end result, therefore, is that a major change is taking place. The idea that government programs, once established, live and grow forever is being challenged.

"New Right" On Reagan

Richard A. Viguerie, the controversial direct mail "king" who has come to prominence as a leader of the "New Right," has frequently been cited by the media as a source of criticism of the Reagan Administration.

So much so, that one might wonder if the conservatives he represents are dissatisfied with the most conservative president we've had in 50 years.

But such fears are put to rest by Viguerie himself in a recently published column.

While the Jones plan theoretically targeted a balanced budget for fiscal year 1983, the Gramm-Latta proposal balances the budget by 1984, at significantly lower levels of spending and taxation.

And that is what the American people are asking for — reductions in government spending and relief from every-increasing taxes.

Amidst the euphoria of initial vic-
(continued on page 8)

"How does the New Right view Ronald Reagan's performance so far? Speaking for myself, and I think most New Right leaders will agree with me, I have been pleased and in many respects pleasantly surprised," Viguerie wrote.

While citing some areas where he wishes the Administration could have "gone further," he lauded the President for choosing David Stockman to be director of the Office of Management and Budget.

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Legal Services

(continued from page 6)

failing a state-mandated "functional literacy" test of basic reading, writing, and mathematical skills.

And, in perhaps the most bizarre case, the West Texas Legal Service group, which got almost \$3 million in federal money last year, represented a group of Iranian students from Texas Tech fighting a refusal by local authorities to authorize a permit allowing them to march past the home of Reza Pahlavi, son of the late Shah of Iran.

And while these cases indicate the degree to which LSC has become a political tool of the left, they are only the tip of the iceberg.

Clearinghouse Review, published by the National Clearinghouse for Legal Services, and funded by the LSC, provides legal service attorneys with summaries of important cases across the country. The publication focuses attention on political cases, and encourages other legal aid groups to initiate similar actions.

One type of case the publication has promoted involves transsexual rights. In 1980, *Clearinghouse Review* ran summaries of two cases argued by federally funded legal services attorneys which obtained Medicaid, disability, and SSI benefits for people undergoing sex-change operations.

It also ran summaries of LSC funded cases which sought to prevent bus fare hikes in Philadelphia, and which charged Temple University with sex discrimination because it spent more percapita on mens' athletics than on

womens' sports.

And in a blatantly political case, it reviewed the Texas Rural Legal Aid suit on behalf of Mexican-Americans in Castro County, Texas, who sought a reapportionment of County Commissioner precincts in order to establish two Mexican-American majority seats.

But *Clearinghouse Review* is not the only advantage legal aid groups have up their sleeve when they go to court to battle private individuals and local governments.

Seventeen National Support Centers are funded by the LSC all across the country. These centers are designed to provide legal aid groups with background information and research needed for class action lawsuits.

These centers offer every legal aid group a national data bank unavailable to the private attorneys and government lawyers they oppose in court.

And Support Center employees encourage legal aid groups to ignore the individual case work they were established to do in favor of politically motivated class action suits.

Writing in *Clearinghouse Review*, Steven Haberfeld, an employe of an LSC funded support center, urged legal aid lawyers to become politically active. He called for legal aid attorneys to align themselves "with political and social interest groups" in order to bring about "significant and lasting change."

Such an alignment, Haberfeld argued, would "enable legal services to begin to make forays into decision making arenas which deal with society's major resource use and distri-

bution questions, in order to substantially influence client's access to jobs, income, shelter, essential goods and services, markets, business investments, and ownership opportunities."

Haberfeld continued, "Alignment with efforts to create a new political influence base will not only strengthen legal services efforts to bring about needed change, it will also create an enforcement mechanism which will be vigilant in monitoring the implementation of mandated changes won through litigation and other advocacy strategies.

Clearly, the 1974 law which established the LSC did not intend to involve the Corporation in "society's major resource use and distribution questions." But that appears to have been the result.

The evidence indicates that LSC funds have gone into major legal efforts supporting gay rights, abortion-on-demand, forced busing, Indian land claims, and union organizing. And a major victim of LSC lawsuits is the federal government.

A better alternative to massive federally funded legal services groups would be tax incentives to encourage attorneys in private practice to take on cases for poor people. Another suggestion is "Judicare," a medicare-style system where lawyers would be reimbursed for providing legal aid to the poor.

But, whatever the alternative, nothing could be worse than resurrecting the LSC. While no one would deny the right of any political or social group to have their day in court, there's no reason to make taxpayers pay for it.

Taxes

(continued from page 2)

als are designed to reduce the Carter legacy of tax increases the Democrats built into the system several years ago. The Administration's plan will provide some compensation to victims of "bracket creep" who have been forced into higher tax brackets by their cost of living raises.

If the cuts are successful in passing through the congress intact, perhaps next year's Tax Freedom Day won't be a week later than this year's. If they're not, we may get two holidays for the price of one . . . on Memorial Day!

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New Right

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On the economic front, Viguerie said the President "is doing far better than his recent predecessors, and it may be unfair to expect more from him at present."

Viguerie also commended the President for his "ability to change the attitude and expectations of the American public." During the last decade, Viguerie points out, most

Budget

(continued from page 6)

tory, however, supporters of the President's proposals must remember that this is only the beginning. In prior years, efforts to cut government spending have seen the scenario of Congress passing low budget targets which it then ignores during the appropriations process.

House Republican leader Robert Michael cautioned, "If we don't hang tough in the follow-on process, the signal that we give today will be meaningless."

With that in mind, it's on to the committees!

people had a pessimistic outlook for the future. The election of President Reagan "gave people a renewed sense of hope in the future of our nation and in themselves... most Americans believe their personal lives will improve during the Reagan Administration," Viguerie said.

Viguerie called the President a "practical idealist" who "understands his opposition." Citing the potent power of that segment of the population who have come to believe they are "'entitled' to live off the wealth produced by others and taken by the government" Viguerie sympathized with the President for having to "endure bitter personal attacks."

Taking note of the concern some have expressed on the emphasis given to the social issues, Viguerie noted that "at least 70% of just about every conservative's agenda is being handled beautifully by President Reagan, Stockman, and others in the Administration."

An important effort is being made toward "defunding the left" according to Viguerie.

As many conservatives have noted,

left wing causes have been funded by tax dollars. Federal funding of such groups as the Legal Services Corporation (see related story, page 6) and Planned Parenthood has gone to promote abortion-on-demand, forced busing, and gay rights.

Viguerie points out that conservative groups never ask for or receive federal funds, since doing so would violate their philosophy. This results in giving conservatives the disadvantage of having to raise their own funds while opposing groups they must help finance through their taxes.

"The Reagan Administration," Viguerie said, "has shrewdly grasped the importance of cutting off federal assistance to such activist groups of the left."

Clearly, such comments don't appear to reflect any deep-seated dissatisfaction from the New Right.

And while the President may never be able to completely satisfy the demands of any particular group, the evidence suggests that he's doing better than his recent predecessors at unifying the American people in order to meet the challenges that lie ahead.



SECOND CLASS MAIL

Radio Free Europe?

Citizens
for the Republic
Newsletter

May, 1981

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Citizens for the Republic Newsletter

RONALD REAGAN, Founder/Chairman Emeritus

April, 1981

LYN NOFZIGER, Chairman (on leave)
CURTIS MACK, Acting Chairman

Vol. V, No. 4

Delahanty and McCarthy - Two Modern Heroes

In his inaugural address, President Reagan said, "We have every right to dream heroic dreams. Those who say we're in a time when there are no heroes, they just don't know where to look."

As all America clearly saw, two of those heroes the President spoke of were at his side when the shots rang out during last month's tragic assassination attempt.

Secret Service Agent Timothy J. McCarthy and District of Columbia policeman Thomas K. Delahanty, both wounded in the line of duty, are worthy of the name.

They are exactly the kind of Americans the President referred to in his speech. Conscious of the risks they faced, they never waived in living up to their obligations. Their job was to insure the President's safety, and they did their utmost to fulfill it.

The threat of injury or death is a real part of a law enforcement officer's job. Officer Delahanty is an example of the way men cope with the tension of such job-related risks. Delahanty, whose usual duty as a canine officer involves searching for drugs

and explosives, was assigned to the presidential detail as a matter of chance.

According to news stories, as Delahanty left for his assignment, he told his supervisor that guarding a President was "one of the best details to be on."

"If you get injured on presidential detail, you get 100% disability. That's not too bad, is it?" Delahanty said.

Like President Reagan, Delahanty's use of humor in the face of adversity is admirable. Real courage is modestly expressed by those who face danger with a smile.

A hospital official who spoke with Delahanty after the shooting was amazed at the officer's attitude. "He didn't think it was a big deal, being shot," Samuel E. Sterrett reported. "I was impressed with his attitude of 'Well, it's just another day in the line of work.' "

Delahanty, a 17-year veteran of the D.C. police force told Washington Mayor Marion Barry that he "wished he could have done more" to protect the President.

Like Delahanty, Secret Service Agent Timothy McCarthy showed outstanding courage in the line of duty.

McCarthy graduated from the University of Illinois, where he earned a letter on the football team, and majored in finance. He was described in the Washington Post as a "reserved type of guy" who is "very detail oriented" and someone "people looked up to . . . "

McCarthy joined the Secret Service in 1972, and was assigned to the presidential protective division in 1979.

The son of a Chicago policeman, McCarthy reacted quickly to the gunfire, taking up a position shielding President Reagan by placing himself

(continued on page 4)

Demo Budget - Same Old Thing

While President Reagan's economic program has been doing well in the Republican controlled Senate, to the point of being blessed with larger spending cuts than the Administration requested, it's a different story in the Democrat controlled House.

House Budget Committee Chairman James R. Jones (D-Okla.) recently revealed an alternative plan designed to scuttle the President's program. This plan allegedly contains deeper spending cuts and a smaller tax cut designed to reduce the federal deficit.

Republicans must be astonished to discover how disturbing the size of the federal deficit has become for their Democratic colleagues. But it is evident that the Democrats' conversion to fiscal responsibility has come

about mainly as a result of their determination to avoid cutting taxes.

The Democrat plan would be a real *(continued on page 5)*

For the Record

In 1977, Ronald Reagan founded Citizens for the Republic (CFTR) to help elect conservative Republicans to public office. Reagan used the unspent funds from his official 1976 campaign committee "Citizens for Reagan" to start CFTR. CFTR then became the legal successor to Citizens for Reagan.

Currently, there is another fund raising organization raising monies and calling itself "Citizens for Reagan." This new organization is not now, nor ever has been, associated with Mr. Reagan's official presidential campaign or with Citizens for the Republic.

Goodbye, Bill

This is the first edition of CFTR Newsletter written without Bill Stetson. Bill was the editor of CFTR Newsletter for the past four years. Now he has accepted a position in Washington D.C. as Director, Public Affairs, White House Council for the Aging.

All of us at CFTR owe Bill a great deal of gratitude for the tremendous job he did as editor. To him, his wife Leda and son Eric "Thank you and Godspeed."

Crime Prevention - A Cause That Pays

by Calif. Att. Gen. George Deukmejian

If we were to ask our parents and grandparents the events of this century that have had the greatest impact on their lives they would probably say:

The Great Depression, America's growth as a world power, the four wars of this century, space exploration, America's leadership of the free world, the wounds of inflation, and our humiliation over the plight of our hostages in Iran.

They might also say: the assassination of John and Robert Kennedy, the shooting of Martin Luther King, the attempts on the life of President Ford and the assassination attempt on President Reagan.

For many, the response to these awful crimes is shock and outrage. For others it is numbness. Our world changes so fast, our moral and social threads are so frayed or broken that the disasters and the crimes that affect our nation are just manifestations of the chaos in our world.

These people feel that they can do nothing to prevent outrages like the attempt on the President's life. They feel that only the experts can find a solution if, in fact, there is a solution.

But the authority for our government, a government by and for the people, comes from laymen: laymen like us. And if we lose our concern for what our government is doing, we let our authority weaken. We stop having a voice in what the future of this nation will be.

We must stay concerned.

As Attorney General of California, one of my primary responsibilities is reducing crime. I believe that life is sacred. And when I see lives lost and maimed in ever-increasing numbers, I am personally saddened, as well as saddened in a broader sense, at the prospects these increases foretell.

Crime affects us socially, politically, economically, and morally. Directly or indirectly it impacts on our lives.

We only need to look at the recent covers of *Time* and *Newsweek* to see that it is an issue of national concern.

Crime breeds fear and this fear far outstrips the actual incidence of crime.

We are leery of helping others who

are strangers because we are unsure of their true motives. We lock, bar, and bolt our doors. We buy handguns, tear gas, install alarms and turn our homes into fortresses rather than peaceful residences.

Have we come so far technologically and socially only to be reduced to the caveman mentality of simple survival?

We cannot allow this fear to escalate any longer. We cannot leave this issue to future, perhaps more enlightened, generations. Whatever seeds we plant today will spring up in later times for good or ill.

The actions we take here in the present shape the destiny of the future.

We cannot run away from that fact.

So what do we do?

First and foremost, we remember to stay concerned. We stay concerned about our neighbors and never shut our door to their concerns.

We must be our brother's keeper.

That is what crime prevention is: being our brother's keeper.

There are actions you can and should take on your own to prevent crime.

First, elect to public office those men and women who put public safety as their number one priority.

Secondly, insist that sufficient resources be devoted to protecting

(continued on page 4)

Chowchilla: A Callous Crime

People across the nation were shocked in the summer of 1976 when 26 California children, five to 14 years old, were kidnapped, along with their school bus driver, and taken to a rock quarry where they were imprisoned in a moving-van trailer buried under six feet of earth.

They were buried for 16 hours in the stifling, crowded trailer, which received air only from one garden hose poking out from underground, and suffered the risk of death by suffocation until, with the help of the driver, they managed to claw their way out.

The three kidnapers, who had made elaborate plans for their crime, were soon apprehended, and the two adults in the trio were subsequently convicted and sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. The basis of the harsh sentence was that the victims had suffered "substantial or serious injury"—a judgment no rational person could have questioned at the time.

Investigators who entered the van after the children had escaped reported, in fact, that the heat and humidity were so bad they could bear it only 20 minutes. The young children were trapped down there 16 hours—and feared they would all die.

A child psychologist who examined the Chowchilla, Calif., children four years later recently reported that all of them suffered some emotional consequences, such as nightmares, personal-

ity changes, fear of ordinary things, panic attacks and a perpetual mistrust of the world. Many apparently will be scarred for life.

But such matters look different to judges deliberating in their comfortable chambers. On Nov. 4—the very day millions of Americans were casting their votes for conservatives who believe in punishing criminals—the California Court of Appeal voted 2-1 to reverse the trial judge's ruling.

The court's two liberal justices concluded the children had not suffered "substantial or serious injury," and thus the kidnapers should not have received such a harsh sentence. The California Supreme Court, one of the most liberal in the nation, thanks to the appointments by Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown and his father, former Gov. Pat Brown, last month let the decision stand.

Now the kidnapers will be eligible for parole as soon as two years from now, although it is likely they will have to wait at least a few years more before actually being let out of prison.

Such court decisions must make citizens wonder whether America's public officials—at least our judges—really care about punishing criminals and thereby deterring future crimes. Indeed, such a callous attitude toward the victims of crime raises questions about whether this society has what it takes to protect itself from the evil forces that are always with us.

WHITE HOUSE WATCH



UN's Law of the Sea Pact - Sinking Fast

Should the U. S. allow Third World countries to set up an OPEC-style cartel with the authority to control development of all mineral resources on the floor of the ocean? Of course not. But we almost did!

Until last month's decision by the Reagan Administration to review all aspects of the United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea, America seemed all but certain of signing away the rights of U.S. companies to obtain a fair return on investments in seabed mining.

How did this come about? We can thank the Maltese Ambassador to the UN who in 1967 gave a speech suggesting that the seabeds of the world should be recognized as the "common heritage of mankind."

The idea caught on among Third World diplomats, and by the time of The UN Conference on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was convened in 1973, they were adamant on linking the issue of deep seabed mining with more traditional law of the sea issues like territorial waters designations and passage through straits.

It is easy to see why they were so concerned. While the world has long been aware that the seabeds are a treasure trove of mineral deposits, only recently has the technology been developed to mine them. American companies have been in the forefront of developing the ability to recover the potato-sized "nodules" of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper which cover the deepest parts of the ocean.

As the leader in deep sea mining technology, the U.S. could quickly become self-sufficient in the production of these strategic minerals, to the point of becoming net exporters to allied nations. As columnist Patrick Buchanan points out, this would make the industrialized West invulnerable to any future OPEC-style mineral cartel.

Fortunately for the Third World, all previous U.S. delegations to UNCLOS have been willing to accept the "com-

mon heritage" doctrine. As Mark Lilla of *The Public Interest* pointed out in the *Wall Street Journal*, American negotiators were willing to accept a socialist redistribution of the sea's wealth in order to "minimize conflict" and obtain free passage for American vessels through crucial sealanes.

What is so ludicrous about the entire performance is that free passage of the seas has been recognized for centuries. Should a Third World nation attempt to block the passage of American shipping through a strategic waterway, it would be committing an act of war.

And in order simply to reassert this, Third World nations hoped to get the U.S. to agree to the formation of a world economic government or "Authority" dominated by Third World and Soviet Bloc nations. This "Authority" would regulate all deep sea mining operations.

The "Authority" would have broad powers to tax private mining operations, and also would own half of all mining done in the sea. For the right to mine any site on the ocean floor, a company would be required to submit

plans for mining another site which would then become the property of the "Authority." Western mining concerns would also be obliged to provide Third World nations and "people who have not gained full independence" (like the PLO) with mining technology and a portion of the profits.

This bizarre version of a "protection" racket was moving steadily toward completion before Secretary of State Alexander Haig shook up the U.S. delegation to UNCLOS just before the conference's final six-week session was scheduled to begin. The new head of the American delegation, James L. Malone, has promised to review the entire draft treaty.

As expected, this has caused an uproar among other delegates to the conference, as they see their control over the ocean's mineral deposits evaporating. A news article on the conference quoted one Asian delegate as saying, "If you get tough with everybody, you have no policy."

But in this case, no policy at all may be better than a bad one.

Cranston and Pell Cling to the Wreckage

If anyone wonders how American foreign policy managed to deteriorate so drastically over the last few years, he need only look at the reaction of two prominent Democratic senators to President Reagan's decision to review the draft treaty of the United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea.

Senators Alan Cranston of California and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island seem more interested in justifying seven years of negotiations than in the consequences of creating a Third World-dominated mineral cartel.

Cranston was quoted in a news report as saying, "We cannot afford, economically or diplomatically, to delay a process that has had the bipartisan support of three previous administrations."

Pell went even further when he suggested the conference was "on the threshold of success." He called the UNCLOS treaty "fair and balanced,"

and said, "The Administration appears to be in the process of proposing changes in the draft treaty that entail a high risk of torpedoing the entire conference."

Evidently last November's election results failed to bring some Democrats back to reality. But voters will have another chance in 1982.

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With the price of a first class stamp climbing to 18¢ last month, many Americans are wondering if there's any end in sight to spiraling postal costs.

Clearly, the 1970 reorganization of the Post Office left something to be desired. Since then, first class rates have more than doubled, and other classes of mail have seen similar price increases.

The quality of mail service has not noticeably improved, although the Director of the U.S. Postal Service, William F. Bolger, claims that only one per cent of the nation's mail is delivered late or behind schedule. That still amounts to three million letters delayed every day.

Horror stories about the post office abound. According to columnists Glen & Shearer, Soviet agents would do well to take up residence in the Cleveland Park section of Northwest Washington, D.C. In a single week, one resident there received letters addressed to a Senator, a Cabinet Member, and an Undersecretary of Defense.

Much of the postal service's costs are labor related. Postal employes have an admirable \$18,000 per year starting salary, and average postal workers earn over \$19,000, with a generous package of fringe benefits.

Postal service officials admit that employe salaries have improved significantly since the 1970 reorganization. And improvements in employe wage comparability have been one of the

most significant byproducts of that reorganization.

Even so, ominous rumblings from leaders of the nation's top two postal worker's unions foreshadow a possible nationwide mail strike this summer.

Amidst all the gloom, however, two Republican Congressman have authored legislation designed to ease the increasing burden borne by the letter-writing public.

The most ambitious proposal is the idea of Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., (R-Calif.) Goldwater's "Free Enterprise Postage Stamp Act" (HR 1532) establishes a procedure which allows domestic corporations to purchase advertising space on postage stamps.

The proposal is a timely one in view of the Administration's planned reductions in government subsidies to the postal service. Goldwater believes the innovation will generate enough revenue to compensate for the loss of government funds, and prevent future rate increases.

The initial trial period would permit American companies to bid on 2,000 lots of 50,000 stamps each. The minimum bid for potential advertisers would be \$10,000 per lot.

Advertisers would be permitted to use any logo, slogan or picture which would promote their product, provided that it is not obscene, deceptive, or otherwise inappropriate.

"Free enterprise" stamps would still be produced and sold by the postal service; however, advertisers would have the option to buy their own designs for use on the company's mail.

Goldwater notes that his proposal can be administered by currently established government agencies, and therefore creates no significant new bureaucratic overhead.

The idea is not as unorthodox as it sounds. Goldwater offers the example of Japan, where postal authorities are planning to introduce advertising on postcards in July. Japan has seen postage rate hikes comparable to those in the U.S. recently, and the Japanese plan will allow advertisers to pick up 12.5 per cent of the postage on postcards.

Another method of raising money for the post office is offered by Rep. Carroll Campbell. (R-S.C.). Campbell's legislation would authorize the limited sale of advertising space in specially designated areas of post offices, as well as on postal vehicles, on the unmarked side of stamp booklets, and on the reverse side of postage stamps.

Campbell notes that the idea of generating revenue through advertising has been endorsed by the Postmaster General.

While both proposals are experimental, they offer possible solutions to the problem of financing the nation's mail system. And after the latest round of rate increases, consumers may be ready for the Big Mac commemorative stamp.

Modern Heroes

(continued from page 1)

directly in the line of fire.

In the words of a letter to the editor to a Los Angeles newspaper, McCarthy "shielded the President with his body and suffered the consequences ... That's loyalty; that's patriotism; that's a true hero."

Questions may be raised in the weeks ahead about the gaps in presidential security that allowed a gunman to get within ten feet of the President. But no one can question the dedication of the men who selflessly performed their duties in that hour of crisis. The examples of Thomas Delahanty and Timothy McCarthy stand as confirmation that we do indeed live in a time when heroes are very much in evidence.

Crime Prevention *(continued from page 2)*

the public safety so that we can quickly apprehend criminals, convict them and appropriately punish them.

Third, we must demand accountability from our courts at all levels; from the trial courts to the highest appellate court.

Fourth, we must insist that our legislators be responsive to the public and enact laws to make our system an effective deterrent to crime.

Fifth, we all must be concerned with crime prevention and be attuned to what we can do as individuals to

help each other.

These are simple but effective things you can resolve to do today.

It has been said that government often tries only to seek quick remedies to problems. Working to prevent crime needs more than that. It needs the dedication of the public, and more dedication than words, to make a peaceful future a reality and not a utopian dream.

The future is of our design. If we do not prevent crime then who will do it?

This country's future is yours.

Stockman's Strong Straight Talk - A Dream Come True

Bit by bit, America is getting the message: The Reagan Administration is acting quickly to alter the role of government that was established by the "Great Society" of the 1960's.

This was clearly pointed out last month by OMB director David Stockman. On the ABC television program "Issues and Answers" and in a subsequent interview, Stockman outlined a core aspect of the Administration's philosophy.

"The idea that's been established over the last 10 years," Stockman said "that almost every service that someone might need in life ought to be provided, financed by the government as a matter of basic rights, is wrong. We challenge that. We reject that notion."

In a radical departure from the Great Society mentality, Stockman went on to say "I don't think people are entitled to any services" from the

federal government.

What Stockman was talking about are the mushrooming entitlement programs created in the 1960's and '70's which provide people with everything from special education and nursing home care to legal assistance and family planning service.

While many people might agree that a compassionate society might wish to do all it could afford to extend
(continued on page 6)

Same Old Thing

(continued from page 1)

gamble. As Rep. Phil Gramm (D-Tex.) points out, most of the "savings" result from increasing taxes and user fees by more than \$3 billion. While slashing \$4.35 billion from vitally needed defense spending, the Democrats propose to restore more than \$7 billion to social programs and welfare.

An interesting sidelight on the "compassion" of congressional Democrats is seen in their proposed defense cuts. Most of the savings they seek would come from eliminating this summer's planned five per cent in-

crease in military pay.

At a time when recruitment for our armed services is difficult because many military families earn incomes that qualify them for food stamps, House Democrats want to take away their raises.

And while restoring \$7 billion to domestic welfare programs, Jones hopes we will trust Congressional Democrats to save \$4.85 billion through unspecified cuts in "waste and mismanagement."

And of course the tax cuts reflect more of the same liberal redistribution dogma. Skewed to so-called "low

and middle income" families, it represents a continuation of the failed economics of the recent past.

"It's a high tax budget" OMB Director David Stockman said. "It would only prolong the present softness and stagnation in the economy."

Clearly, the only way to create the needed savings and capital to revive our stagnant economy is to enact the full three year tax cut. Too much tinkering with the President's program will result in more of the same brought to you by the congress that gave you the last four years of economic chaos.



MONO CETERA 1981



Donkey Serenade

More Fallout From Proxmire Survey

As reported in last month's CFTR Newsletter, Democratic Sen. William Proxmire's constituents are worried about national defense. Responding to Proxmire's own survey, they overwhelmingly rejected SALT II and called for increased defense spending.

Apparently in reaction to this outpouring of support for meeting the Soviet military challenge, the Wisconsin Democrat has mailed the state's voters a hysterical newsletter headlined "What If Nuclear War Came?"

In the mailing, Proxmire gives a detailed description of the effects of a one-megaton nuclear blast on an average-sized city. Interspersed throughout are maps of various Wisconsin metropolitan areas superimposed with targets.

After suggesting that survivors of a nuclear holocaust might envy the dead, Proxmire goes on to say that the only solution to the threat of nuclear war is arms control.

Strangely enough, this long time supporter of the defunct SALT II treaty now believes it did not effectively limit nuclear weapons. The way to meaningful arms control, according to Proxmire, is to go forward with negotiations on a SALT III agreement.

With all his concern for the fate of

Wisconsin cities in a nuclear war, one wonders where he was when anti-ballistic missile programs were proposed in the late 1960s.

But the senator may get a chance to make up for his past mistakes next year. The U.S.-Soviet treaty limiting ABM deployment will be up for review, and the Reagan Adminis-

tration, as well as the Soviets, may be willing to scrap it.

Advances in ABM technology may make it an attractive alternative to the controversial MX mobile missile system. And some defense analysts believe that an updated ABM system could make our vulnerable Minuteman missile force survivable against a Soviet first strike.

Wisconsinites can rest assured that the Reagan Administration and the new Republican majority in the Senate will be looking for the best alternatives available to safeguard our security. And they can be sure that any future arms control agreement won't be simply a new *Proxmire-style* SALT II.

Real People Cash In On Carter Crisis

"EX-OFFICIALS GET \$6 MILLION FOR DRAMATIC RIGHTS TO CARTER WHITE HOUSE. CBS Buys 'Official Fiction.' Jordan and Rafshoon to Fabricate TV Version of Hostage Crisis."

The only place those headlines appeared was in a recent syndicated column by Richard Reeves, but Reeves says similar headlines should have appeared on the front pages of papers across the nation.

Instead, the news media gave little notice to the lucrative deal arranged by two of former President Carter's top aides to produce a six-hour "docudrama" about the taking of Americans hostage in Iran and the negotiations that finally resulted in their release after 444 days of captivity.

"We're not making this in order to justify the last four years," said

Gerald Rafshoon, who served as Carter's media adviser. He said that he and Hamilton Jordan, who was Carter's chief of staff, would provide a "factual" account of the crisis and wouldn't slant the story to make Carter and his aides look good.

Says Reeves: "The whole thing is incredible. Or is it 'That's Incredible'? I mean, this is history, it isn't 'Real People,' for God's sake. These people are not only selling—or stealing—part of the history of the United States, they are going to *make it up*."

"They will make themselves look better than they should, and they will make us love it. Hostages are exciting! Humiliation is fun! There will be commercials and CBS will make a lot of money because faked history is more interesting than 'Happy Days'."

That's the way it is?

Stockman

(continued from page 5)

such benefits to people in need, few Americans would dare to assert that anyone has the "right" to family planning advice or free lunches for their children in school. Most Americans consider rights as encompassing such fundamental cornerstones of our system as freedom of speech or voting.

By making the basic aspects of everyday life into "rights" which must be financed from the public till, we trivialize the essence of a democratic society. The entire concept of the Great Society has resulted in turning

government into a benevolent parent.

Stockman illustrated the inequity of this policy when he asked "Why should someone working at two jobs and earning, say, a total of \$26,000 a year be obliged to help support someone making \$10,000?"

Instead of playing a shell game by redistributing the wealth of the American people, the Administration is working to restore a sound economy in which opportunities for advancement will be opened for the poor.

As Martin Anderson, the President's director of domestic policy, points

out "people are quite benevolent. . . that's good. But it's quite a different thing for people to demand that they have a right to a certain amount of income or services."

Anderson is tapping the mood of the American people, who are willing to help those in need, but who realize that they can not be the ultimate provider of every service the needy require.

Such strident talk is unusual in Washington. Conservatives must be finally realizing that some of their wildest dreams are coming true.

It's A Syn to Fuel Six Figure Government Salaries

Jimmy Carter's energy program was a classic example of the "shell game" theory of government. By slapping a so-called "windfall profits tax" on oil companies, Carter diverted money from private re-investment in energy production to his own energy schemes.

One of these schemes was the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation. A quasi-governmental agency, the Synfuels Corp. was created to administer a \$17 billion program designed to promote production of liquid and gaseous fuels from coal and shale oil.

Consistent with the shell game theory, the Synfuels Corporation dispensed its government guaranteed loans to the same oil companies hit by the windfall profits tax.

But along the way, some of that money went to pay for running the agency, and for the salaries of the Corporation's officers.

And those corporate officers were paid quite well. When the Congress created the Synfuels Corporation, it allowed the corporation to offer its directors well over the \$69,630 salary of cabinet secretaries, provided that the President did not object.

The obvious result was six-figure salaries for Synfuels Corporation officers.

While most Americans would consider such salaries generous, John McAtee Jr., Acting Director of the Synfuels Corp. clearly doesn't.

McAtee was in line to receive a \$150,000 annual salary to head the Corporation. In addition, he received such fringe benefits as a two bedroom furnished apartment in Washington, and a potential \$280,000 breach of contract settlement in case he was fired.

Other benefits available to Corporation officers, according to the Associated Press, included a pension which became vested within four years, and which involved no employee contributions, moving allowances with mortgage rate differentials, six months worth of living expenses, and commuting expenses covering the period of relocation.

Despite this generosity, McAtee testified before a congressional com-

mittee that his proposed salary was a "sacrifice."

While saying he had been "moved" by President Reagan's economic address, he claimed he would be unable to live on the "outrageous" salary of a Synfuels Corporation officer.

"I'm making less than half of my last year's income," McAtee said. "It's a major sacrifice to my family. My family lives in Connecticut. They won't move. It's a pain in the neck."

Even with all the fringe benefits available to him, McAtee claimed that the salary he receives as a Synfuels executive would force him out of his Greenwich, Conn. home. "It's very expensive to live in Greenwich, you know," McAtee told the committee.

When one committee member pointed out that Treasury Secretary Donald Regan had come to Washington at great sacrifice and was receiving half of McAtee's salary, McAtee replied that he hoped Regan had more

assets than himself.

Unfortunately for McAtee and other top Synfuels Corporation officials, President Reagan acted shortly after the committee's hearing to cut back on salaries and benefits at the Corporation. Using his authority to countermand the Corporation's salary requests, the President clearly took a step toward bringing this farce under control.

But the principle of robbing Peter to offer Peter loan guarantees still stands. As the Wall Street Journal points out, several major oil companies are already planning to invest up to \$400 billion in synfuels research by the year 2000 without waiting for government help. Since such projects appear to be commercially viable, taxpayers have a right to question government involvement in the field.

Perhaps the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation might be a good place to look when Mr. Stockman seeks the next place to wield his trusty ax.

Safire: "Pull the Plug on Public TV"

Is government-subsidized public television an idea whose time has passed? Columnist William Safire thinks so.

According to Safire, traditional arguments for funding television from the public till no longer hold up. With the increase in corporate underwriting of major PBS programs, the fine line between commercial and non-commercial programming has been crossed.

Furthermore, the rise of cable TV

and the advent of the video disc threaten the concept of network television as we now know it, and will make special-interest programming profitable.

Safire says President Reagan is moving in the right direction with a proposed 25 per cent cut in the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's budget for next year. This savings of \$43 million will be followed by cuts in

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FDR Monument: Dollars - \$500,000: Results 0

Former Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen used to say "a billion here, a billion there, and sooner or later you're talking about *real* money."

And while Dirksen's joke was a sad commentary about the growth of federal programs during the heyday of the Great Society, it still has a lot of truth to it.

President Reagan's economic recovery program has been designed to curb the excess growth of federal programs. Budget Director Stockman has taken considerable effort to spread spending cuts out among various programs to insure that the burden of the cuts is equitable.

With such a big job looming overhead, it's understandable that one or two federal agencies might go unnoticed.

This is apparently what has happened to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission. The Commission, which has only one staff member and the miniscule, by Wash-

ington standards, budget of \$40,000 a year, has so far gone untouched.

According to U.S. News and World Report, the Commission was founded in 1955 in order to develop a plan for a monument to FDR. The memorial was to be built on the nation's capitol.

Since its inception, the Commission has spent over \$500,000, without any visible results.

Three designs for a Roosevelt memorial have been proposed. The first, a configuration of eight stone sculptures arranged haphazardly, was labled by the Roosevelt family as an

Safire Pulls the Plug

(continued from page 7)

the future that will pare public television's budget from the Carter-proposed \$172 million to a base subsidy of \$100 million.

Devotees of programs like "Firing Line" and "Wall Street Week" need not fear their demise, because popular PBS shows tend to be heavily subsidized by corporate donations. And

"instant Stonehenge."

The second, involving pools of water encircled by 73 foot high slabs of granite, was equally unacceptable.

Current planning centers on a \$23.5 million garden studded with bronze statues to be located near the Tidal Basin. This modest proposal is a scaled-down version of an earlier \$46 million plan.

But even this "economy size" memorial may find it next to impossible to obtain the necessary funding from a congress increasingly more attuned to cutting waste in government.

with the mushrooming growth of cable television, outlets are being created for the type of programming epitomized by "Masterpiece Theatre."

As Safire sees it, this is the legitimate free market solution to the "problem" of maintaining quality television. People who enjoy such programs will pay for them. Taxpayers won't.

SECOND CLASS MAIL



Thomas Delahanty

Timothy McCarthy

Two
Modern
Heroes
See page 1

Citizens for the Republic
Newsletter

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Citizens ^{for the} Republic Newsletter

RONALD REAGAN, Founder/Chairman Emeritus

LYN NOFZIGER, Chairman

CURTIS MACK, Executive Director

March, 1981

Vol. V, No. 3

President's Plan Will Revitalize America

Ronald Reagan ran for President last year on a platform of government spending cuts (except for defense) and tax rate cuts. He was overwhelmingly elected Nov. 4.

Now President Reagan has kept his word. He has proposed a fiscal 1982 federal budget containing \$48.6 billion in spending cuts — \$38.6 billion more in cuts than the so-called "austerity" budget proposed by former President Carter in January.

Also true to his word, President Reagan has asked Congress for a three-year, 30 per cent cut in income tax rates, has called for beefing up U.S. defenses, including pay raises for soldiers, sailors and airmen, and has managed to find another \$6.1 billion to trim from government non-defense spending in the fiscal year that began last Oct. 1.

Up To Congress

"The plan I outlined will stop runaway inflation and revitalize our economy, if given a chance," the President said in a written message to Congress March 10. "I urge the members of Congress to remember that last November the American people's message was loud and clear. . . .

"There is nothing but politics as usual standing in the way of lower inflation, increased productivity and a return to prosperity."

Now it is up to Congress, particularly the Democrats who still control the House of Representatives. Will they help the President fulfill the mandate given him by the American people? Or will they respond to the cries of the special interests and continue appropriating more money for government programs than the nation can afford — perhaps trying to pay for them by skimping on the tax rate cuts so vitally needed to spur

productivity?

Are there statesmen in the Congress? Or will "politics as usual" win out? The President has proposed cuts in federal spending for something like 300 separate programs. Few programs *other than those affecting the truly needy* — plus those necessary for the nation's defense — have been spared.

With such an across-the-board approach to spending cuts, there should be no reason for congressmen to sing that old refrain, "Don't cut you, don't cut me, cut that fellow behind the tree!"

Something else to consider: Despite his heroic attack on government spending, Reagan still is letting the federal budget rise to \$695.3 billion in fiscal 1982. That's an *increase* of \$40 billion and will result in a deficit of \$45 billion. (This six per cent increase compares, however, with increases of 16 per cent a year for the last two years of the Carter Administration.)

Spending has gone so far out of control during the two dozen years Democrats held the purse strings in Congress, and particularly in the last

four years when a Democrat also was in the White House, that there is no way the budget can be balanced immediately.

Nor will a 10 per cent cut in income tax rates for each of the next three years mean an actual decrease in taxes for many people. Thanks to inflation and higher Social Security taxes, many will still have to shell out more to Uncle Sam.

Shift In Priorities

But the trend is certainly in the right direction — if Congress goes along. As President Reagan and Management and Budget Director Dave Stockman pointed out in a Feb. 17 White House briefing attended by CFTR Executive Director Curtis Mack, there would be a significant shift in budget priorities in just a few years.

For example, the Carter budget for fiscal 1981 applied 37 per cent of federal spending to social benefits, 24 per cent to defense, 29 per cent to "other" programs and 10 per cent to interest on the national debt. Under the Reagan program, by fiscal 1984

(Continued on Page 2)

CURE For What Ails Economy

Special interest groups are waging a massive campaign against President Reagan's budget cuts. Already, 157 such groups have pooled their resources in a coalition to preserve the government programs from which they benefit.

What about the general interest — the taxpayer interest? A new group has been organized to battle the special interests in behalf of President Reagan's spending cuts and tax rate cuts.

It is called Citizens United for a Revitalized Economy, Inc., or

CURE. Its chairman is Robert F. Hatch, a former Illinois state senator who now runs his own investment and development business in California.

CURE, a non-profit corporation, will raise funds from individuals and corporations to spend on promotional activities in support of President Reagan's economic program. It is separate from — but strongly endorsed by — CFTR.

CURE's address is 1253 Seventh St., Suite 101, Santa Monica, CA 90401.

Lame Ducks Feathered Their Nests

After becoming lame ducks Nov. 4, some officials of the Carter Administration apparently decided to enjoy themselves — at taxpayer expense — during the 2½ months before they were removed from the government payroll.

Others began working more diligently than ever before. And that may have been even more expensive for taxpayers.

Ray Marshall went on an around-the-world trip that took him to Paris, Tokyo and Peking. The trip for Marshall and five aides — three of whom are no longer with the government — cost taxpayers \$24,814.

Other trips of questionable value were made by former Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan (including a flight in the supersonic *super-expensive* Concorde) and by former officials of the Housing and Urban Development, Commerce, Interior, Agriculture, and Health and Human Services departments. At the request of Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.), the General

President's Plan (cont.)

the breakdown would be 41 per cent for social benefits (up four per cent), 32 per cent for defense (up eight per cent), 18 per cent for "other" programs (down 11 per cent) and nine per cent for interest (down one per cent).

Moreover, by 1984 there would be a federal budget *surplus*. And, if Reagan Administration projections are correct, the nation's real production of goods and services would rise by 20 per cent by 1985 and the average worker's wage would be eight per cent higher — in *real* purchasing power and *after* taxes.

Those congressmen inclined to try to thwart the Reagan program might want to consider an editorial in the Feb. 19 New York Times headed "Who has a better plan?" The Times has endorsed the Democrats' taxing and spending policies for years, but even the editors of that liberal paper have begun to realize that "the ship of state is out of control."

Can Reagan "keep the ship off the rocks?" Maybe so, says the Times, and he deserves the chance to give his plan a try. "No one else has a better idea. . . ."

Accounting Office is investigating the trips.

Both houses of Congress passed rules in 1977 barring reimbursement to lame-duck members who travel abroad. But there are no such rules for lame-duck members of the Executive Branch — yet.

While Marshall was traveling around the world, however, another former Labor Department official was hard at work back in Washington. Assistant Secretary Ernie Green returned to the Labor Department after seven weeks off as a paid consultant to the Carter-Mondale campaign committee and immediately set about to give away tens of millions of dollars in job training grants.

'Discretionary Funds'

Green was in charge of doling out "discretionary funds" under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) — the \$4 billion-a-year boondoggle that President Reagan proposes to eliminate completely. Documents obtained by the Washington Post under the Freedom of Information Act show that Green and his aides executed grant contracts right up to the day before Reagan's inauguration.

Much of the money went to labor unions and other groups that supported Carter, and some even went to RTP Inc., the firm Green headed

Student Loan Savings Not Just Chicken Feed

How's this for a deal? A family is well off, maybe even rich. There is a son or daughter in college. The parents can afford the tuition—but of course everyone is happy to have a little extra money.

The federal government will lend students \$2,500 a year for school expenses. They don't have to pay any interest while they're in school, and the rate is only nine per cent after that. Parents can borrow up to \$3,000 a year more—no questions asked—and they pay only nine per cent interest.

Families can borrow this money from Uncle Sam and invest it in a money fund or something similar and earn 16 or 17 per cent a year. In many instances, they may be lending the government back its own money—at

before he began his government service.

"In many cases where no contract had been negotiated," said the Post, "Green aides sent out a virtual blizzard of last-minute telegrams informing various applicants their requests for new funds or project renewals would be granted, and they were permitted to spend a portion of the money until a contract could be negotiated and signed."

Recipients included the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers, Food and Commercial Workers, and United Auto Workers unions, all strong supporters of Carter. Another grant, \$2 million worth of taxpayer money, went to PUSH, the organization directed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, another Carter backer. RTP Inc., a New York firm that has received \$36.5 million in CETA grants since Green left it to go to work for the Labor Department, was awarded \$8.6 million Dec. 31, according to the Post.

Green said all of the grant approvals were for projects that had been previously okayed at least in concept by Labor Department officials and denied there was any conflict or impropriety in giving so much money to RTP Inc. Ray Donovan, the new Labor Secretary, is looking into the situation, however, and is considering whether to cancel or renegotiate some of the commitments.

nearly twice the rate of interest.

Why pass it up? As the author of a handbook on tuition aid puts it, "Parents would be stupid not to take advantage of all this largess even if they don't need the money for tuition."

Controls Needed

Of course, Uncle Sam is a sucker to allow people to take advantage of what—with proper controls—is a worthy program. The Reagan administration has proposed such controls. If Congress goes along, it will save taxpayers \$100 million in fiscal 1981, \$800 million in fiscal 1982 and more than \$2 billion a year by 1985.

That's just one of many ways the federal budget can be cut without hurting the truly needy.

U.S. Counters Cubans in El Salvador

Communist Cuba, proxy of the Soviet Union, helped leftist *Sandinista* guerrillas take over Nicaragua in 1979. The Carter Administration did nothing to stop it. Indeed, the administration's human rights zealots encouraged the overthrow of the authoritarian — but pro-American — regime headed by Anastasio Somoza.

Nicaragua now is controlled by "Marxists," who are much more oriented toward Cuba than toward the U.S. But what of human rights? "Prospects for democracy and respect for human rights clearly declined during (1980)," says the authoritative Freedom House.

Now the focus is on another Central American nation — El Salvador. The U.S. State Department recently made public documents showing that leftist guerrillas there have been receiving weapons and other aid from the Soviet Bloc by way of Cuba and Nicaragua.

Soviet 'Beachheads'

Clearly, the Soviets (through their proxies) are trying to extend their penetration of the Western Hemisphere by helping to overthrow a centrist government in El Salvador and replacing it with more "Marxists." The Reagan Administration doesn't believe the U.S. can afford to stand by and let that happen.

"I believe Central America is the most important place in the world for the U.S. today," Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick told *Newsweek* early this month. If the Soviets "get new beachheads, and we're talking about whole countries, they will be transformed into military bases," she said.

In order to protect U.S. interests in "our front yard," President Reagan has ordered military aid and a small contingent of advisers to be sent to support the forces of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

More than 12,000 Salvadorans are estimated to have died in the last 14

The success of President Reagan's economic program depends on public support. The White House phone number is (202) 456-1414. The address is Washington, D.C. 20500.

months as a result of the struggle among the leftists supported by the Soviet Bloc, rightists supported by wealthy Salvadoran landowners and forces of the Duarte government, which is trying to implement "land reforms."

If the U.S. can help Duarte bring about stability in El Salvador, it not

'Freedom Fighters' May Get U.S. Aid

Thanks to former President Carter's weak foreign policy, the Soviet Union was emboldened to send nearly 100,000 troops into Afghanistan a year ago to try to make that nation a full-fledged Soviet satellite.

Most of the troops are still there. Despite Soviet use of such barbarous methods of warfare as poison gas, they are not having an easy time of it. They are meeting strong resistance from Afghan freedom fighters.

Some people have said that Afghanistan could become the Soviet Union's "Vietnam." But, as CFTR Newsletter has pointed out before, there is a crucial difference between this war and the earlier one which the U.S. finally lost.

North Vietnamese troops were massively aided by the Soviet Union and Communist China. The Afghan freedom fighters, on the other hand, have received very little outside aid.

This may change — now that America again has a President who believes in standing up for freedom, rather than limiting his opposition to Communist aggression to talk and a few ineffective economic sanctions. If the Afghan freedom fighters ask the U.S. for weapons to fight Soviet troops, President Reagan told ABC News recently, "this would be very definitely considered by us."

President Reagan also took issue with the use of the term "rebels" to describe the Afghans who are defending their homeland against Soviet aggressors. "Sometimes I think the Soviet Union has been successful in their propaganda with getting us to use terms that semantically are incorrect," he said. "Those are freedom fighters."

"Those are people fighting for their own country and not wanting to

WHITE HOUSE WATCH



only will prevent further Soviet penetration of Central America, but also will lead to more human rights for the Salvadoran people.

become a satellite state of the Soviet Union, which came in and established a government of its choosing there, without regard to the feelings of the Afghans," said the President. "And so I think they are freedom fighters — not rebels."

One wonders — would the news reporters who call the Afghans "rebels" have used that term to describe the valiant people of France, Norway and other European countries who resisted the Nazi occupation in World War II?

Meanwhile, President Reagan is moving toward correcting another foreign policy error made a few years ago. Back in 1976, the Democrat-controlled Congress placed a ban on any U.S. aid — overt or covert — to anti-Communists struggling against the Cuban mercenary troops that installed and keep in power the pro-Soviet regime in Angola.

Democrats Didn't Help

These freedom fighters, led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi, an advocate of democratic rule, might well have won the struggle for control of Angola — if the U.S. had given them the arms aid urged by the Ford Administration. But congressional Democrats, having learned the *wrong* lesson from the Vietnam debacle, refused to help the pro-American side in this strategic area of Africa.

Despite this lack of support from those whom they expected to be their friends, Savimbi and his movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), have carried on against the Cuban-Soviet-supported Communists. And now the Reagan Administration has indicated that it is time for Congress to lift its ban on helping these freedom fighters, too.

Why Not Allow All Americans To Get Richer?

Bruce Herschensohn, political analyst for KABC-TV in Los Angeles, made the following remarks on KABC's Eyewitness News Feb. 19, the day after President Reagan's State of the Union message:

It's easy to understand why a young person would have little ambition to become rich these days. Any hard-fought goal is difficult to achieve under the best of circumstances. But it becomes near-impossible when the government raises the proportion of money it takes away from you as you work harder and harder.

And, besides, why be subject to persecution? Why not have the admiration of the national media by remaining poor? You get interviewed on television that way. Every word you say is a collector's item. Politicians are eager to be photographed with you while they look grimly concerned. Newspaper reporters seek you out to find out what you thought of the President's address.

Contempt For Hard Workers

If you become part of the middle class, who cares about you? And if you actually decide to work your head off and become rich someday, you'll be the subject of national contempt.

An embittered Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) said last night that the President's speech favored the rich. First, if you study the plan, you'll find that it doesn't favor or disfavor any group. But that isn't the point.

It's the way that word "rich" is said these days. Since it is so scorned, isn't

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By Bruce Herschensohn

it time that someone takes the initiative and tells us who these rich people are? If we're supposed to punish them by taking away a disproportionate amount of what they earn, I'd at least like to know how much they make. Those who use the word should be asked to define it.

Who Makes Too Much?

I'm sure it would be appropriate to join in on the latest prejudice to hit the country, but it has never been made clear to me exactly who or how many we're supposed to hate now. Who is okay, and who makes too much? And who determines that?

As long as this prejudice against the rich is so acceptable, let's do it right — so we don't waste our hatred and burn crosses on the wrong lawns.

I know that someone right now could be saying, "Look, in this case, we're talking about the rich getting richer, and that's what's bad." Well, I know that this may sound abhorrent to some, but I can't understand why that's bad.

Fine if the rich get richer. I don't care. They're not stealing it from you. On the other hand, the government

Tax Shelters — Product Of The United States

Why are significant cuts in income tax rates such a crucial part of President Reagan's economic recovery plan? William Ford, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, points out one reason:

"Here people are spending all their energy trying to dodge taxes, while in Japan they're trying to build cars," said Ford, quoted in a recent Los Angeles Times article on tax shelters. "Some of the brightest people I know earn their living trying to help other people dodge taxes."

Said California tax expert B. Ray Anderson, a former IRS attorney: "Because of inflation, nearly one-quarter of all the people in America are in a tax bracket high enough that they not only can, but should use a tax shelter."

The IRS reports, in fact, that more than two million returns now fall into the 50 per cent bracket. That, says the

has stolen from every check you ever received.

Why shouldn't we be happy if the poor get richer, the middle class gets richer, and the rich get richer? That, in fact, is what the tax rate cuts proposed by President Reagan are designed to do — exactly that. Everyone should be able to keep more of the money he earns. Why not allow the whole society to get wealthier?

Do you know why not? Because those who didn't have the guts and the economic wisdom to come up with a plan now want to hide behind a moral crusade. They don't want an economic recovery for this nation. Not if they weren't the inventors of the recovery plan, and surely not a plan that discredits their own economic lectures.

Using The Poor

But their economics didn't work, and the best among them are admitting it and allowing us to recover — with their help. The worst among them are using the poor, as they've always used the poor.

They don't want the poor to rise above poverty. They need to continue to use the poor as a shield — a shield for those politicians to hide behind, so no one can see their own poverty of ideas.

Times, is more than four times as many as in 1973.

The Times cited an example of a single person who received a \$4,500 raise on his \$30,000 annual salary at the beginning of 1980. The 15 per cent raise was slightly more than the year's 12 per cent inflation, but because of "bracket creep," such a person actually wound up with \$445 less purchasing power at the end of the year. And this doesn't even take into account higher Social Security, state and local taxes.

Such a person, whose \$34,500 salary makes him "comfortable" but certainly not "wealthy," went from a marginal tax bracket of 44 per cent to 49 per cent in 1980. Is it any wonder that he is likely to be more interested in finding a way to "shelter" the money he already makes than in working hard to earn more?

And that is one reason why America has a productivity problem.

Government Negotiates 'Anti-Labor' Agreement With Union

"Does anybody labor at the Labor Department?" The Washington Post asked that question in the headline of a recent story by Barbara Palmer (actually an excerpt of her longer article in *The Washington Monthly*).

Reporter Palmer visited the Washington office of the U.S. Labor Department to get a copy of its new contract with the American Federation of Government Employees. She observed one employe knitting, another reading a novel and a third padding around in fuzzy bedroom slippers. She also learned that it is common practice for Labor Department employes to listen to radios and tape decks at their desks and even to watch soap operas on portable TV sets.

As a matter of fact, the government's contract with AFGE explicitly permits employes "to play radios, cassettes, etc., on the worksite so long as the use does not disturb the productivity of the employe or other employes . . . and does not distract clientele."

Employes Not Around

The contract also guarantees all employes the right to "flexitime," which means they can pretty much set their own hours, provided they are on the job during certain "core hours" in the middle of the day and the middle of the week. But Ms. Palmer found that many employes seemed not even to be around during the "core hours."

At two o'clock one afternoon, she tried to call employes listed in the contract as negotiators for labor and management. She called 10 union representatives before finding one in his office. She didn't have much better luck with the management negotiators. In fact, she never was able to reach Robert Hastings, director of the department's Office of Labor-Management Relations, despite a dozen calls over a period of two weeks.

Exasperated, Ms. Palmer finally asked the person who answered Hastings' phone if he was ever in. "I'm sorry," was the response, "but he's always in a meeting or out of the office. That's what he does all day."

The reporter did manage to talk with other members of the negotiating team. What she learned was that the Department of Labor traditionally has



been a place where the management side (supposedly representing taxpayers) has never really taken an adversarial stance in its negotiations with the employe union. This goes back all the way to 1962, when President John Kennedy first authorized collective bargaining for federal government employes, and then-Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg made it a point of pride that his department would be the first to sign an agreement.

"We really gave them the store," said Leonard Nichols, a department veteran who was drafted into serving on the management team in last year's negotiations. "And once we had a soft agreement to start with, it just kept getting mushier and mushier."

More Than Asked For

Nichols said the issue of "flexitime" was so complicated "that at one point we were offering them something much more generous than they were asking for."

The Palmer article was prepared while the Labor Department was still under the control of the Carter Administration. Perhaps Ray Donovan, President Reagan's Labor Secretary, can turn things around—in spite of having to run the department with a labor contract that "gave (the union) the store."

Meanwhile, AFGE representatives presumably are looking ahead to their

next contract. Maybe they'll push for "flexiplace." That's a scheme under which a federal employe, if he can perform his "work" at home, wouldn't need to show up at the office at all.

'Difficult Circumstances'

Remember when it was "Jimmy Who"? Well, apparently things have come full circle.

When former Vice President Walter Mondale addressed members of the Democratic National Committee last month, he managed to avoid uttering even once the name of the man with whom he served four years in the White House.

Despite the debacle of Nov. 4, columnist David Broder points out, Mondale did have some kind words for John White, the retiring DNC chairman. White, said Mondale, had been chairman under "Difficult Circumstances."

How difficult the circumstances were for the Democratic Party under Jimmy Carter was starkly displayed in a recent audit, says Broder. Among other things, the audit shows that the national committee paid out more money for Patrick Caddell's polls for the presidential campaign than it contributed to all the other Democrats running for office in 1980.

It's no wonder, says Broder, that Jimmy Carter's name in Democratic Party circles has been changed to "Difficult Circumstances."



Donkey Serenade

'New Left' Radicals Still Set Democrats' Agenda

The Democratic Party "has lost the intellectual initiative." Says who? Says Charles Manatt, elected last month to be chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"We have been out-conceptualized, out-organized, out-televised, out-coordinated, out-financed and out-worked," Manatt told DNC members. And that is why the Democrats lost the White House, the Senate, 33 seats in the House and more than 200 seats in state legislatures last November.

Manatt, a wealthy Los Angeles lawyer who spent about \$75,000 to be elected DNC chairman, says he can prevent the GOP from making further gains in 1982. He has called for a "new agenda" for the Democrats.

"We cannot be seen as the party whose simplistic response to every problem is more government and more regulation..." he says. "We must convince people we can manage government as well as create it. We cannot be viewed as dewy-eyed spendthrifts or incompetent administrators."

Unfortunately, the actions of the Democrats at their meeting belied Manatt's eloquent words. Far from developing a "new agenda," the Democrats showed they are still hostage to the same ultraliberal philosophy that voters so overwhelmingly repudiated in 1980.

Quotas — Or Walkout

The tone was set when Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., newly-elected chairman of the party's Black Caucus, threatened a walkout of blacks from the meeting unless 10 blacks were kept as at-large members of the national committee. Manatt had suggested reserving only eight slots for blacks so that two representatives of labor unions could be added.

Manatt backed down and Hatcher got his way. Later, he was elected to

the deputy chairmanship reserved for blacks. The Democratic National Committee also has a deputy chairmanship reserved for Hispanics, as well as one for someone of the opposite sex from the chairman.

This quota system dates back to 1972, when ultraliberal Sen. George McGovern was the party's presidential candidate. And that, say columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, is what "ails" the Democrats.

Polls Show Trend is Toward GOP

Republicans are still far from being the majority party in America, but the trend is certainly in that direction, according to recent polls.

The shift appeared in January and has persisted since. It shows up in surveys by the Washington Post-ABC News, Gallup and President Reagan's pollster Richard Wirthlin.

The Post-ABC poll, conducted Feb. 19-20, found that 32 per cent of those interviewed considered themselves Democrats, 25 per cent said they thought of themselves as Republicans and 41 per cent said they were independents (with another two per cent declining to express any sentiment).

That margin of seven per cent for the Democrats is less than half the margin they enjoyed in every Post poll conducted last year.

Telephone polls conducted by Gallup have shown the Democrats with a margin over the Republicans of between two and six per cent. That compares with a 12-point edge for the Democrats at the time of the election and 15 per cent in December.

Wirthlin's polls showed such an improvement for the GOP that he said he "couldn't believe the first read." It has the Democrats ahead by nine points, compared with more than 20 points last year.

Were the Reagan landslide and

"Democratic politicians now regard themselves as caucus members first, party members second," say Evans and Novak. "So divided, they have trouble focusing on a unified Democratic response to Reaganism."

Manatt said he wanted "to send a message to the American people. The Democratic party is alive. The Democratic Party is well. The Democratic Party is ready."

But Hatcher's tactics — and Manatt's response to them — send an entirely different message to Americans: The Democratic Party is still captive to the "new left" ideologues who took it over in 1972.

No wonder several recent polls show sharp gains in the number of Americans who consider themselves Republicans and decreases in the number who say they are Democrats!

GOP takeover of the Senate last November part of a realignment of American voters? Wirthlin says he hadn't thought of it in that light — until now.

If so, the GOP has an excellent chance to complete the process by taking over the House in 1982. That's CFTR's goal!

CFTR Helps Out In Michigan Election

One of CFTR's most important goals is to elect enough Republicans to take over the U.S. House of Representatives in 1982. But in the meantime, the gains of 1980 — when CFTR had 130 winners out of 246 candidates aided — must be preserved.

To that end, CFTR has contributed to the campaign of Republican John Globensky in Michigan's Fourth Congressional District. Globensky is running for the seat Rep. Dave Stockman gave up when President Reagan appointed him Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Globensky, 58, is an attorney in St. Joseph, at the western end of the southern Michigan district. He has been active in Republican Party politics for nearly three decades and has Stockman's endorsement in the March 24 GOP primary. The special election is slated for April 21.

Constituents Send Proxmire A Message — 'Beef Up Defense!'

"You be the senator!" said Democratic Sen. Bill Proxmire in January, as he invited his Wisconsin constituents to express their opinions in a poll.

Did they ever! If the responses of the majority were to be embodied as the opinion of a single U.S. Senator, his name wouldn't be Proxmire.

In Proxmire's own words, "Wisconsinites seemed to say — 'Don't trust the Russians, beef up our military, and forget Salt II.' You also voted down big spending even when it might mean fewer services. And you added a NO! to more regulations involving safety, health, the environment or the handicapped."

Proxmire's Votes

By now, most Americans, presumably even Proxmire, know we can't trust the Russians and want to scrap SALT II. But in January of 1980—after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan—Proxmire helped defeat a Senate move to instruct President Carter to withdraw the one-sided arms control treaty. And three years before that, he had voted to confirm Paul Warnke, an advocate of unilateral disarmament, to be chief negotiator of SALT II.

Proxmire also has never been known as a strong advocate of "beefing up our military." The American Security Council rated him only 15 per cent on national security issues for the years between 1970 and 1980, although he received a 60 per cent rating for 1980 alone.

Perhaps Proxmire finally began to realize last year that it's better to risk spending too much on defense than to take the infinitely greater risk of not spending enough. Such clearly is the opinion of his constituents.

Cut All But Defense

Of 17 budget categories listed in Proxmire's poll, the Wisconsin respondents favored increasing only one of them—national defense. Fully two-thirds, 67 per cent, favored spending more on defense, while only 11 per cent wanted to cut the defense budget, and 22 per cent said to spend the same as last year.

Proxmire has made quite a reputation for himself by pointing out wasteful government programs and award-

ing the most absurd of them his monthly "Golden Fleece." That has given him a more conservative image than he deserves.

The Wisconsin Democrat has voted the liberal line enough to have been rated only 52 per cent by the American Conservative Union and 59 per cent by Americans for Constitutional Action in 1979. His cumulative ratings by the two groups were much worse—only 23 per cent by ACU and 29 per cent by ACA.

Proxmire may have become more conservative since first going to Washington in 1957, but he still has a long way to go. He's up for reelection next year, so he must move the rest of the way pretty fast to keep from being vulnerable to a Republican challenge.

GOP Can Beat Him

To put it another way, the GOP has an excellent chance to beat Proxmire next year, because his own poll shows Wisconsinites to be far more conservative than the veteran Democrat has so far shown himself to be.

It is unlikely, for example, that Proxmire expected 59 per cent of the respondents to say "ABOUT RIGHT" when he asked them what they thought of an "apparent" proposal by the Reagan Administration for "a large jump in the defense budget to over \$200 billion."

The responses also were hawkish on a question of what should be done "if the USSR intervenes in Poland with military force." Eighty-one per cent said "YES" to cutting off "all trade" with the Soviets, 58 per cent said we should "withdraw our Ambassador to

Moscow," 67 per cent said we should "put pressure on USSR somewhere else such as Cuba," and 80 per cent said to "beef up NATO." On the other hand, only 10 per cent said "YES" to the option of "doing nothing," and 18 per cent said "YES" to that of "responding with military force."

'Forget SALT II'

As for arms control negotiations, 74 per cent said "NO" on the question of supporting SALT II, 72 per cent said "Forget SALT II and Negotiate SALT III," and the responses were nearly evenly divided (48 per cent "YES" and 52 per cent "NO") on the option of "dropping all negotiations for the present time."

In other questions in the Proxmire poll, 86 per cent of the respondents agreed with both of the following statements: "Government should provide fewer services and reduce spending" and "The growth of big government and federal budget deficits are the major cause of inflation."

Majorities agreed that "Government rules and regulations . . . have gone too far" concerning safety (67 per cent), health (58 per cent), environment (55 per cent) and the handicapped (51 per cent). Sixty-six per cent agreed that the Department of Education should be abolished, and 61 per cent had the same opinion about the Department of Energy.

Agree With Reagan

Seventy-seven per cent said "NO" to the question (posed by Ronald Reagan in his debate with Jimmy Carter last fall) of whether "I am better off today than one year ago."

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Capitol Watch

Union Violence — Why Not A Federal Crime?

Extortion — the threat of violence — is a useful tool of Mafia mobsters and other organized criminals. It is also used on occasion by unscrupulous labor union officials, as increasing numbers of Americans are becoming aware.

Extortion has had such a negative effect on interstate commerce that Congress passed the Hobbs Act in 1946 to try to control it. The act, made more explicit in 1951, made all violence and extortion in interstate commerce a federal crime.

By some perverse logic, however, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled five to four in the 1973 *Enmons* case that the Hobbs Act "does not apply to the use of force to achieve legitimate labor (union) ends." The Court didn't mean that it is all right to threaten or actually use violence to organize workers — only that such force is not properly a federal matter under existing legislation.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) says

that ruling doesn't make much sense, and he and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) and Sen. John East (R-N.C.) are trying to do something about it. They have introduced an amendment to the Hobbs Act that would give the federal government explicit jurisdiction over "acts of violence used to extort a labor settlement, regardless of whether the objective was or was not a legitimate collective bargaining objective."

Sen. Thurmond, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, points out "state and local authorities often are not equipped or strongly motivated to deal with the consequences of clashes between powerful competing interest groups within their communities. This is particularly true with labor disputes — a subject that has a long and almost preemptive federal involvement."

In other words, the federal government has decided that virtually all matters affecting labor unions are its

concern, as even a brief look at National Labor Relations Board activities makes clear. Why exempt such a crucial matter as extortion and violence?

It will be interesting to see what kind of opposing arguments will be mustered by those Democratic senators who owe their election to labor union officials.

Burger's Beef

"I put to you this question: Is a society redeemed if it provides massive safeguards for accused persons — including pre-trial freedom for most crimes, defense lawyers at public expense, trials and appeals, re-trials and more appeals, almost without end — and yet fails to provide elementary protection for its decent, law-abiding citizens?"

— Warren E. Burger,
Chief Justice of the
U.S. Supreme Court

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FIRST CLASS



MENDO

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