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GREGORY W. CARMAN  
THIRD DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:  
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DEVELOPMENT  
GENERAL OVERSIGHT AND  
RENEGOTIATION  
CONSUMER AFFAIRS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
RETIREMENT INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT  
HOUSING AND CONSUMER INTERESTS

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

February 23, 1982

*File with letter  
to Weyrich*  
WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
1729 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3865  
*CSFC*

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
322A MAIN STREET  
HUNTINGTON, NEW YORK 11743  
(516) 549-8400

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Morton:

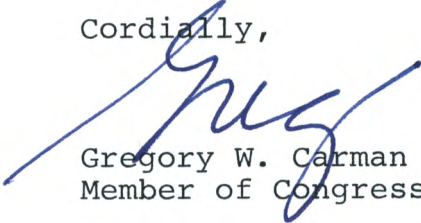
I read and was very impressed by a copy of your February 1st letter to Paul Weyrich expressing the need for conservative training programs and your concern with a decrease in the number of such programs.

I agree with you and I want to offer my help. I know that my Administrative Assistant, André LeTendre and other members of my staff are also interested in helping. I hope that you will forward my offer to the appropriate source and that they will be in touch with me concerning specific ways in which we can help.

Thank you again for your timely concern and for all that you have done to help conservatives develop the technology needed to support our ideas.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Cordially,

  
Gregory W. Carman  
Member of Congress

GWC : Em

cc: Mr. Paul Weyrich

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ED ROLLINS

FROM: MORTON C. BLACKWELL

SUBJECT: Family Forum II

It has come to my attention that the organizers of the Family Forum II have invited Mrs. Reagan to speak on drug abuse and her program at ACTION any time from July 27 through July 29. I understand that a regret recommendation came from your office for her attendance.

This is an excellent forum for her to talk about the program and I am sure that Tom Pauken, Director of ACTION would concur with my recommendation.

If there is some problem with this forum could you let me know? If you do agree with my assesment of this convention and Mrs. Reagan's participation, would you kindly send a note to Ann Wrobleski urging Mrs. Reagan to take part.

Thank you.

Free Congress Foundation  
721 Second Street NE  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
(202) 546-3004

Paul Weyrich  
President

Connaught Marshner  
Gregory Butler  
Conference Coordinators



Moral Majority Foundation  
499 So. Capitol Street  
Suite 101  
Washington, D.C. 20003  
(202) 484-7511

Ronald Godwin, Ph.D.  
Vice President &  
Chief Operations Officer

## FAMILY FORUM II

JULY 26-29, 1982/SHERATON WASHINGTON HOTEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 24, 1982

Ms. Anne Wrobleski  
Director of Projects  
Office of the First Lady  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Anne:

I am writing to invite Mrs. Reagan to address the Family Forum this summer. We are expecting over 1200 people to attend. In the three days of the Forum, we are planning to address just about every social issue. There is only one that I have not covered, and that is drugs. Because I know Mrs. Reagan is deeply concerned about drug abuse, I would like to offer her the opportunity to address this Forum.

The Forum is co-sponsored by the Moral Majority Foundation, a major arm of the religious right, and by the Free Congress Foundation, a major arm of the new right. Both of these clusters have strong ties with grassroots activists who, while concerned about the drug problem, have generally not been involved with that issue. I have long felt that the issue ought to be raised more forcibly with them. If Mrs. Reagan were to excite this audience on the drug issue, they would be highly motivated to return home and make the issue a priority. That, I think you will agree, is something that would be of enormous benefit.

The dates of the Forum are July 27-29. It is held at the Sheraton Washington hotel. If Mrs. Reagan would agree to speak, we could offer her any time during those three days that would suit her schedule.

If you have any questions, or if I can provide you with any more information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 564-3004. I will be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

*Connaught Marshner*

Connaught Marshner  
Conference Coordinator

CM/ml

THE WHITE HOUSE

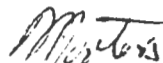
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1982

Dear Paul:

Just a note to thank you for your decision to make a public statement on the budget problem in the House created by the liberal democratic leadership. I would appreciate a copy of any statement you release to the press.

Cordially,



Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison

Mr. Paul Weyrich  
721 Second St. N. E.  
Washington, D. C. 20012

From the desk of:

*Morton*  
**SALLY D. REED**  
Research Consultant

*FILE*

*CSFC*

7-7-82

Date \_\_\_\_\_

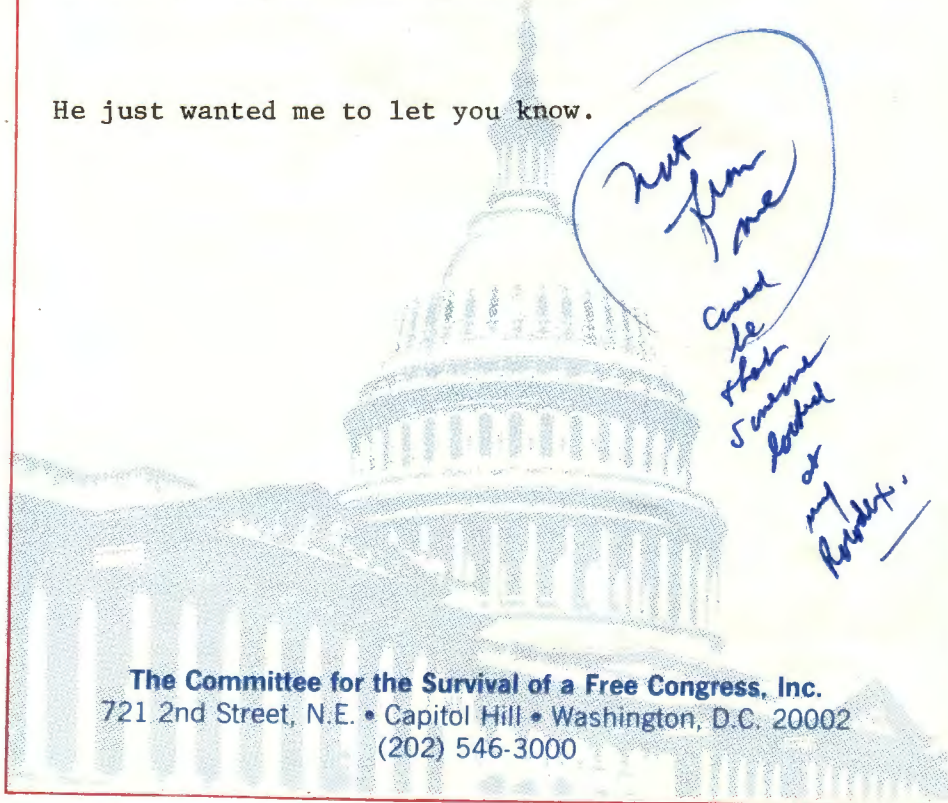
TO: PAUL

RE: MORTON'S PRIVATE OFFICE LINE

Morton said that Jeffrey St. John has somehow gotten his private number and he thought that maybe I had given it to him (I didn't even know he had one) or that Mr. St. John might have gotten it out of your office (from your dialing machine).

He just wanted me to let you know.

*Not from me  
could be that someone looked at my Rolodex.*



**The Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, Inc.**  
721 2nd Street, N.E. • Capitol Hill • Washington, D.C. 20002  
(202) 546-3000



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JUNE 1, 1982

STATEMENT BY PAUL M. WEYRICH  
PRESIDENT, COALITIONS FOR AMERICA ON THE BUDGET CRISIS

Institutions are judged by their leadership. Whatever responsibility President Reagan has regarding the federal budget, and whatever responsibility the minority has to offer alternatives, the primary responsibility for passing a budget falls with those who were elected to do so, in other words Speaker Tip O'Neill and his associates.

The spectacle which the nation witnessed during the recent budgetary debate was outrageous. It demonstrated the state of chaos which the Democratic leadership in the House has generated because, in fact, they are not leaders.

Of course the Democrats failed to pass a budget even though they have a majority. That is because, despite the media hype against the Republican Administration, the majority in Congress simply do not want business as usual. The House leadership budget represented business as usual.

I am pleased to see that recent polls indicate that the American people are not fooled by what is going on. Because even survey research done by forces hostile to the Reagan Administration admit that the people place the blame for the current mess on the shoulders of Congress and not on the President.

If Tip O'Neill and his liberal fellow travelers can't manage to run the House, he should resign.

CSFC  
Family  
Forum

## Economic Survival of the Family



The core unit which determines the strength of any society is the family; therefore, the government should foster and protect its integrity. (W. Cleon Skousen, *The Five Thousand Year Leap* [Salt Lake City: The Freeman Institute, 1981], p. 281.)

**Center for Family Studies**  
**National Survey Report and Findings**  
Presented by  
Jaynann M. Payne, National Director  
at the  
American Family Forum II  
July 28-30, 1982  
Washington, D.C.

**Conference Theme: "Traditional Values Work"**



You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn. You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

— Abraham Lincoln

Special thanks and acknowledgement are given to  
Dr. M. Richard Maxfield, education consultant to the  
Center for Family Studies, for his help  
in preparing this report.

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**A National Survey—  
The Economic Survival of the Family  
Over the Past Two Years**

Conducted by the Freeman Institute  
Spring, 1982

**Introduction**

The National Center for Family Studies, Freeman Institute, conducted a national survey of families to determine their economic condition.

The purpose of the questionnaire was two-fold: (1) to determine how economic conditions of the family have changed over the past two years, and (2) to discover how families are coping, or otherwise dealing with those changes.

**Background**

Sixteen thousand questionnaires were sent out to those who had participated in conference workshops or other activities associated with the Freeman Institute. Thirteen hundred forty-eight had responded when this report was prepared.

Ninety-three percent of the responses were from two-parent families. Five percent were single parent families and less than 2 percent were unmarried. The number of family members reported living at home averaged 3.4. The current family income reported is shown in figure 1.

**FIGURE 1  
Family Income of Respondents**

Below \$15,000 .....	15 %
\$15,000 - \$25,000 .....	31 %
\$25,000 - \$40,000 .....	33 %
Above \$40,000 .....	21 %

The national median income is currently about \$24,000 per family, depending on which statistics are used.

It appears that the respondents represent a financial cross section of American families equivalent to the national average.

**Type of Questionnaire**

The questionnaire was of a checklist variety with three open-ended questions included at the end. All thirteen questions on the questionnaire were included on a single page.

The questionnaire was included with several other items being mailed to over 16,000 families who receive correspondence from the Freeman Institute each month. The Freeman Institute's regular mailing list includes families living in all fifty states (and several foreign countries), with the majority living in the western U.S. Because the questionnaire was included with other items, the response rate was probably hindered due

to attention interference and the fact that many people tend to classify mass mailings from organizations as "junk mail." The results from items where comparison can be made to other surveys reveal similar results.

Hence, with the exception of one question where prior materials may have elicited a bias (hereafter noted), the responses appear to be a valid representation of the economic status of the American family.

Responses were received from forty-three states, plus Washington, D.C., Canada, and Indonesia. More returns were received from the western part of the country. However, no state had more than 12 percent of the responses except Utah, where the Freemen Institute is headquartered. Twenty-three percent of the responses were from Utah.

## Results

### Part I—Change in Economic Condition Compared with Two Years Ago

Families were asked to mark changes in their economic condition now compared with two years ago. The results are shown in figure 2.

**FIGURE 2**  
**Change in Economic Condition**

	Up	Down	About the Same
Amount of take-home pay .....	40 %	32 %	28 %
Level of savings .....	17 %	58 %	26 %
Standard of living .....	13 %	42 %	45 %
Transportation costs .....	75 %	9 %	16 %
Housing costs .....	54 %	5 %	41 %
Cost of utilities .....	91 %	4 %	5 %
Clothing costs .....	77 %	5 %	18 %
Leisure and entertainment .....	45 %	25 %	28 %

The reported changes in standard of living are perhaps the most revealing statistics in figure 2. Only 13 percent of the families responding report their standard of living up over the past two years. The number reporting their family standard of living down is over three times as high as those reporting it up (42 percent versus 13 percent). These facts are interesting in light of the 40 percent who report their take-home pay up compared with only 32 percent who report it down. Evidently, many respondents do not feel they are keeping pace with inflationary costs and perceive their standard of living going down in spite of increased take-home pay.

It is obvious from the responses that Commerce Department figures which show small actual dollar gains in family incomes over the past two years are masking the large number of families whose take-home pay has either gone down or stayed the same. Similarly, the percentage of income going into savings is misleading as it applies to the typical family because only 17 percent of the families have been able to save more now as compared to two years ago.

It must be noted that respondents are rating their situation, not commenting on the general marketplace. Hence when they report transportation costs up, it means their transportation costs. However, some may have been referring to unit costs addressed to them in billings rather than their actual outlays. For example, only 4 percent report utility costs down, while in another question, 32 percent report they have been able to reduce spending in the area of utilities.

The most notable changes as viewed by the families responding have been in the area of utilities, reported as up by 91 percent of the respondents. Clothing and transportation costs are next with 77 percent and 75 percent, respectively, reporting an increase in these areas.

### **Part II — How Families Are Coping With Their Economic Condition**

The major part of the survey was addressed to how families are coping with the economic conditions in which they find themselves. Those with children at home (83 percent) were asked whether the children were involved in improving the family economic situation. Of those with children at home, 45 percent said they were. Sixty percent of families with children reported one or more having a regular job.

The families with children were asked how their children earn money. Figure 3 indicates the percentage of families (with children) whose children are engaged in that line of paid work.

**FIGURE 3**

#### **Families with Children Engaged in Paid Work to Supplement Family Income**

Baby-sitting .....	31 %
Yard work .....	25 %
Housework .....	16 %
Other .....	12 %
Delivery .....	6 %
Waitress/Bus boy .....	6 %
Janitorial .....	5 %
Grocery .....	3 %
Service station .....	2 %
Sewing .....	2 %

Families were asked, "What do you produce that you also consume?" Food/gardening led the list with 79 percent of the families involved, followed by home canning (70 percent), sewing own clothing (57 percent), arts and crafts (32 percent), and raising meat animals (17 percent) and dairy animals (6 percent). These results can be seen in figure 4.

**FIGURE 4**

**What Do You Produce That You Also Consume?**

Food/gardening .....	79 %
Home canning .....	70 %
Sew own clothing .....	57 %
Arts and crafts .....	32 %
Raise meat animals .....	17 %
Raise dairy animals .....	6 %

Respondents were then asked which services they now perform for themselves that they would have hired someone else to do two years ago. The results are shown in figure 5 and represent a dramatic increase in do-it-yourself efforts in order to contain costs.

The results generally correspond with the level of skills required to perform the services. Auto repair led the list of do-it-yourself increases with 30 percent. Close behind were painting and barbering/hairdressing (28 percent each), landscaping/gardening (25 percent), and carpentry (24 percent). Electrical work (21 percent), sewing (18 percent), furniture repair (17 percent), and cement work (15 percent) also show significant gains over the past two years.

**FIGURE 5**

**Services Now Performed By Themselves  
That Someone Else Would Have Been Hired to Do  
Two Years Ago**

Auto repair .....	30 %
Painting .....	28 %
Barbering/hairdressing .....	28 %
Plumbing .....	25 %
Landscaping/gardening .....	25 %
Carpentry .....	24 %
Electrical .....	21 %
Sewing .....	18 %
Furniture repair .....	17 %
Cement work .....	15 %
Upholstering .....	8 %
Home building .....	8 %
Tile or brick work .....	8 %
Music lessons .....	7 %
Carpet laying .....	7 %

Not only do families try to cut costs as they feel an economic squeeze, they also try to expand their economic base. This is evident from the answers provided when asked that question. Forty-seven percent report producing more of what they consume.

Over half of the families report trading goods or services, with some engaging in both. A sizable 36 percent exchange services and 21 percent trade goods. The areas mentioned most frequently on the open-ended response include food and labor (including repairs). This represents a thriving underground economy based on bartering.

Perhaps the most important effort affecting the family is the large number of spouses that have gone to work over the last two years. Twenty-five percent of the responding families report that they have moved into the "both parents working" category during the past two years. This figure exceeds the number of families having additional children go to work during the same period.

Six percent have even had to resort to sharing housing with others.

The results are shown in figure 6.

**FIGURE 6**  
**Actions Taken During the Past Two Years**  
**to Increase the Family Economic Base**

Produce more of what we consume ...	47 %
Trade services .....	36 %
Husband and wife both work .....	23 %
Trade goods .....	21 %
Children work .....	16 %
Share housing with others .....	6 %
Other .....	5 %

**Areas of Reduced Spending**

The Center for Family Studies particularly wanted to know if families have been able to reduce spending in any areas over the past two years and whether the efforts reported above proved fruitful. Apparently family efforts have paid off with a corresponding reduction in spending in the area of those efforts. Almost one-half have been able to reduce spending for clothing. Two out of five have reduced food expenses with a similar number having reduced auto expenses.

Economizing shows up in the answers with over two-thirds reporting reduced spending for entertainment. A surprising one-third of the families have been able to reduce utility costs, something that traditionally has been considered a fixed overhead and subject to little family influence. Ten percent report a reduction in spending for housing. Most of that may be in the area of shared housing as reported in figure 6. Figure 7 shows the areas of reduced spending.

**FIGURE 7**  
**Areas of Reduced Spending**

Entertainment .....	69 %
Clothing .....	47 %
Food expenses .....	40 %
Auto expenses .....	38 %
Utilities, heating, cooling, etc. ....	32 %
Housing .....	10 %
Other .....	3 %

## Who, or What, Is to Blame for Economic Affects Upon the Family?

Figure 8 shows the results of respondents to the question of who, or what, is responsible for the economic effects on their family.

**FIGURE 8**

### Who, or What, Is to Blame for Economic Effects

Federal Reserve System .....	84 %
Prior Congress .....	71 %
Prior President .....	57 %
International bankers .....	57 %
Congress .....	41 %
Big Business .....	12 %
Natural economic cycle .....	5 %
President Reagan .....	4 %
Other .....	1 %

The unusually high percentage blaming the Federal Reserve System is most likely due to the respondents having received literature three months earlier on the issue of monetary reform, including the repeal of the Federal Reserve Act. That same influence could have carried over into blame for prior Congresses and prior Presidents. Caution should be used in interpreting figure 8 because of this reason. However, it is surprising that the Big Business and natural economic cycle categories received so little blame.

### Preparation for the Future

The Center for Family Studies was also interested in finding out if families felt a need to better prepare for the future.

When asked whether they were learning any new skills to help make or save more money, a surprising 55 percent said yes. Formal education led the open-ended responses, followed by repair work, gardening, and sewing.

When asked whether they had a family business or were completating involving their family in some business enterprise, again 55 percent said yes.

### Summary

The Center for Family Studies of the Freeman Institute conducted a survey this spring to determine whether or not families perceived a change in their economic condition over the past two years and to discover how the families are adapting to the changes.

The survey questionnaire was sent to over 16,000 families nationwide who receive correspondence from the Freeman Institute each month. Over 1,300 families living in forty-three states and two foreign countries completed the form and returned it to the Center for Family Studies.

The survey was of the checklist variety and included three open-ended questions as well.

Some of the key findings were that most families, including those with an increase in take-home pay over the past two years, believe that their standard of living has decreased,

family savings are down, families are producing more of the food and goods that they consume, a large percentage of spouses and children are helping to support the family, and more people are doing work themselves that they would have hired someone else to do two years ago. Also family members are learning new skills to save money and prepare themselves for the future, they are trading goods and services with others, and trimming their entertainment budgets and other nonessential spending.

The Federal Reserve System, prior Congresses, and prior Presidents received most of the blame for the current economic plight in which these families currently find themselves.

### **Conclusion and Discussion**

Most families find themselves under more economic pressure compared with two years ago. However, they are not reacting to these pressures by lying down. Families are taking the initiative to cope with their increased hardships.

The results of the survey give weighty evidence that under economic stress families tend to become more self-reliant and move toward more independence. The evidence taken in total also indicates that family enterprise plays a significant role in free enterprise. Families have been able to respond to their increasing economic pressures.

In order to do so, families have been forced to work closer as an economic unit. The fact that families have been able to work closer together, cut costs, reduce overhead, participate in do-it-yourself projects to do work that they used to hire someone else to do, and produce more of that which they consume, shows that families have a great deal of resiliency and economic wiggle room.

The data is clear that families do not feel responsible for their newfound economic stress and place most blame on past actions of the federal government and the Federal Reserve System.

Unfortunately, the survey did not determine the social and psychological side effects of either the new pressures or of the economic initiatives. A number of respondents did point out a helpless feeling associated with the factors beyond their control. It would be interesting to note whether more children working, and otherwise participating in family economic survival, has brought the family any closer together; also, whether any deleterious effects have resulted from 23 percent more working spouses.

Some of the most interesting data revealed that families were getting involved in many unusual and diverse business enterprises such as chinmey sweeping, rabbit raising (for fur and meat), calligraphy, touring services, a comic book store, seafood production, a salt mine, and janitorial services. Some of the more traditional family businesses rated high in multi-level direct selling, construction, marketing, real estate, repairs, and agricultural businesses.

It might be interesting to follow up on the survey in a couple of years to see if the new economic initiatives, including extra education and family business, result in lasting improvements which would not have occurred in the absence of the current hardships.

The ingenuity displayed by the American family, working together through the free enterprise system, is demonstrating that it can do more to meet its own economic needs than any or all external support systems. Self-reliance is still alive and is helping to stabilize families caught in the shifting tides of the economy.



# HOW IS YOUR FAMILY SURVIVING ECONOMICALLY NOW AS COMPARED TO TWO YEARS AGO?

Please check the appropriate box.

	Up	Down	About the same
1. Change in economic condition			
Amount of take-home pay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of savings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Standard of living	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost of Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing costs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leisure and entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. If you have children living at home, do you involve them in improving your economic situation?

Yes     No

a. Do any have a regular job?  Yes     No

b. Do any children earn money at any of the following jobs? (Check those that apply.)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housework        | <input type="checkbox"/> Service Station |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing           | <input type="checkbox"/> Yard work       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grocery          | <input type="checkbox"/> Janitorial      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baby-sitting     | <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waitress/Bus boy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____     |

3. What do you produce that you also consume?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food/gardening  | <input type="checkbox"/> Sew own clothing    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home canning    | <input type="checkbox"/> Raise dairy animals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts and Crafts | <input type="checkbox"/> Raise meat animals  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____     |  |

4. What services do you now perform for your family that you would have hired someone else to do two years ago?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical              | <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture repair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carpentry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Upholstering     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barbering/hair dressing | <input type="checkbox"/> Cement work      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home building           | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tile or brick work      | <input type="checkbox"/> Auto repair      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Music lessons           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sewing           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carpet laying           | <input type="checkbox"/> Painting         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscaping/gardening   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____             |   |

5. What actions have you taken during the past two years to try to increase your economic base?

- Husband and wife both work
- Children work
- Share housing with others
- Trade services
- Trade goods
- Produce more of what we consume
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

6. We have reduced our spending during the past two years in these areas:

- Utilities, heating, cooling, etc.
- Food expenses
- Auto expenses
- Housing
- Clothing
- Entertainment
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

7. Who or what do you think is responsible for the economic effects on your family? (Check those that apply. If you check more than one, circle the most important one.)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> President Reagan | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Reserve System |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prior President  | <input type="checkbox"/> Big Business           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Congress         | <input type="checkbox"/> International bankers  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prior Congress   | <input type="checkbox"/> Natural economic cycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____      |   |

8. Do you trade services or goods with others?

Yes     No    What are they? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Are you learning any new skills that will help you make or save more money?  Yes     No    If yes, what skill or skills are they? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Do you have a family business or contemplate involving your family in some business enterprise?

Yes     No    If yes, what is it? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Family income:  \$0-15,000     \$15,000-25,000  
 \$25,000-40,000     \$40,000-up

12. Number of family members living at home \_\_\_\_\_

13. Type of family:

- Single parent family
- Two parent family

I, however, place economy among the first and most important of republican virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared. (Albert Ellery Bergh, ed., *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, 20 vols. [Washington: The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, 1907], 15:47.)

\* \* \*

The highest level of prosperity occurs when there is a free-market economy and a minimum of government regulations. (W. Cleon Skousen, *The Five Thousand Year Leap* [Salt Lake City: The Freeman Institute, 1981], p. 179.)



**The Freeman Institute**

P.O. Box 31776  
Salt Lake City, UT 84131  
(801) 973-1776



# Free Congress Research and Education Foundation

*This is  
on your  
calendar  
good!*  
Oct 15

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*Vice President for Operations*

**Robert D. Billings, Jr.**  
*Vice President for Development*

**Patrick B. McGuigan**  
*Director, Judicial  
Reform Project*

June 11, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant for Public Liaison  
Room 191  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Morton:

Ed Feulner of The Heritage Foundation and I invite you to participate in a meeting of Neoconservatives and members of the New Right which has been discussed with you by Stuart Rothenberg.

This day-long conference is to probe whether there exist common interests and concerns among the Neoconservatives and the New Right. Because we are well aware of the differences between the two groups, the conference will not attempt to create either a formal coalition or common front. We simply are seeking an exchange of views which we hope will lead to a better understanding of each group by the other and will identify areas in which joint or complementary action is possible.

In 1980, Ronald Reagan was able to rally diverse elements into a broad-based coalition—one which included Neoconservatives and the New Right. The success of the Reagan Administration and of future similar administrations, could depend on whether conservatives who do not agree on all issues can work together on some.

Surprisingly, there has been almost no personal contact between Neo-conservative and New Right leaders. As a result, misconceptions and misunderstanding arisen. We hope this conference will be an important first step toward a dialogue which will correct some of the misunderstandings and prevent others.

After checking with most of you, Ed and I have scheduled the conference for Friday, October 15, 1982. It will be held in New York City at a site to be determined. We will, of course, reimburse you for your travel to New York and your accommodations while in the city.

We plan two sessions: a relatively tightly structured morning session, beginning around 9 a.m., during which some of the participants would make brief prepared statements on specific issues. The aim would be to identify issues central to Neoconservatives or to the New Right and to elicit the other group's views of them. The themes emerging from this session will form the agenda for the afternoon's discussion, which may or may not run through dinner. We encourage you to suggest agenda items.

A Non-Profit, Tax-Exempt Educational Organization

721 Second Street, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002

202-546-3004


As the date of the conference nears, we will send you a more formal agenda. We intend to limit attendance to about twenty. Those whom we are inviting are:

Robert Bartley  
Brigitte Berger  
Midge Decter  
Jerry Falwell  
Peter Gemma  
Irving Kristol  
Leslie Lenkowsky  
Connie Marshner  
Howard Phillips  
Norman Podhoretz  
Fritz Rensch  
Phyllis Schlafly  
Richard Viguerie  
Paul Weaver  
James Q. Wilson

The meeting will not be open to the press and no official transcript will be made.

Ed and I are certain that you would make an important contribution to this unprecedented exchange of views. We hope you will be able to attend and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Paul M. Weyrich



# Free Congress Research and Education Foundation

Oct 15

## OFFICERS AND BOARD

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*Director, Judicial Reform Project*

September 13, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant for Public Liason  
Room 191  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear ~~Mr.~~ <sup>Morton</sup> Blackwell:

Ed Feulner and I are pleased that you will be able to attend the meeting of Neoconservatives and members of the New Right which will take place on Friday, October 15, 1982. The gathering is scheduled for the New York Athletic Club, 180 Central Park South, New York, New York 10019, and will convene at 9:45 a.m. and conclude about 4:30 p.m.

As background for the discussions, we include:

\*A tentative agenda. We request that those listed on the agenda prepare brief presentations. If this is not convenient, please let us know as soon as possible. The purpose of the presentations is to provide the concrete background for our discussions of the differences and similarities between the New Right and Neoconservatives;

\*Biographical sketches of the participants;

\*Background material on the Neoconservatism.

Reservations have been made at the Essex House, 160 Central Park South, New York, New York 10019, for those planning to stay over in New York on Thursday and/or Friday evening. Please let us know as soon as possible if you plan to do so. We ask that you make your own arrangements for transportation to New York. We will, of course, reimburse your travel expenses.

I look forward to a stimulating discussion which will lead to greater understanding and cooperation. If you have any questions about the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me or Stuart Rothenberg of my staff.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Weyrich  
President

A Non-Profit, Tax-Exempt Educational Organization

721 Second Street, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002

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*Director, Judicial Reform Project*

October 6, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant for  
Public Liaison  
Room 191  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Morton:

We are pleased that you will be able to attend the meeting of conservative and Jewish leaders which will take place Thursday evening, October 14th at the Essex House, 180 Central Park South, New York City.

Cocktails are scheduled for <sup>6:00</sup>~~6:30~~ p.m., with dinner at <sup>6:45</sup>~~7:30~~ p.m. Following dinner, I hope we will have an exchange of views so that the two groups will better understand one another. I hope that this will lead to greater cooperation among those attending.

If you have any questions, please contact Stuart Rothenberg at the Free Congress Foundation or, if you have any last minute questions, at the Essex House in New York.

I look forward to seeing you on the 14th.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Weyrich  
President



# Free Congress Research and Education Foundation

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Patrick B. McGuigan  
*Director, Judicial Reform Project*

October 5, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell  
Special Assistant for Public Liason  
Room 191  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. <sup>Morton</sup> Blackwell:

This is just a brief note to remind you about the forthcoming Neoconservative-New Right meeting which will take place on Friday, October 15.

The meeting is now scheduled for 9:45 a.m. in Room #1 on the 10th floor of the New York Athletic Club, 180 Central Park South, New York City.

Stuart Rothenberg of the Free Congress Foundation is handling arrangements for the meeting. If you have any last minute questions, he will be at the Essex House Thursday evening.

I hope you have already contacted him if you need to stay over Thursday or Friday night.

I am looking forward to the gathering and to the stimulating discussion which I am sure will take place.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Weyrich  
President

A Non-Profit, Tax-Exempt Educational Organization

721 Second Street, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002

202-546-3004





# RICKERT INDUSTRIAL

2942 N 117TH ST PO BOX 26248 MILWAUKEE WI 53226 DIAL (414) 476-7600

July 19, 1982

CSAC  
to  
~~Paul W.~~  
Paul W.

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20002

Hello Morton!

Thanks very much for the time and interest that you took, to share with both Fritz Rench and myself, the various interest levels and pressure points in the White House operation.

The entire experience was very beneficial, and has provided a very fascinating and needed window into the policy making structure as it is evolving.

As we traversed the network structure for one week, it was obviously no coincidence that we kept tripping over one Morton Blackwell, who is a real mover and shaker in the area of Public Liason and policy formation and implementation.

Morton, thanks again for sharing your very valued experience and time. Hope to see you, again in the near future.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bruno J. Mauer  
President  
BJM/ss

NPR Commentary by: Connie Marshner  
Topic: The Fate of Ed Meese  
Taped: November 22, 1982

Me thinks the gentlemen do protest too much. All the denials by Jim Baker, Ed Meese, and Mike Deaver that there is an ongoing feud at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue only confirm the fact that there is such a feud. Probably the major internal battle of Ronald Reagan's Presidency.

Since the elections, the President has been restive. His instincts were against the defensive type campaign that was urged on him by Baker and Deaver. But Baker prevailed, and the results are history. Ed Meese's instincts usually coincide with Ronald Reagan's. After all, it wasn't for nothing that Meese was Reagan's chief of staff for years in the Governor's Mansion in California. That was back in the days when nobody had heard of Jim Baker. Nobody had heard of Jim Baker until 1976 when he ran Jerry Ford's unsuccessful campaign for President, and again in 1978 when he ran unsuccessfully for Texas Attorney General, or again in 1980 when he ran George Bush's losing campaign for the Presidential nomination. Baker's track record in putting together winning campaigns would not have recommended his strategy for 1982.

Ronald Reagan is the kind of man who is slow to make controversial decisions. He's loyal to the folks he hires to make decisions for him. We will probably never know by what stratagems Jim Baker became Chief of Staff in the White House. We can surmise that Ronald Reagan has now realized that Jim Baker's philosophies are not his. Ed Meese's philosophies may not be Ronald Reagan's either, but they are closer. In the current White House feud, the long knives are out to cut Ed Meese off from the President. Men Meese brought in have turned against him. Meanwhile, Meese has done more than anyone else to protect the President's political base of conservatives.

Yet the time is ripe for change. What kind of change will it be? If Ed Meese's role is diminished, Ronald Reagan will become the instrument of continuing the failed policies of liberalism -- whether he calls it that or not. If Ed Meese stays, and some of the liberals who signed on board at the last minute leave instead, Ronald Reagan may be able to salvage a conservative Administration. What is for certain is that the President himself must step in and take charge of the situation. It took him a long time after 1976 to come to the conclusion that the campaign manager John Sears had to go -- but in January, 1980, Reagan took that step and it saved his campaign. If he takes the comparable step now, it may save his Administration.

In Washington, this is Connie Marshner.

# The ommittee for the Survival of a Free Congress

721 SECOND STREET, N.E. • CAPITOL HILL • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 546-3000

January 31, 1983

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Reagan:

In 1981 I wrote to inquire about your position on further restrictions on Political Action Committees. Your response in June of that year stated that you "would surely oppose any bill similar to the Obey-Railsback proposal."

As the 98th Congress begins, it is apparent that there will be a renewed effort to restrict the activities of PACs and individuals in the electoral process. While it is not yet clear exactly what the content will be, legislation will certainly be introduced in both the House and the Senate which will attempt to limit the role of PACs in Congressional elections by placing limits on the amount of money that PACs can give or by placing limits on the amount of PAC money that candidates can accept. Additionally, proposals to implement taxpayer financing of Congressional elections and to restrict the ability of organizations to engage in independent expenditures are likely to be offered.

You stated in your letter that "in my view the growth of political action committees has enabled many thousands of people to increase their participation in the political process" and that "the freedom of all Americans to organize themselves voluntarily to affect the course of their government is a precious right." The legislation which is likely to emerge in Congress during this session will undoubtedly serve to limit the rights of people to influence or affect the course of their government and reduce their participation in the political process.

You stated that "our election laws need to be simplified rather than made more burdensome." Whether the Congress considers a further limit on the ability of PACs to contribute to candidates or a limitation on the rights of organizations to engage in independent expenditures, the federal election laws will become more complicated, not less.

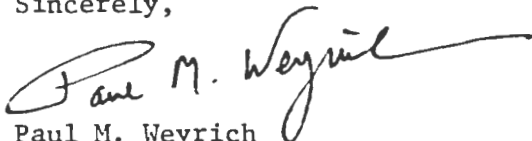
The arguments you set forth in your 1981 letter are still valid. As Congress begins to consider the legislation that will emerge from the

President Ronald Reagan  
January 31, 1983  
Page Two

House and Senate Committees concerning election laws, a letter re-affirming your opposition to Obey-Railsback type legislation and stating your opposition to legislation which would restrict the practice of independent expenditures would be most appropriate.

Thank you for your continued support for an open electoral system. I look forward to your response to this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul M. Weyrich". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Paul M. Weyrich  
Executive Director

PMW/rsm

*Christendom  
Colleges  
CSFC*

**REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS**

To: Officer-in-charge  
Appointments Center  
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on APRIL 13, 19 83

for MORTON C. BLACKWELL of OPL:  
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

- CLARK, Kenneth
- GARVEY, Maria
- MURRAY, Maryanne
- CISKANIK, Paul
- KELLY, Raymond
- FRANCIS, Anne
- MCGRANAGHAN, Theresa
- ZAPIAIN, Norman
- MANGIERI, Thomas

**MEETING LOCATION**

Building OEOB Requested by SHORTLEY  
Room No. 194 Room No. 191 Telephone 2657  
Time of Meeting 4:30 Date of request Apr. 12, 1983

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

Christendom College Students

1. Kenneth Clark
2. Maria Garvey
3. Maryanne Murray
4. Paul Ciskanik
5. Raymond Kelly
6. Anne Francis
7. Theresa McGranaghan
8. Norman Zapiain
9. Thomas Mangieri

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1982

# New Right foresees full disaster for GOP

By Jeffrey St. John  
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

The Reagan administration and the Republican party face electoral defeat and political disaster in November and beyond if they do not change their current political strategy, a leading New Right strategist said in an interview appearing in today's Washington Times.

Paul Weyrich, executive director of the Committee for a Free Congress, said, "I think we well may be headed for very substantial defeats in the House of Representatives as well as... loss of Republican control of the Senate."

Weyrich views the administration as having adopted a policy of accommodation with its liberal opponents. He would like to see a policy of confrontation.

Other New Right leaders surveyed

by The Washington Times expressed general agreement with Weyrich's position. David Gergen, White House director of communications, declined an immediate response.

Weyrich also said the administration has "sowed the seeds of its own destruction" by making economics the primary focus of the 1982 elections. "As a con-

*For full details see Q & A on Page 2A.*

*Treasury official resigns, criticizing administration, Page 5B.*

sequence, the Reagan administration has been a defensive administration. And just as defensive football teams don't win many games, defensive polit-

ical operations don't win too many elections," he said.

Responding to Weyrich's comments, Richard A. Viguerie, direct mail fundraiser for New Right conservatives and publisher of Conservative Digest, said Reagan and the Republicans are timid and afraid of confrontation politics.

"The administration and the Republicans run away from issues and in doing so are turning off and alienating the political constituency that elected Reagan president," Viguerie said. Reagan may turn out to be another Dwight D. Eisenhower, he added, popular when he left office, but leaving the Republican Party gutted as a political force.

Viguerie also said Reagan should emulate Franklin D. Roosevelt, who achieved victories in the 1934 congressional elections and the 1936 presiden-

tial contest by making the Republican "economic royalists" the target of attack. "FDR was successful with such a strategy despite the fact the country was at its deepest point in the Great Depression."

Howard Phillips, of the Conservative Caucus, told The Times the Reagan and Republican strategy amounts to detente. "Just as Ronald Reagan is seeking detente with the Soviets abroad, he also is seeking detente with his adversaries at home," Phillips said.

The president, according to Phillips, was elected as "the Main Street American candidate and he has turned out to be the president of Wall Street."

Burton Pine, vice president of the Heritage Foundation, said he generally agreed with the Weyrich critique. How-

*see STRATEGY, page 10A*

## STRATEGY

*From page one*

ever, he maintained the administration has been correct in emphasizing economics. "The economy is the crucial issue, so long as the administration does not cave in at the last moment," Pine said.

Pine deplored, however, that conservatives appointed to top policy positions have departed.

Peter Gemma, executive director of National Pro-Life Pac, told The Times people around the president mis-

perceive the nature of national politics today. "Republicans in the past could only gain 45 percent of the vote until the New Right in 1980 provided that 6 to 10 percent that made the difference and elected Reagan.

"The White House and the Republicans refuse to face this new dynamics in national politics," Gemma said. As a consequence, he said, conservatives are being handicapped and might be dragged to defeat with Reagan and the Republicans.

The Times sought unsuccessfully to reach Republican National Chairman Richard Richards for comment on the Weyrich interview.

OSTC

# White House policies said to undermine GOP

## INTERVIEW

**Paul Weyrich talks about the president's failure as a political strategist to identify who are his enemies and who are his friends.**

*When Ronald Reagan ran for the presidency, he ran against the Washington liberal establishment. Paul Weyrich, executive director of the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, a leading conservative organization, contends that the Reagan administration is in serious danger of losing the support and loyalty of the millions of Americans who helped elect him to office. In this interview with Washington Times correspondent Jeffrey St. John, Weyrich offers some candid, unsolicited advice to an administration that he contends is in danger of losing its sense of political direction.*

**Q: How do you assess the shape of the conservative movement as we approach the November 1982 elections, which are supposed to be crucial for the supposedly Republican-conservative administration?**

**A:** Well, I will have to say that unless the White House changes its strategy drastically between now and then, I think 1974 is going to look like a pleasant experience in terms of the Republican Party. In other words, I think we may well be headed for very substantial defeats in the House of Representatives, as well as possibly even loss of Republican control of the Senate.

Now I know that's disputed by the official Republican organs, but the fact of the matter is that the administration has sowed the seeds of its own destruction because it has insisted that economics is the primary focus of the 1982 elections. And, indeed, unless the economy turns around or unless the president is able to change the subject, and have the elections run on a different track, so to speak, I think the current state of affairs is such that the Republicans are going to take a licking.

**Q: You said unless the Reagan administration changes its strategy. What's wrong with its strategy?**

**A:** The Reagan administration has adopted all along a strategy of accommodation rather than confrontation, and the interesting thing about the strategy of accommodation is that it has been portrayed by the media as a strategy of confrontation, when in fact it has not been.

The fact is the administration has been very accommodating to the liberal establishment in Washington. Now the media has sought to portray it otherwise, but much of the funding of the liberal infrastructure in the country has continued under the Reagan administration. That means that hundreds of thousands of people are the beneficiaries of federal money who are working full time against the administration. We made a number of attempts to try and get this curtailed, and we have had very little impact so far on the administration.

The result is that the president has now the same set of enemies that he would have if he had done the job right, but he doesn't have the same set of friends that he would have if he had done the job right.

The problem with the Reagan administration is that while it has offered hope on the one hand to some people, it hasn't offered hope to everybody. So there are lots of possible groups who could be part of the coalition who have not been involved. And it has failed to identify an enemy. As far as I'm concerned the enemy is still here in Washington. The liberal establishment runs this town.

**Q: In other words, are you saying, Mr. Weyrich, that he should run against the enemy that elected him in 1980?**

**A:** Yes, he should run against the irresponsibility of the liberals who got our country into the mess that it is today.





Paul A. Schmick/Washington Times

***"If the administration is going into the November election solely in a posture of defending Reaganomics, it is going to get its clock cleaned. We are going to have a very very serious reversal."***

Many of them are still in important positions in Washington. This city is a liberal city. The conservatives who are here, are a very entrenched minority. They are a minority even within the Reagan administration. And as a consequence, the Reagan administration has been a *defensive* administration. And just as defensive football teams don't win too many games, defensive political operations don't win too many elections.

More important, I think, is the fact we suffer from a very serious deterioration in our national defense. Instead of that being the issue, instead of the unilateral disarmament plans of many of the liberals who are still prominent in the Congress in this town being the focus of the 1982 elections, the president is on the defensive from the people who are proposing an instant nuclear freeze. They have framed the issue and the president and the members of Congress and candidates are having to respond to that framework and to operate within it. I think it's outrageous because what President Carter did during his four years in office is a national disgrace. We ought to be running against that. We ought to be telling the American people just how weak we are versus the Soviet Union, and the American people will respond when they're presented with that kind of information.

**Q:** You have a reputation for being very realistic in political assessments. In your judgment, what signals do the June 8 primaries send Mr. Reagan?

**A:** I think it ought to tell him that Reaganomics as a political issue is in deep trouble. And if the administration is going into the November election solely in a posture of defending Reaganomics, it is going to get its clock cleaned. We are going to have a very very serious reversal. I can see where the liberals will gain a lot of seats, not only within the Democratic context, but also liberal Republicans as well. Because the liberal Republicans were shrewd enough to put distance between themselves and Reaganomics, it paid off in the previous primaries.

People out in the countryside don't understand that conservatives don't control the Congress. The top leadership in the Republican Party in the Senate by and large isn't very conservative. The top leadership in the House is more conservative, but isn't very aggressive. The conservatives don't have a majority in the

Senate and the House. Republicans have a majority in the Senate, but many of the Republicans who frankly have been calling the shots on a lot of these issues are liberal Republicans like Lowell Weicker and Sen. Stafford of Vermont.

**Q:** You said the Republicans could lose control of the Senate. How could that happen?

**A:** If Reaganomics becomes the only issue that these senators are running on, it may be very, very difficult for some of the incumbents to get re-elected. It certainly will be difficult for challengers to make the case that they should go to Washington to continue the economic policies of the administration. Now I am making no judgment as to whether these policies are eventually going to work or not, because I am not an economist and I can't make that judgment. What I am addressing here is the political reality.

The political reality is that the public believes very strongly that the Reagan economic program has been unfair — and to a certain extent they are right. The public believes very strongly that the Reagan policies have been more for the rich and toward the wealthy corporations — and to a certain extent that has validity. It's not entirely justified, of course, but I think we have a very serious problem when we defend at least the perception of what the average voter has on economic issues.

**Q:** When Ronald Reagan, just prior to the New Hampshire primary, got into trouble, he fired key people and started over again — moved ahead. So you think he's going to have to do the same thing? Is he going to have to get rid of some top advisers? For example, the New Right conservatives have been accused of making James Baker a target. Is he a target, or is he just one of the guys that's got to go?

**A:** I don't think the issue is Jim Baker. Jim Baker is a sincere individual who is serving the president as he thinks he should serve him. And I have no quarrel with that. I think, though, that some of the people who are making policy for the administration — like Mr. (David) Gergen, for example — are so far removed from the coalition that elected Ronald Reagan that they are giving erroneous advice. They are not cranking up the entire government media operation to serve the president's interests and to serve the

interests of conservative government in the 1982 election. I think it's really a tragedy to have somebody like that in there, and if somebody needs to be removed immediately, he would be my No. 1 candidate.

But the issue goes beyond whoever is sitting at the side of the president. The question is a matter of strategy.

Because I will tell you that unless the situation changes, and unless we see an aggressive posture on the part of this administration, we are going to suffer greatly, and therefore the president's program is going to suffer greatly, and therefore everything the conservatives believe in is going to suffer greatly. I've been afraid that what the administration is doing is misinterpreting and reinterpreting conservatism for the American people. They say, well if that's conservatism, that isn't what I voted for, I don't like it.

**Q:** Are you sufficiently convinced that the president has the right political instincts but is isolated from the political realities? This has happened to past presidents. What is the cause of this lack of perception on the political realities, that his program is not going over?

**A:** The president, because of his enormous responsibilities and duties, really is the captive of those who are around him, who set the agenda, the schedule, who determine what he reads, who determine what he is able to see, what he is able to hear, who he is able to visit with, and so on. There is where we have a lot of problems because the president's closest friends, advisers, supporters — those people who are with him all the way — are people who have the most difficulty in getting in to talk to him at the present time. And many of the people who have opposed him all along are people who are now sitting at his side, or are people who are frequent visitors.

**Q:** Should the president go on national television and identify the enemy? Is that what you want him to do?

**A:** Absolutely! The president, contrary to the advice of his advisers, should be on television again and again and again. And if the networks won't give him the time, they ought to buy the time, and there are enough people out there willing to pay for it. Mr. Gergen, among others, has advised that the president shouldn't be on television frequently. That advice alone should be cause for him to be fired.



# Coalitions For America

*File*

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John Grecco

September 7, 1983

Mrs. Faith Whittlesey  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Faith:

I just wanted to clarify, in my own words, some news reports which have appeared in the Washington Times.

It goes without saying that I am profoundly disappointed in the President's leadership concerning the Korean Airlines incident. Ironically, he has missed his place in history. Had he acted as a President should have acted in this case, his yipping Democratic competitors would have been left in the dust.

I have said that and I continue to say that, along with what I hope are constructive suggestions for the Administration to pursue.

That has been obscured by some media reports suggesting that we are about to launch a candidate against Ronald Reagan. I was asked that question at a press conference, and I said I knew of no such candidate, that I was not in contact with anyone, nor would I be, but that under the circumstances, it was not beyond the range of possibilities that someone might just decide to run. That, by the way, from what I have picked up, is a true statement. However, the Times conveniently left out the first part of my statement and ran only the last part of it, thereby implying that I was suggesting that a Presidential candidate would run.

The second bit of coverage came this morning in another Times story in which Howard Phillips is quoted at length on his views on the President. The article then goes on to say that the leaders of the anti-Reagan drive are, among others, yours truly. That is absolutely false. Quite the contrary, I was asked just yesterday morning to join in a press conference to urge the President not to run, and I declined to do so. You will notice that I was not quoted in that article because the reporter, Mr. George Archibald, asked me that very question and I told him that I had taken no such step. So he quoted Mr. Phillips as saying I was one of the leaders.

Mrs. Faith Whittlesey

September 7, 1983

Page Two

No one, not Howard Phillips, not anyone, speaks for Paul Weyrich. When the time comes for me to decide what I will do in this regard, you will be among the first to know. I have made no such decision. Moreover, as I have expressed to my colleagues, I believe that such activity detracts from the real issue at this time, which is the appropriate response to the Soviet massacre.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul".

Paul M. Weyrich  
President

cc: Ed Meese