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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. letter	Nancy Reagan personal letter to friend, 2p.	2/2/84	F6, P6 B6 msh 1/12/01

### RESTRICTION CODES

#### Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

#### Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1110  
PU  
N4014  
N4010  
Martin, Lynn

2-2-84

TO: JACK SVAHN  
FROM: NANCY RISQUE

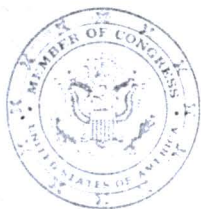
For a chuckle and fodder  
for thought...

Article concerning Sepians  
& racism

U.S. Representative

**LYNN MARTIN**

Illinois — 16th District



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:      Contact: Johanna S. Anderson  
March 22, 1983

REPRESENTATIVE MARTIN URGES "NO" VOTE ON COMMITTEE FUNDING RES.  
CALLING FOR A SYMBOLIC VOTE AGAINST SEXISM AND RACISM

Washington, D.C. - Congresswoman Lynn Martin(R-IL) is urging her colleagues in the House to oppose H. Res. 127, the Committee funding Resolution, which is scheduled for a floor vote today.

"Not only is this funding resolution greedy, calling for a 12% increase over what the committees spent last year, but the real problem arises when we look at committee staffing ratios. Of staffers paid over \$40,000 per year, 77 percent are men and only 23 percent are women. On the other hand, of those paid \$20,000 and under per year, a whopping 79 percent are women and only 21 percent are men. Voting for this resolution is a vote for perpetuating sexism in our committee structure," Martin said.

"I realize many of these inequities develop unconsciously and without deliberate intent; however, it is time Members of Congress who so frequently talk of equality and equal opportunity match those words by a symbol that Congress will abide by those rules that it dictates for the rest of America," said Martin, a member of the House Administration Committee which oversees committee spending.

The committee funding resolution scheduled for floor action today provides funds only for investigative staff and does not affect statutory staff. The package includes \$43.2 million for 24 committees.

"I find it ironic," Martin continued, "that even though the Democratic majority has given top priority to passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (H.R.1), these same Members, who control the hiring, have such a dismal record. The responsibility currently lies in the hands of the Democrats who control this process. It is time to send a message that things should change."

Rep. Martin is currently drafting legislation which would force Committee hiring to follow the same anti-discrimination regulations as the rest of the federal government and the private sector.

U.S. Representative

LYNN MARTIN

Illinois — 16th District



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COMMITTEE:	RATIO OF WOMEN TO MEN	
	SALARY \$20,000 & UNDER	SALARY \$40,000 & OVER
AGING	7 WOMEN, 1 MAN	0 WOMEN, 3 MEN
OFFICIAL CONDUCT	ALL STATUATORY	
WAYS AND MEANS	6 WOMEN, 2 MEN	7 WOMEN, 11 MEN
VETERANS AFFAIRS	2 WOMEN, 1 MAN	ALL STATUATORY
SMALL BUSINESS	9 WOMEN, 3 MEN	0 WOMEN, 2 MEN
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	LAST NAMES ONLY	
RULES	4 WOMEN, 2 MEN	ALL STATUATORY
PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION	8 WOMEN, 2 MEN	2 WOMEN, 3 MEN
POST OFFICE	21 WOMEN, 0 MEN	ALL STATUATORY
NARCOTICS	2 WOMEN, 1 MAN	0 WOMEN, 4 MEN
MERCHANT MARINE	5 WOMEN, 1 MAN	1 WOMAN, 7 MEN
JUDICIARY	11 WOMEN, 4 MEN	2 WOMEN, 6 MEN
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS	10 WOMEN, 0 MEN	2 WOMEN, 2 MEN
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION	4 WOMEN, 1 MAN	2 WOMEN, 4 MEN
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS	4 WOMEN, 1 MAN	4 WOMEN, 16 MEN
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	7 WOMEN, 1 MAN	2 WOMEN, 8 MEN
ENERGY AND COMMERCE	24 WOMEN, 4 MEN	6 WOMEN, 32 MEN
EDUCATION AND LABOR	15 WOMEN, 4 MEN	3 WOMEN, 7 MEN
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ALL LAST NAMES	
BANKING	8 WOMEN, 5 MEN	6 WOMEN, 15 MEN
AGRICULTURE	5 WOMEN, 4 MEN	3 WOMEN, 5 MEN
ARMED SERVICES	4 WOMEN, 0 MEN	1 WOMAN, 8 MEN

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

March 21, 1983

Dear Colleague:

This week the House will consider H,Res, 127, establishing funding authorization levels for the committees of the House. The resolution includes separate budgets for each of the committees, and is unamendable.

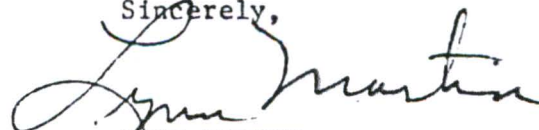
Many of my colleagues oppose the resolution on the grounds that it constitutes an overly generous and liberal increase over last year's funding. I, too, oppose the resolution, but an additional reason, and one which I hope you will consider, has influenced my decision to do so.

As a member of the House Administration Committee, I have carefully reviewed the budget proposals, including investigative staff salary requests, presented by each of the committees. Examination of the proposals indicates that the House committee system is, at bottom, sexist in structure. A glaring discrepancy exists between the numbers of men and women in the highest and lowest paid committee staff positions. Of committee investigative staff earning under \$20,000 per year, for example, 79 percent are women and 21 percent are men. At the other extreme, 23 percent of the positions paying over \$40,000 per year belong to women and 77 percent to men. Statutory staff is not within the purview of the House Administration Committee, but a rough appraisal of its composition indicates that it does not differ significantly from that of investigative staff.

Many of these inequities develop unconsciously and without deliberate intent. Indeed, they are not reflected in the makeup of every House committee. The Agriculture, Ways and Means, and Public Works and Transportation committees, for instance, each have a much more equitable balance in the earning powers of their male and female employees. Nevertheless, the overall percentages are bad and need improvement.

Members of Congress regularly and rightly denounce sexism. They have approved anti-discrimination legislation that binds the rest of the Federal government and the private sector. But they have consistently exempted themselves and congressional operations from similar legislation. I believe it is time that the words so often spoken in the Congress about equality and opportunity be matched by a symbol that Congress expects no less of itself than that which it wishes for America. Each of you has the occasion to demonstrate that concern by rejecting the committee budget resolution and by examining the hiring and staffing practices on your own committees. I hope you will take advantage of the opportunity.

Sincerely,



LYNN MARTIN

Member of Congress

giving us the personnel and the money to meet those problems.

I personally want to comment both the chairman and the chairman of the Account Subcommittee for doing an excellent job in showing foresight in helping this Congress to be an effective, problem-solving entity for the people who need us.

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANNEMEYER).

(Mr. DANNEMEYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from California would offer an amendment to reduce spending for these investigative staff for calendar year 1983 to the level that was expended in 1982, some \$37.7 million, which would be a reduction of 15 percent, would that amendment now be in order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will advise the gentleman that he did not hear the question. Would the gentleman repeat the question.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. My question, Mr. Speaker, is this: If this Member from California would now offer an amendment to the total in this resolution so that the total rather than spending \$43.2 million would be \$37.7 million, which would be a 15-percent reduction, what we spent last year, would that amendment now be in order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would rule that the amendment would be in order if the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) would yield to the gentleman from California for that purpose.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that the gentleman from California (Mr. DANNEMEYER) had been recognized for debate purposes only.

Consequently, I would make a point of order against the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. So the ruling of the Chair is such an amendment would not be in order; is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It would not be in order unless the gentleman were recognized for purposes of offering such an amendment.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. And if I understand the gentleman from Illinois, he said that I have only been recognized for the purpose of debate, not for an amendment, therefore that amendment would not be in order; is that right?

Mr. ANNUNZIO. That is right.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

What if we were successful in defeating the previous question with respect

to this issue? If we did, would an amendment to reduce spending consistent with what I stated previously then be in order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would advise the gentleman if the previous question were defeated a germane amendment to the committee amendment would be in order at that time.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. At that time it would be in order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. I have a further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

We have a motion to commit which is available at the conclusion of a matter of this type. Is the procedure under which this process is now considered by the floor such that the motion to commit can be used with instructions to reduce spending by a certain amount or is it a motion to recommit without instructions?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is agreed to no further direct amendment could be made by a motion to recommit.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. I thank the gentleman.

And these questions and the answers that have been forthcoming illustrate why I am standing in the well right now protesting not only what totals are involved in this process, but the very process itself.

And I will tell the Members why I say that. Four years ago when I came to this House I found on investigation that spending for staff in the House Representatives was out of control. It was growing at 15 to 20 percent annually for investigative staff. And many of us in this House were concerned about that in 1979 and 1980. We were able to get rollcall votes on one or more of these spending resolutions and we were successful in 1980 of beating several of them.

Well, this bothered our colleagues on the majority side and so what did they do? They said, well, we have to structure a process whereby these persons, these Members who seek to reduce this spending cannot assert their will and have an opportunity on the floor of the House to vote on the issue.

So, what did they do? Beginning in 1981 they put them all into one lump form so it is up or down. But how did they bring it to the floor? Under a privileged resolution, an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which means that an amendment is not in order to reduce spending by a Member of the House unless the chairman would recognize the Member for that purpose and the chairman, the gentleman from Illinois, said he would not recognize this Member from California for that purpose.

So, where are we?

The House leadership seeks to avoid the responsibility of a rollcall vote on

whether or not we would reduce spending to a certain level so they observed, they have finessed, they have so couched the process so that when a vote is taken today on this issue it is just up or down and nobody will be able to offer an alternative as to the level of spending.

□ 1410

This is what is called a politician's way of saying, "Now you see it, now you don't."

We will not in this structure give any Member of this House an opportunity to offer an amendment which would say that we want to limit spending in 1983 to what was spent in 1982.

How anybody in this House can suggest and justify, with a deficit projected at \$185 billion in fiscal year 1984, an increase of 15 percent for committee investigative staff over what was spent in 1982 boggles the imagination of almost anyone who cares to dwell upon it.

So for two reasons, the process which precludes the offering of an amendment which would establish a level of spending that should be adopted; namely, a freeze, or what was spent last year, and second, the total itself, we should reject this and give our colleagues on the House Administration Committee a chance to come back with a spending resolution which is not in excess of what we spent last year.

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MARTIN).

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there are many reasons to vote for or against budgets, whether they be for parts of the executive or parts of the legislative branch.

We have had speakers who say why their committees need this and what good work they will do, and, indeed, from my side of the aisle, we have had speakers saying that with the economy in America in disarray, the House must set an example and, indeed, the House should vote "no" on this resolution because the numbers are too large, the increases are too great. But there are other reasons that one should and, indeed, must vote "no" on this resolution. I regret to bring them up in this House.

Through the years the voice of the people has been heard here. When there were votes on civil rights, this House responded. When the threat of racism threatened to destroy this Nation, this House responded. Indeed, the majority has taken much credit for that. They have, in fact, said that the minority does not care.

When the Speaker made the equal rights amendment (H.J. Res. 1) he said that it is because we care about women in America.

I have no doubt that that is all true; but if one cares about the issue of civil rights, if one wishes to make sure that racism is discontinued, if one wants to

say that sexism has no place in America, what better place is there to start than right here?

The old American expression is, "Put your money where your mouth is," and this House could be accused by some of being hypocritical because these committee budgets are both sexist and racist.

Unlike local governments, unlike defense contractors, we cannot even ask the question about who is getting what money, but certain numbers cry for attention.

For salaries under \$20,000, 77 percent are paid to women. For salaries over \$40,000, 77 percent are paid to men. What could that mean?

Well, it certainly could mean there are outstanding men, but it can and obviously does mean that there is institutional racism and sexism. It is obvious on both counts.

Let us go a step further. Some committees that I did not expect to be very good deserve commendation. I assumed, because of the past and because of the subject matter, committees such as Public Works and Agriculture would be male dominated and, indeed, white dominated, but they fulfill any normal criteria beautifully. That means other committees are doing even worse.

I thought perhaps the tax writing committee, the powerful Ways and Means Committee, would be dominated in the wrong way, but indeed, it is not; but other committees whose chairmen have stood on this floor and talked about equal rights are not practicing it.

I have never had any problem with the majority criticizing the current administration if they think it is in error. I have not even had much of a problem by those who would suggest that only Republicans are holding up the causes of equal rights for minorities or for women; but we have evidence right now that you as the majority are deliberately cutting off the best, the right of competition, all those things that you supported on the floor.

I serve under a distinguished chairman and a distinguished subcommittee chairman who have no control about those other committees, but for every person on that side of the aisle that has sponsored the ERA, for every person who has not, but has said, "I believe in equal rights for women"; for every black who has rightfully said what racism has done wrong for America; for every liberal who has stood and claimed that the rights of others matter, and for every conservative that says, "I do care," you must vote "no." How can you vote for this committee resolution?

I tell you this, there must be one "no" vote to give the message to those chairmen that we will be watching.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. UDALL).

(Mr. UDALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 127, as reported by the Committee on House Administration to authorize funds for House committees for 1983. With respect to the funding for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, before I ever submitted my budget recommendation to my committee for its consideration, I had cut over \$100,000 from the amount requested. The Subcommittee on Accounts has cut an additional \$170,000 from our committee budget request. Because this committee's budget as submitted to the House Administration Committee was already pared down at the time of submission, the additional cuts made by the House Administration Committee will mean that some of the committee's planned activities will have to be scaled back somewhat.

I reluctantly accept the cuts imposed by the Subcommittee on Accounts with an admonition to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle regarding funding of congressional committee functions. When crises face this country—be it natural disaster, a nuclear power plant accident, or a dam failure, an abuse of power in an agency of Government, a threat to our natural resources—the people turn to the Congress as the court of last resort. In carrying out our committee responsibilities there must be fiscal restraint exercised just as there must be throughout all sectors of Government. But, if the legitimate interests of our fellow citizens are to be protected, the Congress must insure that it has the resources to fulfill its legislative and oversight responsibilities to the American people. The people expect and deserve no less from us.

Regarding staffing for our committee, I have successfully reduced the staff from a high in 1979 of 78 staff members to 72 currently. We intend to maintain our staff level for the 98th Congress in the low seventies probably at 73. Furthermore, we have included funds in our budget to bring the committee into the age of word processing on a limited basis. In the long run we expect to increase the effectiveness and productivity of our staff through the use of this relatively new technology and thereby be able to keep our staff at a stable level.

With increased pressures being placed on this country's natural resources in the future, the Congress must properly consider how and when those resources should be used. The Interior Committee's jurisdiction stretches from the national parks of the East, to the vast public lands of the West and Alaska, to the Federal lands in Hawaii, and to our territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean. To properly oversee the problems of these areas spread out over many thousands of miles, you simply must get out from behind a desk in Washington, D.C.,

and go to the field. A substantial budget item for our committee, therefore, is committee travel. We make no apologies for it. It is a necessary and justified expenditure of our tax dollars.

I will tell my colleagues that I will do my best to insure that the taxpayer gets full value from the dollars they invest in the work of the Interior Committee. The budget for the Interior Committee in House Resolution 127 before you today, is responsible, justifiable, and necessary if the committee is to properly meet its responsibilities to the American people. I urge adoption of this resolution.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BROOKS).

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the committee amendment.

For the past 2 years, and now again this year, we have seen an assault on the committee system of the House by certain members of the minority that appears designed to keep the committees from carrying out their full responsibilities.

The job of the House Administration Committee is difficult and often unpleasant. By our House rules, they are expected to sit in judgment on the requirements of the House committees.

As chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, I worked with our subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority member to put together a reasonable request for funds to conduct our studies and investigations.

The Accounts Subcommittee, under the leadership of Chairman FRANK ANNUNZIO, listened to us as they did the other standing committees. They examined all aspects of our budget. Nonetheless, recognizing the heavy pressure all Members feel to reduce Government expenditures, they reduced our proposed authorization by a considerable amount.

We will manage, however, with the amount available as we did last year. We will continue to function and work although there will of necessity be less oversight—fewer investigations of fraud, waste, and abuse in Government.

But now, on top of the reductions made by the House Administration Committee, along came a group of Republicans who want to cripple the Congress. Why have the House Administration Committee review the committee budgets in the future if the Republicans are going to withdraw from the process at the 11th hour for partisan political purposes?

The House Administration Committee deserves the commendation of the House for a job well done. The majority should turn back this attack on the



committees, accept our responsibility and get on with our work.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL).

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 127, which authorizes funds for the committees of the House for 1983.

Mr. Speaker, every year the Committee on House Administration faces one of the most difficult and politically sensitive tasks confronting the Congress—reviewing and recommending funding levels for the operation of the committees of the House. This process provides endless opportunities for those who think it plays well back home to advocate that Congress operate on a shoestring budget.

I have had the opportunity to observe the committee funding process some 28 times. That experience has convinced me that it is impossible for the House Administration Committee to approve any funding levels that will escape demagoguery and criticism. A resolution that deals with funding for the operation of the House is a target that some Members find irresistible. The temptation to trot out tired and superficial rhetoric and blindly champion the cause of fiscal austerity, beginning at home, is too great to pass up.

I will not make a long speech about my belief in the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers and the necessity for an adequate budget to enable the Congress to do the best job possible of representing the American people and to stand proudly as a co-equal branch of Government. I will not belabor the point that I—and others—believe that in certain respects the committee resolution does not provide enough funds for investigations and other vital functions. But I will suggest to the Members that this annual round of opportunistic carping demeans this institution and its Members.

The committee resolution does not give the committees everything they asked for. It represents a cut of more than \$3 million from the initial requests of the committees—a significant cut, indeed, for those Members who are interested in cuts for the sake of cuts. In at least one case, the 1983 budget approved for a committee is actually lower than the 1980 budget, measured in constant dollars.

The House Administration Committee has done the best job it could under difficult and trying circumstances. It and House Resolution 127 deserve the support of the Members.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to a distinguished member of our subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. OAKAR).

□ 1420

Ms. OAKAR. I thank the chairman for yielding this time to me and I rise in support of this resolution.

I think the chairman and members of the committee attempted to be fair. The chairman, especially, attempted to be extremely frugal, much to the dismay of some of the Members, but I think it is a fair budget.

I would like to address a couple of issues that were discussed on the floor, and I certainly do this with the utmost respect. One of the Members indicated that he had an objection to the fact that there were so many staff people that deal with investigations; these staff members are very important. It is true that the staff on various committees costs thousands of dollars. However, that staff has probably saved the American taxpayers millions of dollars. Where would we be without the investigation staff relative to the EPA, for example? Where would we be with respect to the investigations that were done on the Superfund which comprises billion of dollars to clear up the toxic materials in our country, where some naturally would rather not have investigations of those kinds of issues, but we need the tools to work with, and that particular area especially is where we need the staff.

I also would like to say to my friend from Illinois that I happen to agree with her on the issue related to the matter of pay equity. I think she knows, and other Members know, that I brought up the issue perhaps more than anyone else during the course of our subcommittee hearings. But I also feel one of the areas that shows obvious areas of inequity toward women is the Reagan budget and I will, at another appropriate time during the course of another debate, submit for the record a very, very extraordinary report entitled, "The Inequality of Sacrifice—The Impact of the Reagan Budget on Women," that was prepared by 20 different groups, all working in the field with respect to the negative impact on women the President's budget and future budget has.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. Will the gentlewoman yield, please?

Ms. OAKAR. In just a second I will be happy to yield.

I just want to make one more point. Some of the Congresswomen including myself are preparing a bill that really relates to the issue that my friend from Illinois and I, within the context of the committee, brought up and that is the issue of pay equity. It seems to me that if we are ever going to get pay equity for women accomplished, we have to address the problem of equal pay for comparable work in a comprehensive way. The value of the work that so many women do, not only in the overall labor force but certainly for Members of Congress and their committees, is not commensurate with the pay. That is really where the crux of the problem is, that secretaries are underpriced in terms of their value,

and clerical staff, and those who do legislative work, et cetera. So I hope all people who take exception to the manner in which women are treated will join forces in our efforts to remove this insidious problem. Let us not just talk about the problem, let us do something about it. Cosponsor the legislation when it comes up and really get to the crux of the issue, which is the pay equity issue. You know and I know to condemn every chairperson or minority leader is not fair. Let us deal with the issue comprehensively. I will hope all on the other side of the aisle will come onboard on this issue and not just follow the Reagan role as it relates to the treatment of women.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANNUNZIO) has 4 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California (Mr. BADHAM) has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MARTIN), an outstanding member of our subcommittee.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. I thank the ever gallant and gracious subcommittee chairman from Illinois.

I think it is a nice slide, but no homeplate.

Fine. All of us will be happy to look at that future legislation, but today we are talking not about giant legislation but unfairness that exists in this House under the majority. I grant you it takes a ton of courage to vote against committee chairmen, some of whom are good, fine people. But let us not have you go home and say how you are for these giant, big bills when it comes time right now, in this House, with our staffs under your control, and you vote no. Do not talk to me about bills a month from today. Right now, where there is overt, obvious sexism and racism vote no, because that is the vote that counts.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming (Mr. CHENEY).

Mr. CHENEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Republican Policy Committee to oppose House Resolution 127, the proposed House committee funding resolution.

If this Congress is going to deal adequately with the enormous problems we face in terms of future budget deficits, then it seems to me we have to get our own house in order first. The Republican Policy Committee has adopted a statement which I would ask be included in the RECORD at this point opposing both the substance of the resolution as well as the procedure under which it is currently being considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the statement will be included in the RECORD.

The statement follows:

## House Approves \$43.2 Million For Committees

Associated Press

The House yesterday overwhelmingly approved a \$43.2 million measure to fund its 24 committees despite Republican claims that it showed "a wanton disregard for the taxpayers' money" and was "both racist and sexist."

Rep. Lynn M. Martin (R-Ill.) said before the measure was approved, 262 to 141, that a survey of committee staffers who would be paid under the funding resolution showed that 77 percent of those making more than \$20,000 a year are men, thus 77 percent of those making less are women.

"This House could be considered hypocritical because it certainly is both racist and sexist," she said.

Rep. Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio) said in reply that the committees needed their money in part for "investigations and studies" such as the one into the Environmental Protection Agency that has embarrassed the Reagan administration.

"Some people may not like those kinds of investigations," she said, adding that the crux of the discrimination problem was "in the Reagan administration's budget."

Urging those wishing to rectify the situation to support an upcoming anti-bias bill, Oaker said to "put your money where your mouth is."

"Nice slide, but no home plate," Martin retorted. "Don't talk to me about legislation a month from today."

The remarks came in a one-hour debate in which Democrats, led by Rep. Frank Annunzio (Ill.), portrayed the measure as a bargain while Republicans said it should be cut.

"It's a tight, bare-bones budget," Annunzio said. But Rep. Robert E. Badham (R-Calif.) said that with the economy in recession it was no time to be raising the budget for the 24 House panels. He called it "a wanton disregard for the taxpayers' money."



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, D.C. 20503

June 2, 1982

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MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE LAW LIBRARY USERS

FROM: HELEN AMMEN *HA*  
Director  
White House Libraries and Research Center

SUBJECT: RELOCATION OF LEGAL COLLECTION

On Friday, June 4, the legal collection of the White House Libraries and Research Center will be relocated to Room 528, occupying newly restored space which for many years served as the War Department Library.

In preparation for this move, a great deal of work has been done, and more improvements are scheduled in the near future. I think you will find that these improvements have produced a pleasant and productive area in which to conduct your legal research. Sharon Kissel, Law Librarian, will be on hand to provide the same quality service she has rendered in the past. Also, considerable additions to our legal resources are planned, and these will substantially enhance our ability to provide quality information to the White House and EOP staffs, with fewer time-consuming demands for borrowed material from other libraries.

Unfortunately, because the move must take place on a weekday, a certain amount of disruption can be expected. For that day only, Friday, June 4, the FDIC Law Library has agreed to handle any emergency research which cannot be answered from the general resources in Room 308. The FDIC Library is located at 550 17th Street, NW., and their phone number is 389-4314.

The new phone number in Room 528 is 395-3397. It will be fully operational on Monday, June 7.

We apologize for this interruption in service and appreciate your cooperation. We hope you will find the new quarters to be well worth the temporary inconvenience.

cc: Mike Baroody

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TRANSFER SHEET

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

COLLECTION: WHORA Subject File

ACC. NO.: A 89-01

The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection and transferred to the \_\_\_\_\_  
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DESCRIPTION:

COMMONSENSE: A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL OF  
THOUGHT AND OPINION. PUBLISHED BY  
THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,  
WASHINGTON, DC. VOL. 6, No. 1 (DEC. 1983)

ID # 202269

SERIES PU PUBLICATIONS	BOX NO. 12
FILE FOLDER TITLE: PU PUBLICATIONS [201972-204478]	
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# RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

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W/S

Cc: WH-RM (EOP043)  
From: L.REID (LINDAR) Posted: Fri 27-Jan-84 17:13  
Sys 98 (87)  
To: S.MITCHELL (EOP001) Subject: Public Data Bases  
Acknowledgment Sent

Denny,

In response to your inquiry into several Public Data Bases that Craig Fuller expressed interest in, I have gathered the following information on acquiring subscriptions:

(1) AP POLITICAL DATA BANK

Offered by: Mead Data Central  
D.C. phone: 785-3550

You may wish to hold off on this one since the Political Wire will be carried via AP on Dialcom within the next month or so.

It will be a composite wire made up of selected stories, but may serve Craig's purposes quite well. Should he decide he would prefer to complete wire, an individual subscription will be required.

(2) BCD

Offered by: Chase Econometrics  
D.C. phone: 775-0610

(3) CENSUS

Offered by: University of Chicago  
Source is the U.S. Census Bureau --  
suggest that you call the Public Information Office at  
Census to obtain information and contact at U. of  
Chicago.  
D.C. phone: 655-4000

(4) FEDERAL REGISTER

Offered by: SDC Search Service  
D.C. phone: 232-7549

NOTE: There is a possibility that this will be offered by Dialcom. I will relay to you any further information I get on this project -- when/if it happens, might be well in the future.

(5) THE INFORMATION BANK

Offered by: Mead Data Central  
D.C. phone: 785-3550

(6) KIT/KEY ISSUES TRACKING

Offered by: Mead Data Central  
D.C. phone: 785-3550

(7) NDEX

Offered by: SDC Search Service  
D.C. phone: 232-7549

NOTE: Covers Washington Post, Houston Post, Los Angeles Times, New Orleans Times Picayune, Detroit News

Again, keep in mind that the Washington Post and LA Times will be offered on Dialcom by mid-year. Should all wires be desired, an individual subscription will be required.

(8) OECD

Offered by: I.P. Sharp Associates or Chase Econometrics  
D.C. phone for Sharp: 293-2915 for Chase: 775-0610

(9) PTS REGIONAL TIME SERIES

Offered by: Dialog Information Services or Chase Econometrics  
VA phone for Dialog: 553-8455 for Chase: 775-0610



Let me know if the NETLINK capability will be used to access these data bases so that I can supply you with a manual, and discuss pricing and procedures.

LindaR

Comments from: S.MITCHELL (EOP001) Posted: Mon 30-Jan-84  
7:47 Sys 64

Denny - apparently you should have been sent this message.  
Had you received it? If not, here it is. Sharon

Dg

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AGA ISSUES COMPARATIVE COST STUDY

Washington 1/6—Natural gas is, and will continue to be considerably cheaper than oil or electricity as residential fuel, according to a study by the American Gas Assn.

In its analysis the AGA assumes that gas prices will follow the Natural Gas Policy Act schedule and that average refinery acquisition costs of crude will be \$28.50 in 1983 and 1984, rising at a real rate of 1% in 1985 and 2% thereafter.

The AGA's computer model comes up with the following projected national average residential heating costs by fuel type, in constant 1983 dollars:

Year	Gas	Fuel Oil	Electric Resistance	Electric Heat Pump
1983	\$421	\$607	\$ 976	\$562
1984	431	671	1,135	655
1985	449	637	1,149	662
1986	424	642	1,143	660
1987	398	647	1,123	646
1988	386	654	1,129	652
1989	376	660	1,125	648
1990	369	666	1,117	643
1991	386	671	1,127	650
1992	403	676	1,128	651
1993	405	681	1,138	655

The AGA says similar cost advantages will accrue when using gas instead of competing fuels for domestic baseload requirements.

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**Administration Expresses Opposition:**

# **Social Security Bills Again Ask Revision of Disability Review**

For the third year in a row, Congress this year is considering bills to revise the administration's controversial procedure for trimming the rolls of the Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) program.

As in 1982 and 1983, however, the legislation faces opposition from both the administration and key members of Congress who believe the proposals could lead to costly abuses.

Acting Social Security Commissioner Martha McSteen told the Senate Finance Committee Jan. 25 that the administration would oppose any comprehensive legislation overhauling the review system for Social Security disability.

She said administrative steps to correct abuses in the program have made "further reforms unnecessary," and added that projected costs of proposed legislation could threaten other Social Security benefits. (*Box*, p. 156)

## **Rep. Pickle's Response**

House Social Security Subcommittee Chairman J.J. Pickle, D-Texas, responded on the House floor the same day, calling the administration position "irresponsible and reprehensible."

"I am personally disappointed by the administration's apparent unwillingness to help us correct the harsh administrative procedures that have . . . resulted in so much hardship for the disabled," he said.

Pickle is the author of a measure (HR 4170) approved last year by the House Ways and Means Committee that would make it more difficult for an individual to be dropped from the disability rolls. HR 4170 never reached the House floor, but the committee is likely to report the measure again in some form early this year, committee aides said. (*Background*, 1983 Weekly Report p. 2481)

At the Jan. 25 hearing Senate Fi-

—By Pamela Fessler

nance Committee Chairman Robert Dole, R-Kan., told McSteen that, despite the administration's objections, he also would try to move "quickly" on some package to revise the disability review procedure. But Dole has been reluctant to back Senate legislation (S 476) similar to Pickle's bill.

Dole said he planned to continue negotiations with the authors of S 476 — Carl Levin, D-Mich., and William S. Cohen, R-Maine — to fashion a less costly package.



**"We must end the moral and administrative chaos that is out there," remarked Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich.**

The dispute revolves around administration efforts since 1981 to pare the disability rolls of ineligible recipients. Congress mandated the reviews in 1980 (PL 96-265) after reports that more than 20 percent of those collecting benefits were no longer eligible. (1983 Weekly Report p. 1115)

Critics charge that the Reagan administration has undertaken the task with unnecessary zeal, cutting benefits for thousands of still disabled individuals.

"We have waited far too long to remedy a clearly inhumane, inefficient, and inflexible system . . .," Co-

hen told the Finance Committee. He noted that while some 470,000 disability recipients have been dropped from the rolls since the reviews began, administrative law judges have reinstated more than 160,000.

Cohen and Levin, along with dozens of groups representing the mentally and physically disabled, have been trying to revamp the controversial review process since early 1982, but their efforts have been stymied.

Besides the administration's objections, they have run into congressional concerns that liberalization of the review procedures could lead to the kind of abuses that prompted the 1980 congressional mandate.

"We owe the taxpayers a better run for their money than having people on the rolls who could be out working," Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., argued at the Finance hearing.

Late last year, Long and Dole successfully fought an attempt by Cohen and Levin to attach a watered-down version of their plan to a supplemental appropriation bill in the hope of getting some disability measure enacted before the end of the year. The amendment was tabled on a 49-46 vote. (1983 Weekly Report p. 2457)

## **'Complete Chaos'**

McSteen told the committee that new face-to-face interviews between disability recipients and Social Security workers, a slowdown of the review process, a moratorium on reviews of the mentally disabled, and other administrative changes to the program have obviated the need for other legislative action.

But critics at the hearing charged that, despite Social Security Administration (SSA) initiatives, the program was in complete chaos. Levin noted that 26 states either are refusing to continue the review process until Congress enacts reform legislation or are under court order to use more liberal standards in carrying out the reviews.

"We must end the moral and administrative chaos that is out there," he told the committee.

A related issue is whether SSA should continue an individual's disability payments during appeal of a decision to drop the beneficiary from the program. A stopgap measure re-

# Memos Fuel Debate Over Disability Rules

Complicating the debate over Social Security disability is a new concern over the financial health of the Disability Insurance (DI) trust fund and its drain on the entire Social Security system.

Statistics bearing on both points are contained in two memos prepared by the Social Security Administration (SSA). The memos could serve to strengthen the case against proposals to liberalize rules governing review of disability eligibility, though supporters dispute their import.

In a memo dated Nov. 16, SSA actuaries revealed that the DI and Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) trust funds took in less tax revenue, and paid out more income, in 1983 than they had projected earlier in the year. Not only were disability and retirement benefits payments greater, for a variety of reasons, than had been expected, but self-employment earnings were lower, reducing estimated tax receipts.

The effect was a net loss to the system of \$2.5 billion, which could push reserves precariously close to the level Congress designated last year as a safe floor for guaranteeing full and timely benefit payments.

As a result, the actuaries warned, a new, 1983 law requiring a possible cut in the annual Social Security cost-of-living increase could be triggered in either 1984 or 1985. (*Background, 1983 Weekly Report p. 596*)

Backers of bills to revamp the disability rules charge that the hidden message in the SSA memo — written the day before House and Senate floor debate on the legislation last November — was political: that any measure that could deplete DI trust fund reserves further could mean a cut in payments for Social Security's 36 million retirees, as well as four million disability recipients.

In the second memo, released to the Senate Finance Committee Jan. 25, SSA actuaries forecast that a House Ways and Means Committee disability bill (HR 4170) would "increase the likelihood" of such a benefit cut. "It's the ultimate threat," said an aide to Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich., referring to the political damage that the prospect of such benefit cuts could cause HR 4170 and similar legislation.

Proponents of disability liberalization contend that the administration has intentionally bloated its figures to block passage of any comprehensive legislation, al-

though the administration disputes the claim.

Lower benefits could result from the effect of a so-called "stabilizer" provision enacted last year in major legislation (PL 98-21) to save the Social Security system from insolvency. The provision requires that, if combined DI and OASI trust fund reserves at the start of the year fall below 15 percent of what is needed to pay the year's benefits, then the next cost-of-living allowance (COLA) will be based on the lower of increases in prices or wages. The COLA otherwise is based on the increase in prices.

Using updated economic assumptions, the actuaries projected in November that the reserves would be 15.9 percent in 1984 and 14.6 percent in 1985. But they warned that "relatively small deviations from projected values" could push these figures even lower.

The actuaries projected that, if reserves should fall below 15 percent in 1984, Social Security beneficiaries would receive a COLA next January based on a 4.5 percent increase in wages instead of a projected 5.9 percent price increase. The change could mean a loss of \$72 in 1985 for the average Social Security beneficiary.

However, the actuarial analysis showed prices increasing faster than wages for 1985, resulting in no COLA change then because it would be based on prices whether or not 1985 reserves fall below the magic 15 percent level.

In the Jan. 25 memo, SSA's actuaries estimated that the Ways and Means bill (HR 4170) alone could push combined OASI and DI reserves as far down as 15 percent in 1984, and 13.8 percent in 1985.

But backers of the legislation challenged these numbers, arguing that SSA's estimates assumed incorrectly that federal courts would order that a major provision — requiring medical improvement before an individual could be dropped from the rolls — be made retroactive. SSA estimates HR 4170 would cost \$6 billion for fiscal years 1984-88, compared with a \$1.5 billion estimate by the Congressional Budget Office.

"It appears to us that the administration has deliberately inflated its estimate of the cost of our bill based on a totally arbitrary assumption . . .," House Social Security Subcommittee Chairman J. J. Pickle, D-Texas, said in a Jan. 25 release.

—By Pamela Fessler

quiring payments was passed by Congress in 1982, but expired Dec. 7, 1983.

The administration placed a moratorium on removing beneficiaries from the rolls after the stopgap law expired, but McSteen told the Finance Committee that state agencies administering the disability program would be instructed to resume processing disability cutoffs in February.

McSteen told the committee that the administration would support legislation allowing benefits only during the first step of what is usually a

lengthy appeals process. Previously, the payments were allowed throughout almost the entire appeal.

Both S 476 and HR 4170 would continue disability benefits during appeals as well as make more fundamental changes in the review process.

Among the more controversial changes is a proposed requirement that SSA be able to show that an individual's medical condition has actually improved before the individual could be taken off the rolls unless:

- The original decision to put the

individual on the rolls was found to be erroneous or fraudulent;

- New evidence showed the individual had been helped enough by advances in medical technology or vocational therapy to go back to work;

- New evidence or diagnostic techniques unavailable when the individual was certified showed he was less impaired than originally thought.

Now SSA only has to show that an individual is able to perform "substantial gainful activity" before it can take him off the rolls. ■

Dg

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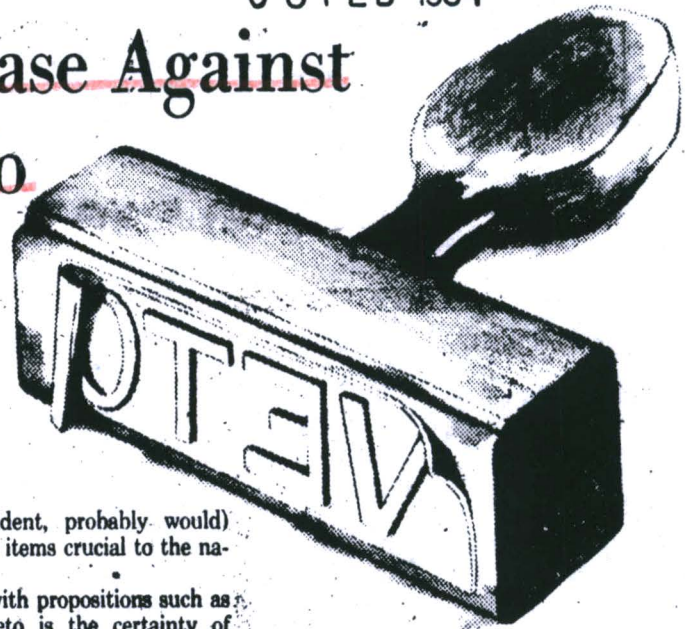
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Mickey Edwards

# A Conservative's Case Against The Line Item Veto



Frustration is the emotion with which conservatives are most familiar, and in that frustration, desperate for progress in their war to change national priorities, conservatives are sometimes tempted to toes away the cornerstones of their political value system in exchange for small and temporary victories.

Political conservatism, at its root, is a philosophy of diffusion. It is a philosophy that has as its thesis the distribution of political power among local agencies; it has as its antithesis the concentration of power in a single place, and the most feared of such repositories is the central government.

Unfortunately, conservatives who ought to know better, including some of the leading political thinkers of the right (Lew Lehrman and Jack Kemp come to mind) have, in their frustration, embraced concepts that would concentrate substantial new powers in that most concentrated of power bases, the presidency.

The latest such scheme for concentrating power in the hands of a single chief executive—offered, remarkably, by conservatives—is a plan to give the president a heretofore unprecedented power to veto individual items within congressional appropriations bills. Ronald Reagan, the nation's principle spokesman against big government, has asked for such power. House Republicans, on a test vote offered by conservative Rep. Phil Gramm, voted overwhelmingly to give it to him.

But conservatives have overlooked what the result could be. Under such a transfer of power, if a Jimmy Carter—or a Walter Mondale—chose to veto an appropriation of funds for construction of the B1 bomber, a weapons system repeatedly supported by majorities in both the House and Senate, a small band of liberals, a mere one-third of the House and Senate, could kill the program by refusing to override the veto. While a Carter, even a Mondale, would not be likely to veto an entire defense appropriations bill, and would thus be somewhat bound by congressional determination to proceed with systems such as the B1, the power to accept most of the appropriation but single out specific items for veto could (and, if Mondale were

By David Gunderson

to become president, probably would) eliminate defense items crucial to the national security.

The problem with propositions such as the line item veto is the certainty of change. Powers delegated to the presidency to be dispensed according to the wisdom and conscience of a Ronald Reagan will remain in place for the time, certain to come, when a Democrat again ascends to that increasingly lofty presidential throne.

Congress is that branch of government most compatible with the basic philosophical bent of the political conservative. In it, power is fragmented among a large number of men and women, sensitive in varying degrees to the sentiments of home folks. The frequency of House elections increases the role of local constituencies and diminishes the central power. That diffusion of power is an essential to the conservative concept of government.

If the concentration of power in the federal government is the single philosophical element on which all conservatives unite (to be generally opposed to the concentration of power in Washington is the root of American political conservatism), then, by extension, the focusing of that power in a single individual should likewise arouse fear.

Unfortunately, the frustration of having a conservative president who is somewhat hampered by the need to co-exist with a Democratic Congress causes one to chafe under the restraints of the system. There is a frustration at how hard it is to get things done; how difficult it is to bring about change. In their frustration, these impatient conservatives forget that difficulty in bringing about change is again a cardinal virtue of a Jeffersonian conserva-

tive government. The harder it is to write and rewrite laws, the greater the protection for the people.

Unfortunately, the philosophical roots of what we are about are sometimes forgotten in the pragmatic rush to achieve immediate ends. Conservatives, who ought to be champions of the congressional veto—increasing the power of the elected representatives of the people to block regulations imposed by the federal bureaucracy—find themselves opposing congressional interference with bureaucrats appointed by "our guys." They do so oblivious to the enduring nature of laws and precedents (meaning that what we do to them they will later be able to do to us).

This acquiescence to the imperial presidency for the immediate short-term gain threatens the foundation of our form of government—a system carefully designed to balance powers and limit central authority. To set constitutional protections aside for short-term expediency is to win temporary advantage at a very high long-term cost. The frustration of conservative leaders is understandable, but the temptation to place more powers in the hands of an already powerful chief executive is a temptation that should be resisted.

*The writer, a Republican representative from Oklahoma, is a member of the House Appropriations Committee and national chairman of the American Conservative Union.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 203729

PK

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 07, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. WARD QUAAL

SUBJECT: FORWARDS EDITORIALS REGARDING THE PRESIDENT  
AND JUDGE CLARK

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
KATHERINE C SHEPHERD REFERRAL NOTE: _____	ORG	84/03/07	CP4A AS4,0315 ED	
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COMMENTS: WARD AND DOROTHY P-4

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*                       *                       * CORRESPONDENCE:  *
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*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL    *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED           *           CODE = A   *
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March 15, 1984

Dear Ward:

Thanks so much for your letter and the "Mid-America clipping service." It really is very helpful to me to know how my Administration is being perceived by others. It was kind of you to send the clipping and, of course, I'm grateful for your thoughtfulness.

Nancy and I send our warmest regards to you and Dorothy.

Sincerely,

*Dutch A*

Mr. Ward L. Quaal  
The Ward L. Quaal Company  
Suite 3140  
401 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60611

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**WARD L. QUAAL**

PRESIDENT

WESTERN FIELD SERVICE OFFICE,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,

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# Chicago Tribune

FOUNDED June 10, 1847

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18 Section 1

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Friday, February 24, 1984

## Defense cuts and stretches

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, formerly called Cap the Knife and more recently, Cap the Ladle, has become Cap the Robot. Every time he goes to Capitol Hill to testify on his budget, he says the same monotonous thing: Every item is vital. Nothing can be cut. The loss of a single penny could endanger the national security.

He concedes the Congress is going to balk at accepting the \$305 billion the White House wants for defense in the next fiscal year. Because of Mr. Weinberger's intransigence, Congress reduced the 10 percent defense increase President Reagan wanted last year to 5 percent, when it would have accepted a 7.5 percent compromise had Mr. Weinberger been more cooperative.

This year, the administration is asking for an 18 percent raise for defense. Given the terrifying debt picture, Congress is going to take a real whack at that one. But Mr. Weinberger offers no help, no cooperation, no guidance—even though Congress may as a result elimi-

nate something he really wants and the country may really need.

House Democrats are being just as unhelpful. They are proposing a compromise they claim will reduce the gathering deficits by stretching out weapons projects over longer periods of time. Majority Leader James Wright of defense-contract-rich Texas claims that \$173 billion can be saved by spreading five years of defense spending into six years.

Mr. Weinberger rightly treated this as nonsense. The longer it takes to build a weapons system, the more it costs. The ballooning "out year" costs of so many projects now on the books are going to render present defense spending estimates meaningless as it is. As Mr. Weinberger pointed out, much of the cost inflation in defense comes from the kind of stop-start trickery Mr. Wright proposes.

What these Democrats are trying to do is cut back the defense budget this year without having to eliminate any of the big procurement projects. They are trying to keep the contracts flowing to states like Mr. Wright's Texas.

## A sign of hope in Africa

A quiet, persistent effort in diplomacy by the United States has begun to show results in trouble-ridden Southern Africa.

Marxist Angola and white-ruled South Africa have agreed to form a joint commission to monitor a withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. The agreement follows a three-year effort by Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to find a solution to end the 17-year bush war over independence for Namibia, or South-west Africa.

While it is too soon to determine if the short-term results achieved last week will lead to complete independence for Namibia and a total end to border warfare in the region, the first step worked out between Angola, South Africa and the United States provides reason for hope.

Another cause for optimism is the recent signing of a separate agreement between the Pretoria government and Mozambique on security arrangements. Both sides agreed that

progress in solving common problems in the area has been retarded for too long by the regional conflict.

The timing for a solution has never been better. The economic drain on South Africa caused by the enormous cost of maintaining border security has begun to take a political toll at home. Angola also has been drained by having to fight a two-front war—one against incursions by South African troops chasing SWAPO rebels using Angola as a base for raids into Namibia and the other against the army of UNITA, a rebel group trying to overthrow Angola's government.

President Reagan must continue to seize the opportunity by giving Mr. Crocker his ultimate support and authority in carrying out whatever steps are necessary to further defuse the timebomb in Southern Africa. A major success in Southern Africa may provide Mr. Reagan his only hope for a significant foreign policy vic-

the loss of a single penny could endanger the national security.

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Marxist Angola and white-ruled South Africa have agreed to form a joint commission to monitor a withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. The agreement follows a three-year effort by Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, to find a solution to end the 17-year bush war over independence for Namibia, or South-west Africa.

While it is too soon to determine if the short-term results achieved last week will lead to complete independence for Namibia and a total end to border warfare in the region, the first step worked out between Angola, South Africa and the United States provides reason for hope.

Another cause for optimism is the recent signing of a separate agreement between the Pretoria government and Mozambique on security arrangements. Both sides agreed that

progress in solving common problems in the area has been retarded for too long by the regional conflict.

The timing for a solution has never been better. The economic drain on South Africa caused by the enormous cost of maintaining border security has begun to take a political toll at home. Angola also has been drained by having to fight a two-front war—one against incursions by South African troops chasing SWAPO rebels using Angola as a base for raids into Namibia and the other against the army of UNITA, a rebel group trying to overthrow Angola's government.

President Reagan must continue to seize the opportunity by giving Mr. Crocker his ultimate support and authority in carrying out whatever steps are necessary to further defuse the timebomb in Southern Africa. A major success in Southern Africa may provide Mr. Reagan his only hope for a significant foreign policy victory in his first term as President.

## Saving the Grand Canyon

Until a few days ago, the Grand Canyon was in danger of being dammed to provide electricity and irrigation water for developers and farmers in central Arizona.

Back during the dam-building binge of the Great Depression, a 90-mile stretch of the Colorado River winding through the canyon seemed to some Roosevelt administration official an ideal place for another mighty public work, and the canyon was put on the list of prospective federal dam sites.

The plan remained dormant until the 1960s, when the Johnson administration revived it and then backed down in the face of strong opposition from environmentalists. The project was revived again under Interior Secretary James Watt as "in the best national interest."

This was a very real jeopardy. Mr. Watt seemed bent on opposing conservationists in the most outrageous way possible, and dam-

ming the Grand Canyon certainly qualified as that. Mr. Watt had frequently stated his lack of interest in spectacular canyon scenery, along with his fondness for the sound of outboard engines, and President Reagan repeatedly stated that Mr. Watt's policies were his policies.

Fortunately, they do not seem to be Interior Secretary William Clark's policies. He made a personal inspection of the area last December, talked to most of the people involved and then had the project taken off the dam list for good, returning jurisdiction over the section in question to the National Park Service and the Hualapai Indian Reservation.

Some harbor fears that Mr. Clark's stewardship of the department is a nice dream that will end the morning after election day. So far, though, his conduct of that office has been exemplary. Certainly no one else made the effort to get the canyon off the list.

203729

*The Ward L. Duval Company*

*401 North Michigan Avenue*

*Suite 3140*

*Chicago, Illinois 60611*

*Ward L. Duval*  
*President*

*Telephone*  
*312/644-6066*

February 27, 1984  
Dictated 2/25/84

The President of the United States  
The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20505

My dear Mr. President:

With your profound responsibilities in that which is certainly the "biggest job" in the entire world, I hesitate to send you reading material, but your mid-America "clipping service" feels every now and then there are certain items that you might want to see, and some frankly, I feel you should see, therefore, I keep them moving to the desk of Kathy Osborne.

As you know, I spent almost all of my adult life with the Tribune Company and I am still very much a part of it. I love the organization, although there have been times in more recent years when I have not always agreed with our "flagship" paper's editorials. Here are three, however, that have much merit.

Kindly note, Mr. President, the reference to the incredible Jim Wright, in the lead editorial, the recognition of your major efforts in South Africa and, above all, the recognition of the fine work and the sound approach of Judge Clark in all of his efforts in his challenging and difficult new responsibilities in your Cabinet.

I have never had the pleasure of meeting Judge Clark, but he is one of a handful of persons working under the greatest President in modern history, who not only never embarrasses Ronald Reagan, but does everything he can to advance the cause of this Administration, and each time that is done, it strengthens America all the more.

Judge Clark thinks before he speaks, and each time he has

The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan  
February 27, 1984  
Page 2

a comment, it reflects credit upon our great President and our great nation.

Concurrently, Mr. President, in this all-important election year, every time Judge Clark speaks or takes a policy position, he helps us as we further our plans to "win the West in '84".

Ron, Dorothy sends her love to you and Nancy, and my warmest wishes to you both.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ward", followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Ward L. Quaal

WLQ/smj

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PK

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 08, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE J. JAMES EXON

SUBJECT: ENCLOSES LETTER FROM MRS. ADELIN MUEHLBEIER  
REQUESTS INFORMATION REGARDING A NUMBER OF  
GOVERNMENT BULLETINS THAT HAVE BEEN BURNED

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY	ORG	84/03/08	NAN	C 84/03/08
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210  
MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:      *OUTGOING          *
*                       *                               * CORRESPONDENCE  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED                *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL      *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE     *C-COMPLETED             *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED              *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                               *           OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                               *                   *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                               *                   *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                               *                   *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75,OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

3/ J. JAMES EXON  
NEBRASKA

MD 330 SENATE HART BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

287 FEDERAL BUILDING  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68508

8305 FEDERAL BUILDING  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

275 FEDERAL BUILDING  
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA 69101

#203812

COMMITTEES:  
ARMED SERVICES  
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND  
TRANSPORTATION  
BUDGET

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 7, 1984

Congressional Liaison  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am enclosing a letter from:

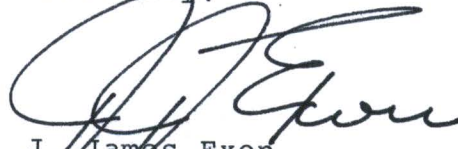
Mrs. Adeline Muehlbeier  
7221 South Street  
Unit 12  
Lincoln, NE 68506

whose problem appears to fall within your jurisdiction.

I would appreciate any information which will enable me to respond to my constituent's inquiry. Please return the enclosed correspondence with your report to:

Senator J. James Exon  
ATTN: Eileen Novotny  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Cordially,



J. James Exon  
United States Senator

Enclosure

1984 FEB 30 AM 9:09

7221 South Street Unit 12  
Lincoln, Ne. 68506  
February 27, 1984

Senator J. J. Exon  
U. S. Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Exon:

On January 21, 1984 I wrote the following note to Mr. Edwin Meese:  
"Recently you burned a number of government bulletins. Will you please  
send me the names of the bulletins destroyed and the names of the  
departments that published them. Thank you."

I have had no acknowledgment of my letter. Can you help me?  
I believe, as a taxpayer, I have the right to know what public information  
is being destroyed. Recently, in the Lincoln Journal, I read an article  
of concern by several people who had tried to obtain bulletins and found  
that they had been discontinued. Why?

Thank you for any help you may be able to give me.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Adeline Muehlbeier

ID# 230893

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

*PU*

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 28, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JEREMIAH DENTON

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES FIRST EDITION OF THE NATIONAL FORUM  
FOUNDATION'S NEWSLETTER, NFF UPDATE

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY	ORG	84/06/28	<i>MO</i>	<i>A 84/07/09</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				
REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1220 \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES:           | *DISPOSITION CODES:  | *OUTGOING            | * |
| *                        | *                    | * CORRESPONDENCE:    | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION    | *A-ANSWERED          | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS  | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM         | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER          | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE        | *C-COMPLETED         | * CODE = A           | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET    | *S-SUSPENDED         | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* |                      | * OUTGOING           | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * |                      |                      | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE *       |                      |                      | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY *       |                      |                      | * |
- \*\*\*\*\*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT



July 20, 1984

Dear Senator Denton:

President Reagan asked me to let you know how very much he appreciated your thoughtfulness in sharing with him the first edition of the National Forum Foundation's newsletter, the NFF Update. The President is pleased to know he can count on your continued support and your counsel on key policy issues.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Jeremiah Denton  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

MBO/KRJ/tjr



# NATIONAL FORUM FOUNDATION

235 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Suite 201  
 Washington, D.C. 20003  
 (202) 543-3515

MEMO FROM JEREMIAH DENTON

6/18/84

Dear President Reagan:

I thought you might find of special interest this first edition of the National Forum Foundation's newsletter, NFF Update. Update is published bi-monthly and is intended to provide an "inside" perspective on key issues in the policy arena.

As you will see, this particular issue focuses primarily on family issues and, to a lesser degree, welfare reform. The next issue will deal primarily with security matters.

I hope you are pleased with our effort. I would welcome any comments or suggestions you might have.

Should you desire additional copies of NFF Update, please contact the National Forum Foundation, 214 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Suite 202, Washington, D.C., 20002, phone (202) 543-3515.

*Hang in, Sir, with the firm recognition of your people that your time in office is a most propitious blessing.*

*This effort can greatly assist you, far beyond my solely senatorial efforts, to break the Congressional barriers which have too often frustrated your much needed initiatives.*

*Pray for us, help us in any way you can, please*

*Jerry*

# NFF UPDATE

NATIONAL SECURITY • FAMILY • WELFARE REFORM

VOL. 1

NO. 1

JUNE, 1984

Dear Friend:



*Jeremiah A. Denton, Chairman  
NATIONAL FORUM FOUNDATION*

The National Forum Foundation was formed in response to a major national crisis...a crisis of understanding.

A war is now being waged in Washington threatening our national and personal liberties. Our side is seriously unprepared for a counter-offensive.

Too many of our public leaders have lost what was once a general sense of unity of national purpose. Demagoguery has largely replaced statesmanship. These problems are compounded by the fact that most of our national media no longer share our traditional American values. The resulting "understanding gap" has manifested itself in the faltering and misguided course our public policy makers all too often take.

The purpose of the National Forum Foundation is to take a leading role in raising the level of understanding within the Washington policy-making community on the need and the means to accomplish the following objectives:

- 1) Reestablish a proper national security perspective;
- 2) Institute comprehensive welfare reform;
- 3) Preserve the integrity of the family.

These three objectives are inextricably linked to our nation's survival and are the focus of the National Forum Foundation's educational activities.

I am writing this newsletter to keep NFF supporters and friends informed on the issues, on the "inside" story of ongoing events in Washington.

Since many of our most fundamental national problems stem from the disintegration of the family, this first issue of NFF Update will concern itself with recent developments in the family policy arena and in welfare reform. Our next issue will look more to developments affecting our national security.

NATIONAL FORUM FOUNDATION 214 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.E. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

THE NFF UPDATE IS PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL FORUM FOUNDATION, JEREMIAH A. DENTON, JR., CHAIRMAN. THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS NEWSLETTER SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS NECESSARILY THE VIEWS OF THE NATIONAL FORUM FOUNDATION NOR AS AN ATTEMPT TO AID OR HINDER THE PASSAGE OF ANY BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

### Grace Commission Report: Is Government Responding?

"Is it compassion for the Federal Government to spend twice as much as the private sector in constructing hospitals or four times as much for nursing homes?

"Is it compassion for the government to employ 17 times as many people and spend 14 times as much money as a private sector firm with comparable responsibility to manage its facilities?"

Such are the questions of Mr. Peter Grace, Chairman of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, to those who decry the Grace Commission recommendations as heartless and harmful to the needy.

Yet despite media criticism and bureaucratic obstacles, the Grace Commission's 2,478 cost-cutting recommendations have rapidly worked their way into the governmental arena. To name a few suggestions that are being implemented:

- \* Cash management improvements estimated to save \$4.7 billion in the coming fiscal year;
- \* A reduction of more than 1,400 HHS employees (\$172 million saved in 3 years);
- \* Collecting delinquent student loans from 41,000 current or retired Federal employees (saving \$65 million);
- \* Instituting a more comprehensive, aggressive debt collection system (saving \$20 billion in 5 years).

But what is Congress doing to help? After all, according to the PPSS report 72.5 percent of its savings can be implemented by Congressional action. The sad truth is, Congress has done nothing. Not a single recommendation has been approved by both Houses of Congress. That should give us an idea of just where the problem really lies.



(L-R: Peter  
Grace, Sen.  
Jeremiah Denton)

The National Forum Foundation will be actively involved in educating Members of Congress and Congressional staffs on the Grace Commission recommendations.

### Government Continues to Abuse Parents' Rights with Tax Dollars

If you have ever been the parent of a teenage girl, you know that a doctor may not pierce the ears of your teenage daughter unless you approve of it. However, you may not know that, according to the rules of

the courts, you have no legal right to know if your same minor daughter receives prescription contraceptives at taxpayers' expense.

The Reagan Administration has tried to mandate that parents at least be notified when the federal government gives their children such contraceptives. But that requirement was knocked down by the courts. The Administration has not appealed the lower court ruling.

The issue is now in the hands of Congress. Title X, the federal family planning program, must be reauthorized before the end of the current fiscal year. Congress can write into law a requirement that parents be notified or give consent to their minor children receiving prescription contraceptives at federal expense. But I am not optimistic that the majority of the House and Senate Members are sufficiently informed on this matter to take the necessary action.

Those who oppose such a change argue that requiring parents to be notified will discourage minors from attending family planning clinics and thereby increase the teenage pregnancy rate.

However, actual statistics from the state of Utah paint a different picture. The Utah legislature passed a law in 1981 that requires the consent of parents before an unmarried minor can receive contraceptive or abortion services. Between 1975 and 1980, the pregnancy rate among teenagers rose 25%; the abortion rate rose 50%, and the birth rate 22%. Between 1981 and 1982, after passage of the law and adjusting for changes in the actual number of teenagers, the teen pregnancy rate dropped 6%, the abortion rate 5%, and the birth rate 6.2%.

Gallup poll figures show the majority of Americans support a regulation of the sort promulgated by the Reagan Administration.

#### ACLU Assaults Sex Ed Program that Teaches Traditional Values

In a related issue, the role of parents and the clergy in teaching values to teenagers has become a hotly contested issue in the debate over federal involvement in efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy.

At issue is the Adolescent Family Life Act that I authored three years ago as an alternative to the sort of sex counseling and contraceptive services that the federal government was already providing to minors and adults alike.

Adolescent Family Life is now a \$15 million demonstration project that provides grants to local organizations to help teenagers, parents, members of religious and other community organizations work together to address the problem of teenage pregnancy and early sexual involvement. It encourages abstinence as an answer to the pregnancy problem, rather than just handing out contraceptives. It prohibits all counseling or referral for abortion. Grants are also used to support homes for unwed mothers and other services to help pregnant teenagers carry their children to term. It encourages adoption as a positive alternative for the unwed pregnant teenager.

The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee--Democrats and Republicans alike--has just voted unanimously to extend the program for another 3 years. The House Energy and Commerce Committee has also agreed to a 3 year extension of the law. But the American Civil Liberties Union does not quite see eye to eye with Members of Congress. It has filed suit on behalf of the American Jewish Congress, three Methodist ministers and three ACLU employees, contending that by opposing premarital sex and abortion, the program promotes "government approved religious doctrine." In other words, according to the ACLU, the only value that the federal government can teach is the value of valuelessness. This case could be potentially significant in the current religious liberties debates in the courts.

#### New Hope for Parents Without Child Support

The Senate has joined the House in passing legislation to tighten up on the collection of unpaid child support payments. Both bills provide new tools and incentives for states to increase collection of payments for families on welfare as non-welfare households.

I am optimistic that when the differences between the House and Senate bills are worked out, we will have made substantial inroads toward meeting the needs of the more than 4 million mothers who raise their children alone with little or no support from their children's fathers.

Indeed, estimated unpaid child support obligations amount to \$4 billion annually. The implications of this for our state and federal welfare budgets are obvious. For example, in the \$13 billion Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program alone, an estimated 87 percent of program beneficiaries are eligible because child support payments owed them have not been made.

#### Jack Anderson Sends Sex Tapes to Congress

Graphic illustrations make a point better than abstract discussions. At least such is the theory of columnist Jack Anderson, who recently sent to every Member of Congress a tape containing 6 minutes of the worst sort of pornographic material now readily available for public viewing on cable TV.

*"I have put together on the enclosed tape some typical scenes from cable television. I want you to see for yourself the shameful, exploitative, filthy, obscene, lewd, indecent sex programming now available for our children to watch on cable television,"* Mr. Anderson said in his letter of Members of Congress. *"Tell me, if you will, what you think Congress should do about this prurient programming."*

Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC) is expected to introduce legislation that would impose criminal penalties for the dissemination of pornographic material on cable TV and other broadcast media.

### Child Pornography Legislation Signed by President

Legislation to tighten up on child pornography was signed into law on May 21 by President Reagan. The bill, which I coauthored with Senator Arlen Specter (R-Pa) and Senator Charles E. Grassley (R-Ia) raises the penalties for a first offense from \$10,000 to \$100,000 and for subsequent offenses, from \$15,000 to \$200,000. It will allow the courts to confiscate all profits from, as well as all assets used in the production of the illegal material. Most of all, by eliminating the requirement that prosecutors prove the material is obscene (a difficult proof to make) before making convictions, the law should make it easier to prosecute child pornographers.

### House Defeats Bill to Reaffirm Religious Freedom in School

The average voter might wonder how a bill that would assure high school religious groups the same right to meet as nonreligious groups could be defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 270-151: 270 votes in favor of the bill.

Yet that is what happened on May 15, when the House used a procedural move to bring the bill to the floor by "suspending the rules." Suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote rather than a simple majority. It was used to avoid the bill being amended away by its opponents in House debate.

Some might be appalled that this sort of bill would even be needed. But the facts are, religious high school students are being constantly denied the right to meet on school premises before or after hours - even though secular political or cultural groups are allowed to meet.

In the words of seventeen year old Bonnie Bailey before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary,

*"We have been taught that the Constitution guarantees us freedom of speech. But we feel that we have been discriminated against, because we can picket, we can demonstrate, we can curse, we can take God's name in vain, but we cannot voluntarily get together and talk about God on any part of our campus, inside or out of school."*

Opponents of the bill argue that it represents federal intrusion into local school districts and allows cult leaders onto the campuses if they are invited by students. That charge, however, is falsely formulated. The bill would not change existing authority of school boards to prohibit disruptive and illegal meetings, cult or otherwise, on school grounds.

But the debate is not over. Supporters of the "Equal Access" principle in the House may offer the bill as an amendment to another education bill. One of two versions that I introduced in the Senate should be brought to the Senate floor this month. One bill has already been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

New "Fair and Simple" (FAST) Tax Legislation Proposed

New legislation has been introduced in both the House and Senate to revise and simplify the tax code so as to lighten the tax burden on families with children and create more incentives for saving and investment.

The bill would double the current \$1,000 personal exemption for taxpayers and dependents, raise the standard deduction and eliminate most other current exemptions. All taxpayers would pay basically the same tax rate, except that each taxpayer may exclude from taxes up to 20 percent of his wage and salary income, up to \$39,300.

The bill, sponsored by Senator Kasten. (R-Wis) in the Senate and Representative Jack Kemp (R-NY) and 32 other cosponsors in the House, is the latest in a series of modified "flat tax" proposals.

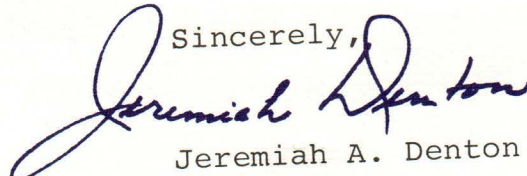
And, Finally . . .

These are just a few of the issues the National Forum Foundation has been examining and will continue to examine in its ongoing efforts to raise the level of public understanding on the three critical survival objectives.

While the issues constantly change, NFF's focus and purpose will remain the same.

I hope this newsletter has provided some insight into the vital need for NFF's work...a need which, as you can see from the scope and interests of the issues addressed here, becomes greater every day.

Please keep in mind that the National Forum Foundation must rely solely upon the generosity of the public for its financial support. Contributions and suggestions are always welcome. Feel free to quote from this newsletter or copy any information you find of interest.

Sincerely,  
  
Jeremiah A. Denton  
Chairman

\* \* \* \* \*

*NFF UPDATE* is a publication of the National Forum Foundation a 501(c)(3) non-partisan tax-exempt research and education foundation.

*Publisher:* Jeremiah A. Denton, Jr.      *Policy Analyst:* Nabers Cabaniss  
*Editor:* James S. Denton              *Production Manager:* Cary Steadman



NFF ACTIVITIES



*(L-R) Senators Paula Hawkins, Jeremiah Denton and Pete Wilson at press briefing sponsored by the National Forum Foundation.*

SALVADORAN ELECTION HIGHLIGHTED

The National Forum Foundation sponsored a press briefing on the Salvadoran election in March. Participating in the panel discussion were Senators Pete Wilson (R-Ca), Paula Hawkins (R-Fl), and Jeremiah Denton (R-Al), each of whom had just returned from El Salvador as part of the official U.S. delegation observing the elections. The event was widely reported by the media, including Time, CNN, NBC, The Washington Post and the major wire services.

The panelists' remarks strongly reinforced the consensus among the bipartisan observers that the Salvadoran people had

demonstrated their preference of free elections to the alternative offered by the Marxist-supported rebels.

For Your Information

Working Groups Announced: Jeremiah A. Denton, Jr. has announced formation of a non-partisan working group on family policy. *"This informal group of experts is key to developing policy initiatives that must be taken for the good of the nation,"* Senator Denton said. *"It is time we moved beyond partisan politics to building consensus. That means educating Members of Congress, their staffs, and those in the Administration on the facts behind the issues. It means government working with the private sector, each educating the other."* The group held its first meeting on May 31st with guest speaker Bruce Chapman, Director of the White House Office of Planning and Evaluation. Twenty-five representatives of Congressional offices and policy organizations participated in the meeting. It will meet on an ongoing basis to develop and identify specific family policy initiatives. The recommendations developed by the group will then be published and disseminated to others involved in the policy arena. The NFF will soon announce formation of working groups on welfare reform and national security.

NFF Announces Speakers Bureau: The National Forum Foundation has initiated a Speakers Bureau of nationally recognized experts in the fields of national security, welfare reform and family issues. Several prominent individuals have already appeared on television and radio shows throughout the country. NFF speakers are available for appearances at colleges, civic organizations, as witnesses at hearings, and for radio and television shows. For further information, contact Kathy Pitcher of the National Forum Foundation. We will keep you informed of upcoming Speakers Bureau appearances across the nation in future issues of NFF Update.

NFF Announces National Conference on Pornography: In conjunction with the Center for Judicial Studies, the National Forum Foundation will be co-sponsoring a Conference on Pornography to study the effects of pornography and constitutional issues in the pornography debate. The conference will take place in Dallas, Texas in October, 1984. We will continue to keep NFF Update readers updated on this exciting event.

NFF Announces Policy Forum: The National Forum Foundation's other newsletter, Policy Forum will soon be introduced to the public. Policy Forum serves as a quality resource document to raise the levels of understanding of policy-makers and the interested public on key points within the three issue areas of concern to NFF. It provides a thumbnail description of expert testimony before Congressional Committees, extracts and reports timely and useful material from the *Congressional Record* and documents of the executive departments, reports the status of policy initiatives, and reports pertinent developments in the regulatory agencies. Policy Forum is published monthly, and is available on a subscription basis for \$25 a year.

ET CETERA

The Office of Adolescent Pregnancy at the Department of Health and Human Services is inviting research grant proposals on four topics: (1) influence of the media on adolescent premarital sexual relations; (2) health and social consequences of adolescent premarital sexual relations; (3) characteristics and involvement of fathers of children born to adolescents premaritally, and (4) consequences of adoption for the adolescent mother. The grant competition is open to any corporation, public or private institution or agency. The deadline for applications is June 22. For further information see May 10 Federal Register, pages 19895-19898, or contact Dr. Gerry Hendershot, OAPP, at (202) 245-7473.



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THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PU

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 19, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JACK BROOKS

SUBJECT ENCLOSURES ARTICLE CONCERNING MR. CHARLES CHANG  
WHO SAVED HIS FOUR YEAR OLD FRIEND FROM  
DROWNING

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY	ORG	84/03/19	<i>Mrs A 84 P 312</i>	<i>1/1</i>
<i>Ch. King</i> REFERRAL NOTE: _____		<i>84/03/22</i>		<i>1/1</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		<i>1/1</i>		<i>1/1</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		<i>1/1</i>		<i>1/1</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		<i>1/1</i>		<i>1/1</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		<i>1/1</i>		<i>1/1</i>

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230 \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:      *OUTGOING                *
*                       *                                     * CORRESPONDENCE:       *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED                *TYPE RESP=INITIALS    *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL      *           OF SIGNER  *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED              *           CODE = A    *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED               *COMPLETED = DATE OF  *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                                     *           OUTGOING   *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                                     *                                     *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                                     *                                     *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                                     *                                     *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

March 20, 1984

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Thank you for your March 13 letter requesting that special recognition from the President be provided for Charles Chang, who saved the life of his playmate.

Your interest in writing is appreciated, and I was pleased to direct your request to the appropriate White House office for every consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Jack Brooks  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO:KRJ:MDB:mdb

cc: w/copy of inc to Anne Higgins - for further action

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL INCOMING

#204275

5 JACK BROOKS  
9TH DISTRICT, TEXAS  
COUNTIES:  
CHAMBERS  
GALVESTON  
HARRIS (S.E. SECTOR)  
JEFFERSON

COMMITTEES:  
JUDICIARY  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
CHAIRMAN  
LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL  
SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE  
CHAIRMAN

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

March 13, 1984

Mr. M. B. Oglesby, Jr.  
Assistant to the President for  
Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20500

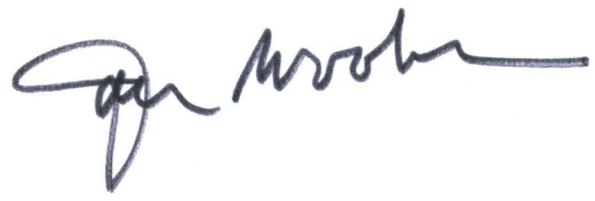
Dear Mr. Oglesby:

Enclosed is an article from my hometown newspaper,  
The Beaumont Enterprise, concerning Mr. Charles Chang who  
saved his four year old friend from drowning.

I thought you might like to bring this young man's  
bravery to the attention of the President.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,



Enclosure

Beaumont Enterprise March 8, 1984

*Complete*

*102*

## Lad averts friend's drowning

By Glenn McCasland  
Staff writer

Charles Chang admits he was scared Wednesday when he jumped into his family's swimming pool. But somebody had to get his 4-year-old friend out of the water.

"I was afraid he was drowning," the 7-year-old said of his friend, Shihjaw "Jack" Wen. "Besides, his mother couldn't swim."

Beaumont Emergency Medical Service personnel said Chang jumped into the family pool at 6970 Killarney shortly after 1:30 p.m., pulled his friend from the pool and, while the victim's mother tried first aid, went to a telephone and called rescue units.

"If he hadn't kept his head, the younger boy would have drowned," District Fire Chief James Downing said afterward. "Most adults couldn't have done as well."

As a result of young Chang's action, Wen was in stable condition at Baptist Hospital Wednesday night, resting in intensive care where he was being treated for water in the lungs and shock, a hospital spokeswoman said.

The near-drowning happened when young Wen, playing at the edge of the Chang pool, leaned over to pick a water toy from the water and fell in, Charles's father, Paul, said.

"Charles and his cousin, Wendy Cheng,

See **HEROIC**, next page

## \*Heroic youth keeps cool, keeps his pal

*Continued from Page 1A*

were playing near the pool with Jack, who is the son of our baby sitter, when the accident happened," the elder Chang said. "When he saw Jack was in the water, Charles tried to extend an oar to a portable boat by the pool out far enough for Jack to catch. He missed."

Chang said his son jumped into the water while Mrs. Wen, who cannot swim or speak English, watched from poolside.

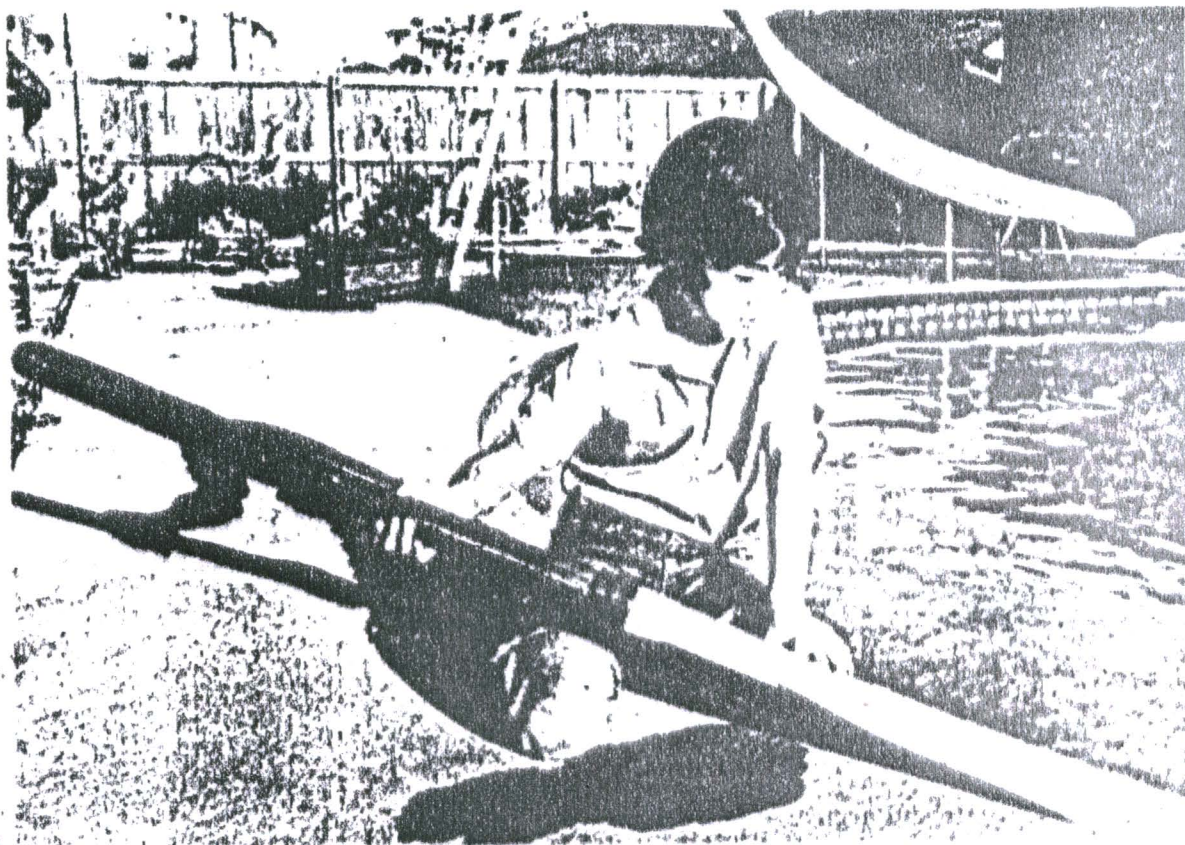
"He swam out and got Jack, managed to get him back to the poolside where his mother helped pull him out and began to try and revive him," Chang said. "That's when Charles called the ambulance and fire department for help."

Chang said he wasn't certain how his son knew what numbers to call, much less find them, but the 7-year-old said he knew "because they showed us about emergency numbers in school."

"I remembered they were in the white page inside the telephone book, and that's where I looked," the Sally Curtis Elementary School student said.

Downing said when firemen reached the pool, Wen had vomited up a "lot of water" but was standing up.

"He was in pretty good shape, consid-



Staff photo by Adele Hodde

*Charles Chang reflects on his lifesaving efforts by the side of the pool.*

ering," Downing said. "The pool was about 6 feet deep and he had floated out to the middle when the Chang boy went after him, best we could tell."

The boy's father said Wen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ten-Chin Wen of 4875 Hartel, have been in Beaumont about two years, coming here from Thailand to attend Lamar Univer-

sity.

"Mrs. Wen baby-sits for us a lot when school is out since my wife works," Chang said. "That was the case today, and Jack always came over with her to play with the younger children. Luckily, Charles remembered what he was taught in school about emergency numbers and knew what to do."

ID# 204275

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

*PU*

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 19, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JACK BROOKS

SUBJECT ENCLOSURES ARTICLE CONCERNING MR CHARLES CHANG  
WHO SAVED HIS FOUR YEAR OLD FRIEND FROM  
DROWNING

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY	ORG	84/03/19	<i>ms A 84 P 3/2</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
<i>[initials]</i> REFERRAL NOTE:			<i>84/03/22 CP2A 84 10/4/01</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
<i>Co marks</i> REFERRAL NOTE:		<i>84/03/28</i>	<i>C 84/04/14</i>	<i>[initials]</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /	/ /	/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /	/ /	/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /	/ /	/ /

COMMENTS: *Pres. sent to Charles Chang - cc to Brooks*

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1230  
MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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- |                          |                      |                      |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES:           | *DISPOSITION CODES:  | *OUTGOING            | * |
| *                        | *                    | * CORRESPONDENCE:    | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION    | *A-ANSWERED          | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS  | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM         | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | * OF SIGNER          | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE        | *C-COMPLETED         | * CODE = A           | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET    | *S-SUSPENDED         | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* |                      | * OUTGOING           | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * |                      | *                    | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE *       |                      | *                    | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY *       |                      | *                    | * |
- \*\*\*\*\*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.



April 4, 1984

Dear Charles:

Congressman Jack Brooks was kind enough to write and tell me what a fine young man you are.

Congratulations! By your quick-thinking and brave actions a child's life was saved. How fortunate you are, Charles, to go through life knowing that in time of danger you had the strength of character to put another's life before your own. Your family is very proud of you and so am I.

God bless you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN A

Charles Chang  
6970 Killarney Street  
Beaumont, Texas 77706

RR:KC:SEV:AH:pmv 4PMNA

cc: Pat Gleason  
Jean Hyde  
M. B. Oglesby  
Gay Pirozzi, Rm. 1264, Public Affairs DOJ  
w/ copy of incoming

WHcc:  
The Honorable Jack Brooks ✓  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

6404 4

DRAFT/Date 3/20/84  
RR/ KC / rev / [signature]  
(Drafter) (Rev. I) (Rev. II)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:  
Enclosures: special photo  
Other:

AVH/ \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Charles:

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God bless you.

Address:  
Charles Chang  
6970 Killarney Street  
Beaumont, Texas 77706

*The Honorable*  
WHCC: *J* Jack Brooks

cc: Pat Gleason  
Jean Hyde

*Oglesby*  
*Gay Pirozzi, Rm. 1264, Public Affairs DOJ w/ cc of inc'g*

March 20, 1984

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Thank you for your March 13 letter requesting that special recognition from the President be provided for Charles Chang, who saved the life of his playmate.

Your interest in writing is appreciated, and I was pleased to direct your request to the appropriate White House office for every consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Jack Brooks  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO:KRJ:MDB:mdb

cc: w/copy of inc to Anne Higgins - for further action

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL INCOMING

5 JACK BROOKS  
9TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

MO  
COUNTIES:  
CHAMBERS  
GALVESTON  
HARRIS (S.E. SECTOR)  
JEFFERSON

7607210  
COMMITTEES:  
JUDICIARY  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
CHAIRMAN  
LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL  
SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE  
CHAIRMAN

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

March 13, 1984

Mr. M. B. Oglesby, Jr.  
Assistant to the President for  
Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20500

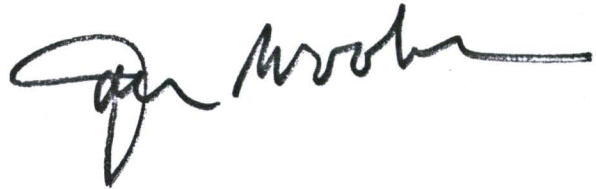
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saved his four year old friend from drowning.

I thought you might like to bring this young man's  
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With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,



Enclosure

Beaumont Enterprise March 8, 1984

*Correct*

*182*

## Lad averts friend's drowning

By Glenn McCasland  
Staff writer

Charles Chang admits he was scared Wednesday when he jumped into his family's swimming pool. But somebody had to get his 4-year-old friend out of the water.

"I was afraid he was drowning," the 7-year-old said of his friend, Shihjaw "Jack" Wen. "Besides, his mother couldn't swim."

Beaumont Emergency Medical Service personnel said Chang jumped into the family pool at 6970 Killarney shortly after 1:30 p.m., pulled his friend from the pool and, while the victim's mother tried first aid, went to a telephone and called rescue units.

"If he hadn't kept his head, the younger boy would have drowned," District Fire Chief James Downing said afterward. "Most adults couldn't have done as well."

As a result of young Chang's action, Wen was in stable condition at Baptist Hospital Wednesday night, resting in intensive care where he was being treated for water in the lungs and shock, a hospital spokeswoman said.

The near-drowning happened when young Wen, playing at the edge of the Chang pool, leaned over to pick a water toy from the water and fell in, Charles's father, Paul, said.

"Charles and his cousin, Wendy Cheng,

**See 'HEROIC, next page**



272

## \*Heroic youth keeps cool, keeps his pal

*Continued from Page 1A*

were playing near the pool with Jack, who is the son of our baby sitter, when the accident happened," the elder Chang said. "When he saw Jack was in the water, Charles tried to extend an oar to a portable boat by the pool out far enough for Jack to catch. He missed."

Chang said his son jumped into the water while Mrs. Wen, who cannot swim or speak English, watched from poolside.

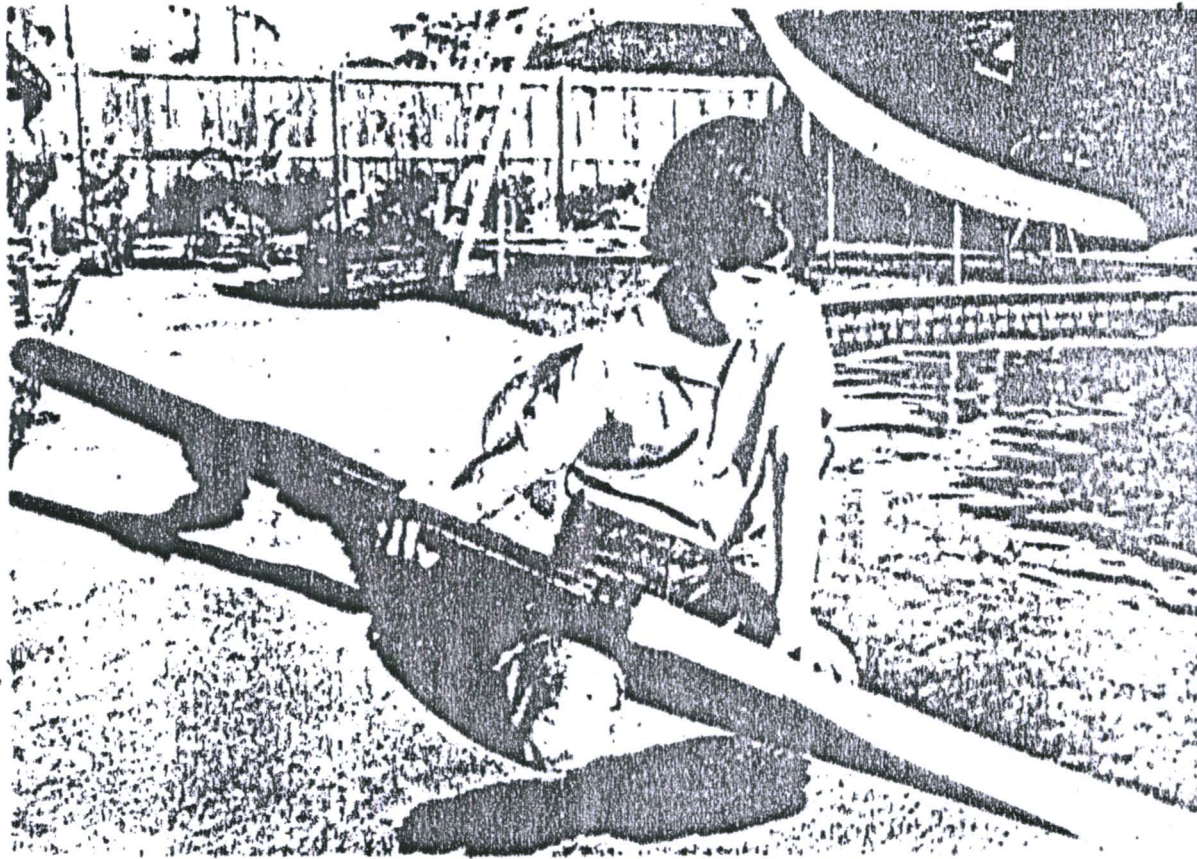
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"He was in pretty good shape, consid-



Staff photo by Adele Hudde

*Charles Chang reflects on his lifesaving efforts by the side of the pool.*

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The boy's father said Wen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ten-Chin Wen of 4675 Hartel, have been in Beaumont about two years, coming here from Thailand to attend Lamar Univer-

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 204297 <sup>04 APR 1984</sup>  
*PU 1064*

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 19, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JOHN PRESSLEY TODD

SUBJECT WRITES CONCERNING THE PUBLICATION "DRUG ENFORCEMENT"

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
LEE VERSTANDIG	ORG	84/03/19	<i>C 84/04/03</i>	RO
REFERRAL NOTE:				
ANDREW CARD	RSA	84/03/19	<i>C 84/04/03</i>	<i>Rec'd 3/20/84</i>
<i>Carlton Turner</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>/ /</i>	RO	<i>Rec'd 4/4/84</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:				
<i>99 DOJ</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>84/04/04</i>	RO	<i>B / /</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:	<i>Attn: Frances Mullen, DEA</i>			
REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 2200 \_\_\_\_\_

IA MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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- |                          |                      |                      |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES:           | *DISPOSITION CODES:  | *OUTGOING            | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION    | *A-ANSWERED          | *CORRESPONDENCE:     | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM         | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS  | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE        | *C-COMPLETED         | *OF SIGNER           | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET    | *S-SUSPENDED         | *CODE = A            | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* |                      | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * |                      | *OUTGOING            | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE         |                      |                      | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY         |                      |                      | * |
- \*\*\*\*\*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1984

Dear Bud:

Attached is a letter the President received from John Pressley Todd, Assistant Attorney General of Arizona, regarding the "Drug Enforcement" publication.

Please draft a response for my signature. Since this letter was only received in our office today, I feel it is important to act quickly. Therefore, may I have the draft by close of business Friday, April 6, 1984.

Thank you for your continued assistance and best wishes,

Sincerely,



Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D.  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Drug Abuse Policy

Mr. Francis Mullen  
Administrator  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
1405 I Street, N.W.  
Room 1110  
Washington, D.C. 20537



37



Attorney General

1275 WEST WASHINGTON

Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Robert K. Corbin

*Lee V. Vastandig  
Andy Card*

March 15, 1984

Mr. Ronald Reagan  
President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President:

How much does the publication "Drug Enforcement" cost us taxpayers?

I just read Vol. 10 No. 2 -- I cannot recall when I have seen so much government gobbledegook garbage packed into 45 pages.

The only sentence which made sense was found on page 11: "This endeavor is case oriented, not statistics oriented." However, many other statements in the publication belie this. For example:

"DEA's goal is to conduct high-impact investigations and obtain multicount indictments against multiple defendants" at 10. (sounds like statistics to me)

"During the first trial in the case, Steinberg testified that his organization has grossed over \$100 million in 1978" at 13 (emphasis added). (I assume he was testifying for the government.)

"[T]he government charged the Coronado Company had illegally imported more than 60 tons of marijuana from . . . ." "Louis Villar, the key witness, is on probation . . ." at 21 (emphasis added). (Of course Louis Villar was the leader of the drug organization.)

Mr. Ronald Reagan  
March 15, 1984  
Page 2

How is your war on drugs really going? Don't you think we have the right to expect and demand candor from at least our law enforcement officials? I thought truth was a premium in that business.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Pressley Todd". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

JOHN PRESSLEY TODD  
Assistant Attorney General  
Organized Crime and  
Racketeering Division

JPT:cf  
7617E

THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PU

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 19, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE FRANK WHETSTONE

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES CARTOON

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
KATHERINE C. SHEPHERD REFERRAL NOTE: _____	ORG	84/03/19	CP4A A84P3.26	
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: FRANK AND EILEEN, P3

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES \_\_\_\_\_

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:      *OUTGOING          *
*                      *A-ANSWERED                    *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL  *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *C-COMPLETED          *           OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *S-SUSPENDED          *           CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *COMPLETED = DATE OF *           OUTGOING  *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *                      *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

March 26, 1984

Dear Eileen and Frank:

I got quite a chuckle from the cartoon. Your idea is great, but instead of a laugh from the press we would probably all be treated to lengthy diatribes about my "poor musical taste!" I don't care what they say -- it is a dandy tune!

Nancy and I send our warmest wishes.

Sincerely,

Ron A

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whetstone  
P.O. Box 376  
Cut Bank, Montana 59427

RR:AVH:KCS:pps

840826

!KCS



# 204313

Visit  
**MONTANA**  
the BIG SKY Country

Dear Mr. President:

I am sending along the enclosed cartoon which I hope delights your sense of humor.

Prior to your next press conference, it might be an interesting item to place on each chair for members of the media (hoping that they have a sense of humor--which is most of the time doubtful.)

Eileen joins me in

Affection,

Eileen and Frank A. Whetstone

March 17, 1984

The Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States of America  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

**OFFICE SUPPLIERS**

FROM CUT BANK

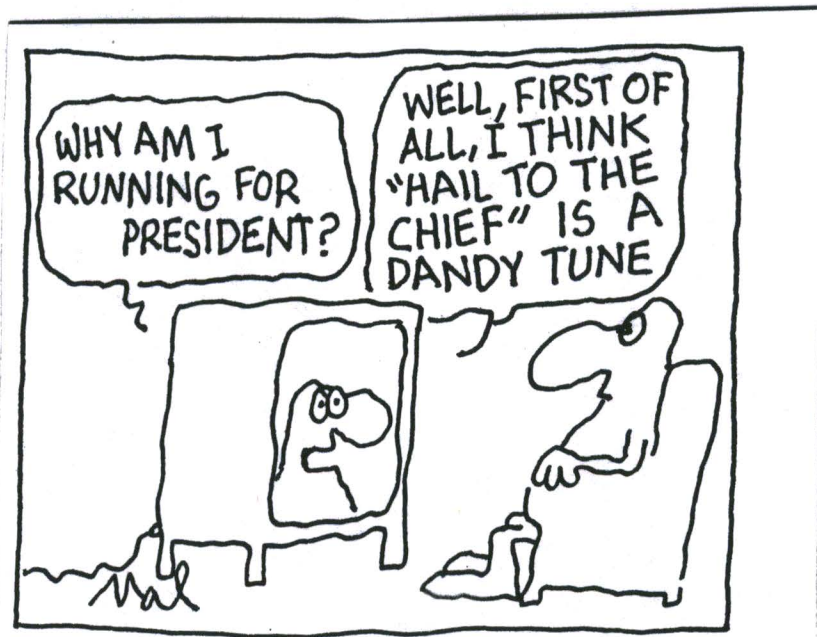
PHONE (CODE 406) 873-2111

P.O. BOX 376

**CUT BANK, MONTANA 59427**

Formerly Cut Bank Pioneer Press

S  
KS



~~Deacon Charles~~  
Clark  
6/12/84