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do not
regard

AMERICAN VETERANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

P. O. Box 52

Wantagh, New York 11793

JANUARY 31, 1983

Ronald Wilson Reagan

President of the USA

Washington, D. C. 20013

because
We write not because we give a hoot as to what becomes of you because because what you do will reflect in your future. If you have little CIVIC interest, and if you do not care about the future of the United States of America, and the future of the Republican Party, this will be your problem and your undoing. However we are concerned that you are attempting to ruin a good nation and a good political party..

Dr. Raymond who has addressed many local groups up here and in neighboring communities and states. Has send sent to some very good advice which like unto the preparation a a beautiful meal being ~~prepared~~ placed before you but if you do not partake in this advice but insist upon following the public be dammed ~~or~~ or hooray for big business and the hell with every body else this once again is your problem. Remember people do not hate you personally only what you are doing to our America. And the concept of a Government of dthe the people by the people and for the people. If you persist upon being

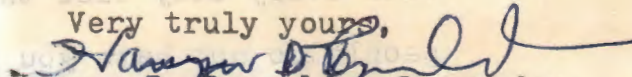
penny wise and pound foolish this once again is your problem. It would appear the administration of Governor Maria Coumo is heading in the right direction and is hitting the nail on the head. When the Unemployment insurance in New York State reaches @ \$225.00 per week will your Mininum wage still be \$3.35 per hour. Why dont you and the Congress attempt to live on this \$3.35 per hour because as s ~~hrra~~ you judge other so shall you be judged.

If you want to decrease unemployment make employment worth the while of the workers. People do not live and exist so or just so they can have you and Congress pick their pockets.

Many Americans do not feel that when the final tally is taken by the Congress that your action to have withholding taxes on bank interest will hold up. Also in your five cent per gallon on gas you seem to forget that most of the good products of our nation and food travel by truck. So when you increase taxes on truckers you are adding to further ~~the~~ double digit inflation. In other words ^{NOT} ~~ainx~~ only will people be paying five cents more per gallon of gas but increased food prices and the prices of all other items that travel by truck. Who the hell elected you to become the God or Adolph Hitler of this nation. Where do you come off at. First your idiot Voelker blocked Recovery tking place taking place by higher and higher interest rates. Now you are trying agin to kill America in you attempt to hide under the rug ~~xxx~~ your over inflated budget. Who gave you the right to give Millionaires the right to take \$2000 to \$40000 per year off for IRA, the IRA System was only meant for those who had no bther means for pension. Be a BIG SHOT WITH YOUR OWN MONEY NOT OURS. DO NOT BECOME A BIG MOUTH SHANTY IRISH FALL FLUSHER OR PUPPET FOR THE ROCKEFELLER INTERESTS.

You started off on the right foot but somehow got yourself entangled with the wrong people. We shall pray for you and your soul that God will take the blinders from your eyes and that you might end up being on the people's side. We are more interested in what you do and not what you say.

Very truly yours,


Harvey D. Reynolds Commander

American Veterans For Constitutional Government

EDITORIALS

Bad, bad news on the jobs front

YESTERDAY may go into the history books as the worst day since the Great Depression for bad news about layoffs and firings, at least in this part of the country. Consider the toll:

- Western Electric said 4,000 workers at its Kearny, N.J., plant will lose their jobs, plus 2,700 in two other factories.
- Gov. Cuomo disclosed that his upcoming budget will drop the ax on between 8,000 and 10,000 state workers.

Cuomo said his job slashes will be coupled with tax measures that could total \$800 million. And all this is on top of Mayor Koch's already-announced plans to trim the city payroll by 11,400 jobs and raise \$260 million in new taxes.

New Yorkers may get some grim consolation from knowing that they are not alone in undergoing the twin blasts of job losses and tax hikes. Cities and states across the nation are suffering the same agonies, their budgets cracked wide open by declining revenues and soaring costs.

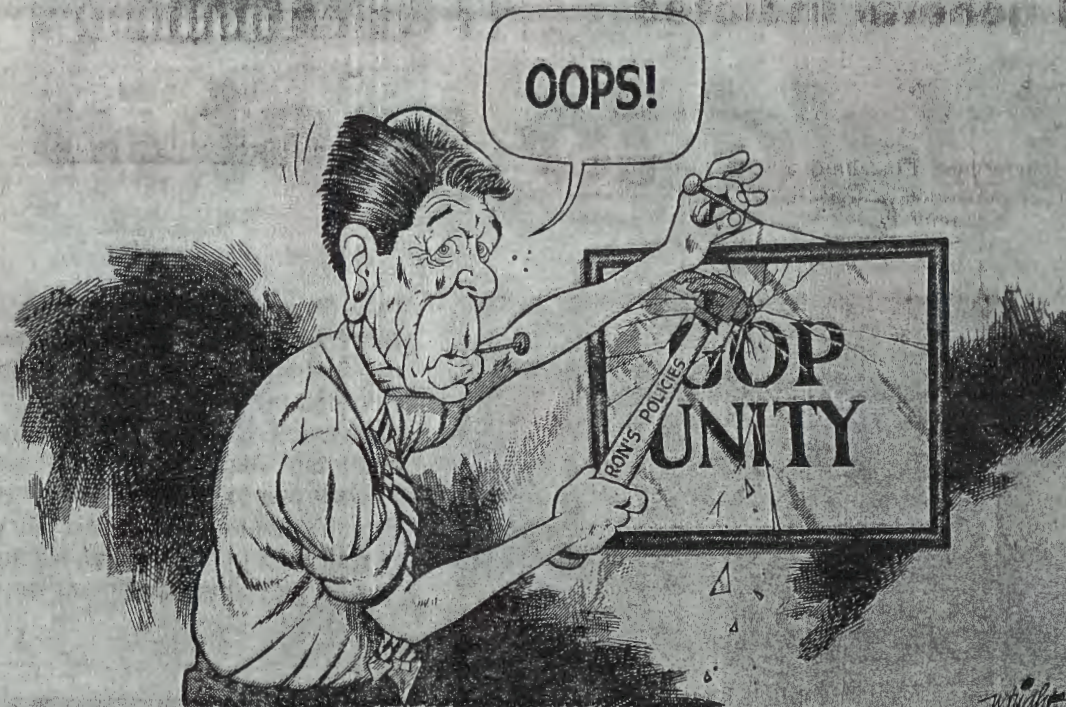
Last year, governors around the nation raised taxes by a total of nearly \$3 billion and laid off thousands of workers. It's too early to tell what the figures will come to this year, but early returns suggest '82 will seem mild by comparison.

It would be unfair to lay the blame for all this at Ronald Reagan's feet, but the President certainly deserves a big part of the blame. His program of cutting the domestic budget while inflating the military has cost local governments billions in federal aid. And his supply-side tax cuts have failed to stimulate the economy as promised—indeed, the nation has slumped badly since he took office.

It's understandable that Reagan seizes on every positive sign he can find, like yesterday's climb in leading economic indicators, but we urge the President not to be blinded by his optimism. If governors, mayors and county executives are forced to keep firing folks and raising taxes, the long-awaited economic recovery will never get off the ground.

That's because the ordinary American is going to be just as strapped as ever for spending money if the cuts in his federal income taxes are offset by hikes in his local taxes. And he won't have any money at all if he's out of a job.

Horror in Afghanistan



Preservation Copy

ONLY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NOT
TRIMMED ITS BUDGET

District Still Battles Over Ban on Books

For the past year, Newsday has followed the Island Trees School Board's fight to remove nine books from the district's libraries. This is the last article in an occasional series of reports on the case.

By Rita Ciolli

The U.S. Supreme Court decided the case in June. The school board voted to return the nine books to the library shelves in August. Some members of the community celebrated in October. But the case of *Pico v. Island Trees* is still not over.

Five years after the board was sued for removing nine books, the federal court file is still marked pending as both sides struggle to reach a settlement on two remaining issues: parental notice when a student takes out one of the disputed books; and whether any of those books — especially Bernard Malamud's "The Fixer" — can be used again in the curriculum.

But even as the door is being closed on one case that highlighted the nationwide struggle over control of public schools, the U.S. Supreme Court decision on *Island Trees* may be opening others.

The court ruled that parents and students can go into federal court to challenge book removals. But a majority of five justices only agreed to return the case for trial to determine whether the board members had improper motivation, such as the suppression of ideas. There was no ruling that books cannot be removed by school boards.

Six months later, the ruling has been subject to conflicting interpretations across the nation. But there is agreement that it has generally slowed what had been a mushrooming number of challenges to library books.

"The school boards have been told you'd better be careful or you'll wind up in court, and the plaintiffs have been told that it is going to be an uphill struggle to win. It has to make both sides much more cautious," said Ivan Gluckman, counsel to a high school principals association that supported the school board.

Another factor credited with the growing reluctance to file lawsuits has been the example of what happened in *Island Trees*. The case is expected to cost the district \$250,000. About \$100,000 will probably be paid for legal fees to the New York Civil Liberties Union by the district's insurance company, according to the district's lawyer, George Lipp.

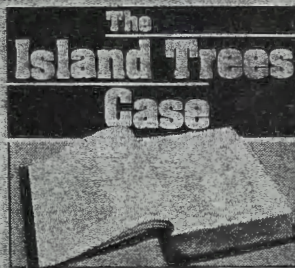
"One effect is to discourage turning to the judiciary to resolve it," said Onalee McGraw, education consultant to the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank. "It is certainly very expensive."

But the case has also exposed the district and its board members to public scrutiny and widespread nationwide publicity. News of the case appeared in television reports in four foreign countries as well. The notoriety is affecting the final settlement between the school board and the five plaintiffs who are represented by the civil liberties union. Both sides are concerned about their stature and reputation.

"Everybody looks to the *Island Trees* case, not as the last word but certainly the most prominent on the issue," said civil liberties attorney Arthur Eisenberg. He said a settlement will affect many other school disputes.

After the school board voted to return the books in August — rather

—Continued on Page 26



WHAT THE HELL GOOD IS A REPUBLICAN RUN SUPREME COURT. SAME OLD ZIONIST UN-AMERICAN GARBAGE. AND MAFIA POWER

Battle Still Rages Over Ban on Books

—Continued from Page 7

than go through a lengthy trial — eight of the books were stamped with red ink "parental notification required" and returned to circulation. So far, however, only "Slaughterhouse Five" by Kurt Vonnegut Jr. and the anonymous diary "Go Ask Alice" are drawing student interest. Each has been signed out of the high school four times. And the parents of those students each received a notice, which reads in part, "The Board of Education wishes to inform you that the book(s) selected by your child may contain material which you may find objectionable."

In the dispute, the school district objected that passages in the books contained material offensive to Christians, Jews, blacks and Americans in general. "In addition, these books contain obscenities, blasphemies, brutality and perversion beyond description."

Some of the same books are still controversial. A Lakeland, Fla., school board recently removed "Slaughterhouse Five," and "Go Ask Alice," the diary of a 15-year-old drug addict, is the most frequently challenged library book in the nation, according to a recent survey by the National Council of Teachers of English.

In Island Trees, there have been two stumbling blocks to a final agreement. The New York Civil Liberties Union has been objecting to the parental letter, claiming that such a letter still stigmatizes the books. They also argued that it was in violation of a 1982 state law which makes all library records confidential.

Last week, the board responded to an inquiry from the state attorney general's office by temporarily suspending the letter requirement. It is expected that at an official session early next year the board will drop it altogether.

But on the second obstacle — use of the books in the classroom — Island Trees thinks it has done enough.

"The case should be resolved, but the NYCLU doesn't permit it to be resolved," said school board attorney George Lipp. "I'm sorry that what the board has done to date is not sufficient to let it die a natural death. Why should the board continue to have its nose rubbed in the mud?"

Ironically, the remaining controversy centers on control of curriculum, an issue the Supreme Court specifically said the Island Trees case was not about. In 1976 the board voted to remove the books from the library and the curriculum. At that time, the only book used by senior English classes was the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel "The Fixer."

The civil liberties union wants those resolutions rescinded. But because the Supreme Court opinion is interpreted as firmly placing curriculum matters in the control of local school boards, the Island Trees officials are refusing to make further concessions.

"The whole issue has been and still is local control," said board president Richard Melchers, now in his 10th year as a school official. He said his position is supported by the majority in his district which represents the mid-Island communities of Levittown, Bethpage, Seaford and Plainedge. "If I had to, I would do it all over again," said Melchers.

School board members and the civil liberties union lawyers were reluctant to discuss their negotiating positions publicly. If the case, which began in 1977, cannot be settled, there will have to be a trial. But that is viewed as unlikely. "Both sides are hopeful that we may be able to avoid further litigation in the matter," said Alan Levine, attorney for the civil liberties union.

Regardless of the outcome, the controversy over what is being taught in the classrooms — as opposed to what is on the library shelves — is likely to be the new legal frontier. "The complaints that I am hearing now are about textbooks and curriculum," said Barbara Parker of People for the American Way, a group formed to counter the Moral Majority. "Censorship is the organizing tool for those who are dissatisfied with public education," said Parker.

Michael Farris, an Olympia, Wash. attorney who is appealing his defeat to remove "The Learning Tree" by Gordon Parks from a local high school, agrees that the Island Trees case may have dampened conservative challenges to library books. But it may have sparked another battle. "Ultimately, we'll have to face the more difficult question, textbooks."

MAFIA RUN SUPREME COURT WANTS PORNO BOOKS IN SCHOOLS

THE DUTY OF THE SCHOOL BOARD IS TO PROTECT THE CHILDREN FROM THE GARBAGE IN THE BOOKS.

PEOPLE CANNOT EVEN RUN THEIR OWN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Preservation Copy

THIS IS NOT OVER BY A LONG
SHOT

Banks Fighting Interest Withholding

Washington (AP) — The nation's financial institutions are mounting a drive to try to get Congress to scrap a requirement, approved only last summer, that banks must withhold income taxes on interest earned in savings accounts.

Some members of Congress already report receiving thousands of postcards and letters from savers urging repeal of the provision. And about 185 members of the House and the Senate have introduced or signed about two dozen bills that would eliminate the rule, the most disputed portion of last year's tax bill.

Starting July 1, banks, savings and loans and credit unions must withhold 10 per cent of the interest most investors

have accrued on their savings, just as part of employees' wages are now withheld for taxes. Corporations will withhold 10 per cent on dividends.

"This is a stupid law. It's an unnecessary law," Rep. Norman D'Amours (D-N.H.) told a meeting of credit union officials this week.

Even so, backers of the repeal movement acknowledge that they have an uphill fight to get the requirement eliminated. Neither Reagan administration officials nor key congressional leaders favor repeal.

"We have no intention of backing off," Treasury Department spokesman Martin Fitzwater said. "It's a fair provision

that improves compliance with the tax law." Repeal of the measure would boost the federal budget deficits by an estimated \$26 billion through 1988, he said.

In arguing for repeal of the measure, bankers and other financial executives contend that the provision will cost the nation's 80 million savers at least \$1.5 billion in interest they could have earned on their savings or dividends.

"In effect," the American Bankers Association says, "the honest taxpayer is being asked to send the government 10 per cent of his interest and dividend income early — to give the government an interest-free loan on money that could be compounding — because the govern-

ment is unable or unwilling to go after the few people that do cheat."

But Fitzwater labeled as "very misleading" statements that imply "a cost to depositors that's not real."

Treasury figures indicate the proposal would reduce the yield on a 9 per cent savings account, for example, to between 8.95 per cent and 8.97 per cent.

The opponents also say the costs to their institutions of having to put the plan into effect are enormous. New York's Citibank, in a study last summer, placed the cost to all institutions at \$1.5 billion and said that sum was likely to be passed on to consumers through lower interest rates and higher service charges.

THIS MONEY USED TO GO INTO REPUBLICAN PARTY

IF YOU WILL RECALL MR. PRESIDENT I POINTED OUT TO YOU
BY RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE WOULD BE CHEAPER THAN CARRYING
THE LARGE UNEMPLOYMENT ROLLS

Albany to Push Jobless Aid Rise

Legislative chiefs call current benefits too low; Cuomo plan is for immediate hike

DOES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GIVE A DAMN ABOUT THE PEOPLE

By Lawrence C. Levy

Newsday Albany Bureau

OUR STATE
GOVERNMENT DOES.

State unemployment benefits will go up this year for the first time since 1978, according to Gov. Mario Cuomo and legislative leaders.

How much, and how, the record number of jobless should be paid — questions that must be settled to the satisfaction of business and labor, the Republican-run Senate, the Democrat-run Assembly and a new administration — will be among the first the Legislature and the governor will tackle.

"In today's economy it's hard to ask a family to survive . . . on a level established five years ago," said State Sen. Walter Floss Jr. (R-Amherst), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee. "At the same time, employers . . . cannot shoulder a large increase in their unemployment insurance premiums."

Kenneth Shapiro, counsel to Assembly Speaker Stanley Fink (D-Brooklyn), concurred: "It's very difficult for somebody to live on \$125 a week, but you can't come in with an unrealistic number, because of the economic climate. Employers have their problems now, just like employees."

City Teacher Jobs Saved, Page 10

To deal with the dilemma — New York ranks 40th in maximum unemployment benefits paid by states, but it also has among the highest premiums — several bills are about to be filed.

They call for immediate rises, from 24 per cent to 80 per cent, in the present maximum unemployment benefit of \$125 a week. Some, with bipartisan support, would ease the cost to business, primarily by tightening eligibility requirements and altering the way unemployment insurance premiums are calculated.

Floss announced yesterday that he wants to raise the maximum benefit to \$155 a week immediately after enactment of the legislation. It would rise to \$165 by Jan. 1 and to \$170 by Jan. 1, 1985.

Timothy Russert, counsel to Cuomo, said a "working draft" of Cuomo's proposal called for increasing the maximum to \$170 immediately. Cuomo has decided not to deal, for now, with a related problem, the level of disability benefits not related to jobs and worker's com-

WHILE MINIMUM WAGE STANDS
STILL

pensation, because he feels it would take too long to negotiate with the Legislature, his aides said.

Shapiro said Fink shares that sense of urgency — as does Senate Majority Leader Warren Anderson (R-Binghamton), according to his spokesman, Charles Dumas.

A third proposal, to be made on Monday, comes from State Sen. Joseph Pisan (R-White Plains) and Assemb. Frank Barbaro (D-Brooklyn), the chairmen of the labor committees in the two houses. They will ask for an immediate rise to \$225, a figure aides to Fink and Anderson say may be difficult to pass.

To get an idea of what is likely to pass, legislative and gubernatorial advisers and spokesmen for business and labor groups point to an agreement last summer that died because it was introduced on the last day of the legislative session.

The agreement included raising the maximum weekly benefit to \$165 by July; to \$175 one year later. It would also have raised some of the eligibility requirements for receiving benefits.

David Shaffer, a business council spokesman, said the changes would have saved businesses about \$60 million on the estimated \$1.3 billion they will pay this year in premiums, while increasing jobless benefits.

ARE YOU PENNY WISE AND
POUND FOOLISH WHAT ARE YOU
DOING TO OVERCOME YOUR BIG
BUSINESS PROBLEMS

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EDITORIALS

Mideast peace: The elusive goal

THE UNITED STATES is coming under increasing pressure to use its clout on Israel to speed the withdrawal of its forces from war-torn Lebanon. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was in Washington last week, urging President Reagan to use the threat of curtailing U.S. aid to the Israelis as a stick in hastening the pullout.

But the Reagan administration is cautious, worrying that a squeeze play on the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin could backfire and delay even further—perhaps torpedo—the delicate negotiations that the U.S. has engineered between the Israelis and Lebanese.

We sympathize with that position—to a point. But time is running out and, at the least, Begin should be told that U.S. assistance is not open-ended and that it is in jeopardy unless the pace of negotiation quickens.

Still, the slow progress of the withdrawal talks cannot be entirely blamed on the Israelis. Their investment in Lebanon in both lives and treasure is substantial, and they are entitled to guarantees that southern Lebanon will never again be turned into a launching pad for PLO attacks on Israeli frontier towns. And they are justified in demanding that Syrian and PLO forces also leave Lebanon, something that the U.S. is trying to achieve but is by no means a sure thing.

A sticking point is Israel's insistence that some Israeli soldiers remain in southern Lebanon. The U.S. wants the Israelis out, period, with the border area to be policed by a multinational force until the Lebanese army is strong enough to protect its own territory against all intruders. That makes sense. An Israeli presence in southern Lebanon would give credence to Arab charges that the Israelis plan a permanent occupation.

For its part, Lebanon refuses to accede to Israel's demands for a formal peace treaty, fearing that such an accord would alienate it from its brothers in the Arab world.

The point is, the impasse in withdrawal talks is making even more difficult the task of coping with the extremely difficult Palestinian issue on the West Bank and drawing Jordan's King Hussein into productive negotiations that will forge genuine peace in the Middle East. That's the big problem, and that's why it's so important to get the Lebanon sideshow straightened out as soon as humanly possible.



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WE HAVE STARTED WITH HARBIS BUT DO NOT
TRUST BEGIN



REMEMBER THIS COURT IS REDUCING
Gov. WALLACE SAID NOT 2 CENTS WORTH OF DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS
The sad state of the Union

MR. REAGAN'S speech to Congress is being greeted as ecumenical in tone, which in a way it was. There was some wonderful theater there, because all the little Democrats and all the big Democrats were instructed to rise, as though spontaneously, to applaud the President when he said, "We who are in government must take the lead in restoring the economy." The Ballet Russe could not have got its troupe to act with greater precision. Actors Equity may demand that Democratic congressmen be paid scale—which is about as much they deserve, since they have done nothing that comes to memory to restore the economy. If Congress is worried about the deficit, Congress and only Congress can do something about it. Spend less.

But, really, Mr. Reagan this time around led with his chin. Because he opened by applauding House Speaker Tip O'Neill for joining with the White House in the cooperative breakthrough on the Social Security problem. The trouble with that breakthrough is that if it were to set the pattern for future acts of cooperation, Democrats would be springing to their feet quite spontaneously to applaud Mr. Reagan, inasmuch as the Social Security measure does not accomplish what have been thought of as conservative objectives.

Here is one way of looking at it. Do you know how we could eliminate unemployment tomorrow? Why, it is as simple as getting 12 million people who are now looking for jobs to not look for jobs. To declare themselves satisfied not to work. We know, do we not, that in 1960 37% of American women wanted to work; and that in 1980, that figure had risen to 51%. If the figure had not risen, there would now be no unemployment.

Now, carry out the logic of this line of thought. At present, 70% of Americans take advantage of early Social Security; they move out of employment at age 62. Suppose Social Security were to gradually postpone the age at which an American qualified for benefits. Peter Peterson, sometime secretary of commerce, observed in his recent essays on Social Security that since 1940, when Social Security benefits first began, Americans have added one year to their life expectancy for every decade that has passed. The meaning of this—four years extra life—is that if Americans were to qualify at age 66 for early retirement and at 69 for full retirement, one would expect two fresh entries on the relevant data sheet. The first would indicate a sharp rise in unemployment. The other would reflect huge annual savings.

The point of the exercise is that many problems we confront politically are of our own making.

What, then, is the role of government in "restoring the economy"? Primarily, its role is negative: to stay out of the way of the generation of supply, creating a felt demand. Mr. Reagan is plagued with political realities, and these communicate to every politician the simple truth, namely that if Social Security were to be postponed, however helpful this would be as an economic matter, in fact it would result in adding to the pool of workers, 11% of whom are at this writing without work. So... We let it pass.

MUCH THAT the President said was exciting to hear, not least his reiterated demand that Americans be permitted to patronize schools of their choice, even if those Americans are relatively poor. His reaffirmation of the correctness of the tax cuts was sound, though the resonance was somewhat dampened

by talk of a contingency tax rise down the line. If, if what? If the deficit continues larger than 2.5% of the gross national product. Another way to put it would have been: "If you congressmen out there aren't responsible enough to cut down your spending, I'll have to ask the American people to cut down theirs, to feed your habit." But Tip wouldn't have got his troops standing to cheer that one, no sir.



William F. Buckley Jr.

ina is so different?...

ly Taiwan will continue its rapid economic and gradual internal transformations, though neither so rapidly nor so as before. Probably. But... particularly in Chinese political prognostications about successive successors succeed until after the succession.

rof. Edwin A. Wincker, commenting on Taiwanese affairs in the China Council of the Asia Society

Daily News, Sunday, January 30, 1983