

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

WHORM Subject File Code: PU
Casefile Number(s): 164500-166999

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: WHORM Subject File

Archivist: kdb

File Folder: PU Publications [164500-166999]

Date: 1/16/97

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<u>ltr. case</u> (164648) 1. memo	from Larry Speakes to Michael Deaver, re attached article	3/29/82	P5 M2 11/2/01

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].

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1983

by WTR
164614

2100

PL

FG006-01

51024

Dear Bill:

Just a note to tell you how much I thought of your recent article which appeared in the Op-Ed section of the Atlanta Constitution this past Friday.

My family and I spent a few days of vacation in South Carolina recently and the Atlanta paper was quite a refreshing treat from the Washington Post! "Rebuilding for the Future" very thoughtfully and clearly conveyed your points on the common interest which government and industry must strive toward for our nation and economy to prosper. Your comments on the concept of enterprise zones were of particular interest to me and I hope that we will be able to discuss this issue further when Congress returns after Labor Day, and hopefully we can jog this legislation loose.

Again, just thought I would relay to you how well I thought your observations were set forth.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,



Lee L. Verstandig
Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable William F. Winter
Governor of Mississippi
P.O. Box 139
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1982

164648

RR 1110
PA
RR may enjoy PRO16

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEEVER

FROM: Larry Speakes *LS*

I recommend for your reading the attached article, "Ego Journalism" by Victor Gold in the current issue of National Review. The point of the article is that the networks are the "tail" wagging the White House "dog". It says that foreign policy -- and domestic policy -- are too important to be made in running press conferences on the South Lawn when the President is going to the helicopter.

I recommend we move ahead promptly with our new photo opportunity rules. My quiet soundings indicate we'll get solid support from those who count in the press corps.

Returned to Records Mgmt. 5/83

An Ex-Flack Looks at Reagan and the

ADVERSARY PRESS

VICTOR GOLD

IT WAS YOUR standard trendy Washington reception, the festive opening of the American Broadcasting Company's new headquarters in the nation's capital, and, much to the delight of the network brass, Ronald Reagan found time to drop by for a presidential blessing. He had made his little speech, shaken hands all around, and was headed toward the door, when the inevitable occurred:

"Mr. President!"

Strident, insistent . . . who else but Sam Donaldson, ABC's chief White House correspondent? Remember those first moments of the Reagan revolution? As the newly sworn President walked down the ramp following his Inaugural Address, there was Sam, bellowing that question about the release of the hostages in Iran. Vintage Donaldson, letting the new man know that, revolution or no revolution, some things weren't going to change. But that was history, and on this particular festive occasion what Sam wanted, *instantly*, was the inside word on David Stockman's future in the Reagan Administration.

To be sure, Sam's imperative tone notwithstanding, the President had an option. He could have kept on walking and been none the worse for it in terms of his image. But, being Ronald Reagan, he stopped in his tracks, half turned, smiled, and proceeded to frame a reply: Well, he said—as quiche and crêpes hit the floor, notebooks popped out, and recorders were activated—well, he had met with Dave a little while ago and there would be a definitive announcement later that afternoon. Another reporter was halfway through a second question before the President's hosts, much to the relief of his staff, hustled him toward the exit.

Sorry about that, said one ABC executive, fuming over his man Donaldson's having turned a courtesy call into a mini news conference. Oh, that's all right, replied the President: "Sam," grinned Ronald Reagan, "is just irrepressible."

I DON'T CARE what they say, I like Sam Donaldson. Honestly. We go back a long way, Sam and I, to the Goldwater campaign of 1964, when I was a young flack hustling press buses for my first national candidate, and Sam, then working for CBS's Washington television affiliate, was covering his first presidential race.

Do I remember what Sam Donaldson was *really* like, before he became transmogrified into an evening news superstar? Of course. How could I forget? When we first met,

opening day of the campaign at Prescott, Arizona, there were only two unabashed Goldwater supporters in our traveling press party. Lyn Nofziger, then covering for Copley, was one; Sam was the other.

He was offbeat, you see, right from the start: a rambunctious news hawk not about to be intimidated by any rule-makers, least of all the doyens of the national media who set the tone and rhythm for coverage of our presidential campaigns. Offbeat, rambunctious, and yet, having said all that, I would never have guessed—not in a million news cycles—that my friend Sam would one day emerge from the pack as master of a new school of political reportage: the ultimate Ego Journalist.

REMARKS OF the President on the occasion of Mother Teresa's departure from the White House, June 4, 1981:

HELEN THOMAS (UPI): *How was your visit, Mr. President?*

THE PRESIDENT: *Just wonderful. You can't be in the presence of someone like that without feeling better about the world.*

SAM DONALDSON (ABC): *What do you think about the tax plan?*

In the New Beginning, January 1981, there was much furrowed-browed thought given the need to develop fresh formats for the President's sessions with the White House press corps. The University of Virginia's Miller Center for Public Affairs even issued a "Report on Presidential Press Conferences," replete with observations, recommendations, and helpful hints, e.g.:

The manner in which presidential press conferences are presently conducted on live television—with reporters jumping up, waving their hands and shouting, "Mr. President," in an effort to gain the President's eye and the opportunity to ask a question—is what many viewers (and participants) find appalling. The easiest remedy for this requires little more than an exercise in presi-

Mr. Gold is national correspondent for Washingtonian magazine and the author of two books on political press relations. He served as assistant press secretary to Senator Barry Goldwater during the 1964 presidential campaign, and from 1970 to 1973 was press secretary to Vice President Spiro Agnew.

dential leadership. The President could enforce order by refusing to acknowledge or answer any reporter who shouts. He answers only those who raise their hands, and allows follow-up questions.

*Little more than an exercise in presidential leadership? The easiest remedy? How ingenuous these academics. It is one thing, understand, for Ronald Reagan, like no Chief Executive in decades, to assert his mastery over Congress. But "Tip" O'Neill and his colleagues are as mere sheep to be led to a fleecing compared to Sam Donaldson's branch of government. Thus, though the Miller Center did persuade the President to insist on a degree of decorum during his formal news conferences, it failed utterly to deal with those techniques of jumping, waving, and shouting reportage developed by the White House press corps during the Ford-Carter years, i.e., the news conference *al fresco*, held on the South Lawn two to four times weekly, and its kindred forum, the movable media feast, held any time or place that members of the corps come within twenty feet—make that fifty—of ever-affable, ever-available Ronald Reagan.*

"If you get the question within earshot," one of Sam's print colleagues counseled a newcomer to the Reagan press entourage during the 1980 campaign, "he'll answer it, because he's a decent guy."

Indeed, he would as a candidate, though it sometimes hurt his cause; indeed, he will as President, though it often results in news segments better suited to the media's than the country's needs.

"If we just let him go his own way, we'll have a perpetual press conference," Lyn Nofziger explained, after being faulted during the campaign for what many (including some critics within the Reagan camp) perceived as heavy-handed dealing with reporters trying to catch his candidate in an unguarded moment.

But, alas—or, if you happen to be a member of Sam Donaldson's school, rejoice—Lyn's heavy hand has long since been lifted, his critics having won the day. After all, we wouldn't want to go back to the Nixon Stonewall Age, would we? Of course not. Decency, in the end, prevailed.

Next question.

REMARKS OF the President while ambulating toward his helicopter in riding jodhpurs, July 22, 1981:

REPORTER NO. 1: *Any good news from the Middle East?*

THE PRESIDENT (walking and smiling): *Huh?*

REPORTER NO. 1 (bellowing): *Any good news from the Middle East?*

THE PRESIDENT (bellowing back): *Oh, you guys know by now that I'm the most patient fellow in the world.*

REPORTER NO. 2 (in duet with helicopter blades): *Are there any limits to your patience with Mr. Begin?*

My, my, what fun and games. And if the President, not quite hearing the question correctly, had shouted back a "Yes" or a "No," what a titillating lead that might have made on the evening news. Forget the White House staff clarification that would have followed: sufficient to the deadline is the news thereof. Forget, too, whatever impact the President's errant reply might have had on the Habib mission and U.S. peace-keeping efforts in the Middle East. That, Buster, is neither the job nor the responsibility of the working press, and to argue otherwise is to suggest—with

chilling effect—that there might be some higher calling for the White House press corps than servicing their home bureaus, every hour on the hour.

Are there any limits to your patience with Mr. Begin? Or how about this one, put up for grabs not long after: Do you agree with General Schweitzer's assessment of a drift toward war with the Soviet Union?

In both these cases, fortunately, Ronald Reagan, while taking the bait, avoided the hook. Yet, against the day when he, and we, might not be so lucky, let's step back a few paces to examine, in the manner of the Miller Center, exactly what goes on here.

For the record, these come-as-you-are presidential television appearances—informal sportswear when he takes his South Lawn walks to and from the chopper; business suit when being queried, to the great confusion of foreign guests, about domestic affairs—are in fact scheduled as mere photo opportunities. Now, the ground rule for presidential photo opportunities has long been understood, and in former years accepted, by the White House press corps: TV cameramen and still photographers are given access to ceremonial events, e.g., bill signings, meetings with dignitaries, as well as the President's entering/leaving the White House or other site. A reporter pool can observe the proceedings, but only for note-taking purposes.

That, at least, was the rule until the coming of genial Jerry Ford, whose congenital incapacity to look a reporter in the eye and say, "No comment," led to such outlandish spectacles as the leader of the Free World galumphing down a California tarmac during the final hours of the Vietnam War, in order to avoid questions from a press corps in hilarious pursuit. Then came Jimmy Carter, whose personal dislike of the White House press corps was accompanied, with typical Cartersian consistency, by an unwillingness to enforce any rule that might incur its displeasure.

Two pliant, image-obsessed Presidents in a row: small wonder that during this period, 1974-1980, Ego Journalism came into its own, and the presidential news conference took on the Animal House ambience deplored by the Miller Center.

Clearly, Ronald Reagan's decency aside, any President who took office January 1981 was going to have his hands full exercising leadership in the White House press domain. Not only would there be the standard complaints that go with the territory—charges of news management, outcries about credibility gaps—but any attempt to curb the excesses of the Ford-Carter years, when the West Wing leaked like a sieve, would be trotted out as evidence that the new Administration, Watergate-like, was bent on obstructing the people's right to know. To know what? Why, whatever members of the corps deemed important to the national (not to mention their career) agenda.

Thus, by press corps lights, it is now an implied right under the First Amendment that a President and his staff not only be forthcoming on demand, but that the White House also be sensitive to the show-business requirements of modern journalism. For this reason, the Miller Center's recommendation that questioners at formal presidential news conferences be chosen by lot was put into effect only once, then abandoned, following protests by network correspondents. Their complaint? Not that there was anything wrong with the questions submitted under the lottery system, but that Sam, Lesley, Judy did not ask them, and consequently

were not on camera reinforcing—for the benefit of employers, sponsors, and fan clubs—their certified status as six-figure-per-annum media superstars.

TOM BROKAW, on the happy coincidence of Britain's summer riots and network coverage of the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana: "I think it's going to make a far better assignment for all of us. I don't wish ill to the British people, and I certainly don't want them to burn down towns for our sake. But there has been a lot of ferment there for some time and it just happens to be breaking out now."

Judy Woodruff, on the existential meaning of "adversary press": "The White House staff wants order, predictability, no surprises. That makes it easier to make a President look good. But the press yearns for a little confusion, disorder, surprise—even a healthy shock once in a while. The unexpected is news, the expected is not."

Are you listening, RR? Keep in mind, they don't wish ill to the American people, and they certainly don't want us to burn down towns for their sake; but a little confusion, disorder, surprise, a healthy shock once in a while—is that so much to ask on behalf of a free, yearning press?

True, your constitutional duty, among other things, is to "ensure domestic tranquillity." But let's be fair. My friend Sam, along with his colleagues at ABC, NBC, CBS, the *Post*, the *Times*, the *Atlantic*, aren't going to rack up any Nielsen numbers or draw down any Pulitzers phoning in, "All's tranquil on the West Wing front."

No, if there isn't any "ferment . . . breaking out," well, then, the enterprising Ego Journalist knows a few chemical shortcuts through "informed White House sources" and "high-level government officials." Understand, it's nothing

personal, RR—nor even, as many of us once believed, ideological. Trendy leftism may well be the prevailing wind that blows through your White House press room, but as no less a media favorite than Ted Kennedy discovered in 1980, Ego Journalism cuts all ways. It is amoral, cynical, nihilistic—up to a point. Take the word of an ex-political flack who jockeyed press buses when Sam Donaldson was an embryo seeker after confusion, disorder, surprise; or better still, those of a prescient observer who years ago foresaw the problems your Administration would have coping with an irrepressible press:

Complete publicity makes it absolutely impossible to govern. No one has understood that better than the daily press; for no power has watched more carefully over the secret of its whole organization, who its contributors are, and its real aims, etc., as the daily press, which then continually cries out that the government should be quite public. Quite right; the intention of the press was to do away with government—and then itself govern . . .

All right, three guesses: Was that a) Spiro Agnew at Des Moines, b) the Miller Center, c) Lyn Nofziger? Wrong, wrong, wrong. It was—they'll have to unleash Morley Safer on this bird for the full 60 Minutes treatment—none other than that old fascist, Soren Kierkegaard.

Funny. I don't recall that he was even middle echelon during the Nixon Dark Age.

TO THE POINT, RR—much as I hate to sound like one of those patronizing *Times* editorialists, or Bill Moyers in full cry—I'm afraid you don't quite grasp the extent of the modern media's challenge to all governing establishments save its own. In your eternally optimistic way, you still hope to plug the leakage of Administration affairs that plagued your predecessors Jerry Ford and Jimmy Carter, to put the horse of orderly governance before the media cart of "complete publicity." But to do that, it's necessary that, one way or another, you persuade those who make up your Administration that the boys and girls on the White House press bus are precisely what they claim to be—*adversaries*. Not friendly folk for sharing inner-office gossip with over the phone or, in the case of your indiscreet OMB Director, over bacon, eggs, coffee, and a live tape recorder.

Yet consider, if you will, the real question to be asked about the Stockman episode, apart from the one that interested my friend Sam. Was it simply a matter of Ego Journalist meeting Ego Politician—further proof, if any were needed, that the passion for anonymity once prized in White House aides has given way to a passion for celebrity? Perhaps. But beyond that, might it not be argued that David Stockman—along with other indiscreet Administration spokesmen in the first year of the Reagan revolution—was merely responding to the signal given by a President who casually chats up affairs of state with his "friends" in the press, anytime they can "get the question within earshot"?

Just a thought, RR, from an ex-flack. Mull it over, next time you approach the portal to the South Lawn. And believe me, it's not that I'm anti-decency or a chronic First Amendment-chiller. As I say, I like Sam Donaldson. For that matter, Brokaw, Woodruff, Stahl, and Greider aren't really bad sorts. It's simply that, where our country's foreign and domestic tranquillity are concerned, I can't say I much like their penchant for healthy shocks. □



EF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WVS

164703 CA

PU

VA
HE005

August 26, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN DUBERSTEIN

THRU: CRAIG FULLER

FROM: DON CLAREY

SUBJECT: Congresswoman Snowe's Complaint with the
Veterans Administration

Attached is a response from the Veteran's Administration's explanation of the particulars surrounding the news article involving Senator Mitchell and the follow-up care program at the Carey Medical Center.

I had a discussion with Everett Alvarez, the Deputy Administrator, who assured me that the VA would work to avoid similar problems in the future.

Attachment



The Deputy Administrator
of Veterans Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20420

August 25, 1983

Dear Mr. Clarey:

Per our discussion, attached is the Chief Medical Director's explanation of the events surrounding the news article involving Senator Mitchell and the follow-up care program at the Carey Medical Center.

Sincerely,


EVERETT ALVAREZ, JR.

Attachment

Mr. Donald A. Clarey
Associate Director for
Cabinet Affairs
The White House



Veterans
Administration



August 25, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Donald A. Clarey
Associate Director for
Cabinet Affairs
The White House

SUBJ: Correspondence with Senator Mitchell Regarding
Fee Basis Medical Care

We apologize that this correspondence was inadvertently not properly routed through our Congressional Liaison Office so that all interested parties could have been simultaneously informed.

A news item out of Caribou presents a distorted account of actual happenings. Circumstances were as follows. VAMC Togus had erroneously established a program for followup medical care at the Cary Memorial Hospital in which some ineligible recipients of care were being serviced. In recent testimony before the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, Senator Mitchell was given misleading information as regards what arrangements could be provided in an outreach mode in northern Maine. This was subsequently corrected and the Togus Medical Center notified that they should continue issuing fee basis identification cards for treatment necessary to complete a preexisting episode of VA hospital care.

Senator Mitchell sent word to me that he would appreciate hearing this from me and, while on travel status in Portland, Oregon, I explained by telephone to Senator Mitchell the clarification referenced above. He then asked that I put this in writing.

2.

Donald A. Clarey
Associate Director for
Cabinet Affairs

Upon my return to Washington, I wrote the letter (a copy of which is attached). Carbon copies of this correspondence went directly to Senator Cohen, Senator Simpson, Congressman Montgomery, and the VA Congressional Liaison Office. This should have been forwarded through Congressional Liaison to all interested parties.

We will take all precautions that this misrouting is not repeated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Custis", written in a cursive style.

DONALD L. CUSTIS, M.D.
Chief Medical Director

OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS ACTION TRACKING WORKSHEET

Action resulting from:

- ☒ document (attached)
☐ telephone call
☐ meeting (attach conference report if available)

Document Date: 83 108 110From: M. B. OglesbyDate Received: 83 108 116

Subject: Memo to Fuller re: news article
showing that V.A. gave Sen. Mitchell credit
on matter. Cong. Snowe was equally concerned
about.

ACTION CODES:

- A — Appropriate Action D — Draft Response R — Direct Reply w/Copy
 B — Briefing Paper F — Furnish Fact Sheet S — For Signature
 C — Comment/Recommendation I — Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary X — Interim Reply

ROUTE TO:

Date Sent	Name	Action Codes	Date Due	Action Taken
83 108 21	1. Clarey	DDA	83 108 24	stuffed to VA for comments
83 108 26	2. Hart		1 1	Sent response to Deparstein Copy attached
1 1			1 1	
1 1			1 1	
1 1			1 1	
1 1			1 1	

COMMENTS: 1. Check with Walters on handling.

Originator:

☐ Dunlop☐ Faoro☒ Fuller☐ Gonzalez☐ Hart☐ Hodapp

KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING MATERIAL AND
 WHEN THE ASSIGNED ACTION IS COMPLETE,
 RETURN TO:

Office of Cabinet Affairs
 Attention: Karen Hart (x-2823)
 West Wing/Ground Floor



**Veterans
Administration**

AUG 5 1983

In Reply Refer To: 101E

Honorable George J. Mitchell
U. S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Mitchell:

I am writing to follow up our telephone conversation of Wednesday, August 3, 1983, during which we discussed the provision of health care services to veterans in Aroostook County, Maine. As we agreed, the Veterans Administration will reinstate the provision of services to eligible veterans there by issuing fee-basis cards for their use in obtaining from local health care providers follow-up treatment as post-hospital care.

We have advised the Director at Togus VA Medical Center that nonservice-connected veterans who require post-hospital care may be issued fee-basis identification cards for treatment necessary to complete the episode of VA hospital care. This action will again allow eligible veterans to receive the care they need locally, without having to travel to Togus for their post-hospital care. If they choose to, eligible veterans may again obtain such care at the Cary Clinic under this fee-for-service arrangement authority.

I trust this action will correct the situation which caused you justifiable concern and will improve access to care for Maine's veterans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Custis'.

DONALD L. CUSTIS, M.D.
Chief Medical Director

164703

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1983

Don -
check with
Walters on
handling.
C

MEMORANDUM FOR CRAIG FULLER

THRU: KEN DUBERSTEIN *Ken D.*
FROM: M. B. OGLESBY, JR. *MB*

As the attached article shows, the Veterans Administration gave Senator Mitchell (D-Maine) all the credit on a matter that Congresswoman Olympia Snowe (R-Maine) was equally concerned about.

We are getting more and more Hill complaints about the handling of announcements by agencies. VA is usually pretty good - but Snowe doesn't think so at the moment.

Vets' care reactivated

BDN p.17 8-5-83

By Tami Moirs
NEWS District Correspondent

CARIBOU — The Veterans Administration in Washington, D.C., has decided to reactivate a follow-up care program at Cary Medical Center for local eligible veterans.

The program was phased out by the Veterans Administration in April.

[REDACTED]

Custis said that this week, he would instruct John Bunker, director of the VA hospital in Togus, to take immediate steps to put the Cary program back into operation "as soon as possible." Togus ran the clinic in Caribou before the shutdown in April.

The follow-up care program at Cary was provided for veterans who first received medical treatment from Togus.

Mitchell said the Veterans Administration concluded that its decision to close the program was "inconsistent with VA rules."

During a U.S. Senate hearing in July in Washington, a bill sponsored by Mitchell proposed a diagnostic health-care clinic for veterans at Cary Medical Center. Local witnesses Sen. William Cohen and Rep. Olympia Snowe testified with Mitchell to sponsor the legislation.

Mitchell's bill, if passed, would create a pilot program for a diagnostic clinic affiliated with the Veterans Administration. The goal would be diagnosis rather than follow-up service in Aroostook County, to provide pre-screening services for veterans.

[REDACTED]

Reasons the VA gave Mitchell for canceling the initial three-year follow-

up care program were that the population base in Maine was not significant enough and that the Togus VA Center did not have authority to establish the program without national VA approval, Flagg said Thursday.

"From what I understand, both of these reasons are inappropriate," Flagg said. "Togus does have the authority, and the population guidelines are different for rural states such as Maine."

Flagg felt that Mitchell's delegation letter requesting clarification on these issues was the primary reason the Veterans Administration reopened the program at Cary.

The Aroostook County Medical Veterans Facility Corp. has been involved actively with both the follow-up care program and Mitchell's bill to start a diagnostic clinic.

Roy Doak, secretary of the group, said Thursday, "In anticipating the board's response, I know that they will be very pleased with this development. The board has always been confident that in the long run, the Veterans Administration would see the need for more available medical care to rural veterans. The follow-up care is one step toward a goal of localizing veterans' medical care for isolated rural veterans."

Commenting on the VA decision, Doak said, "I think by bringing our message to Washington, D.C., the Veterans Administration got the point that we were serious. They took a hard look at the follow-up program and recognized the value of the service."

Doak said Mitchell's refusal to accept the cancellation of the program and his efforts, with those of Snowe and other members of the Maine congressional delegation, played a major role in the VA's authorizing the program again.

"It is very gratifying that a group of dedicated veterans from Aroostook County have set the stage for a re-evaluation of VA medical services to rural veterans. Their efforts may eventually lead to a comprehensive VA medical program for remote isolated

veterans throughout the country," Doak said.

Flagg, acting as a medical liaison for the board, said, "It has been a long three years for us at Cary, working with this program. We have had so many ups and downs, but this development coming directly from the Veterans Administration in Washington is very reassuring. A great deal of credit must go to John McCormack, executive director at Cary, who had the vision initially to get Cary involved in the project back in 1980.

"The benefit in restarting the program now is that we've had a year's experience with Togus and have worked out a lot of procedural and eligibility issues. The reinstatement of the program will provide a more comprehensive and organized plan of care for the veterans," he said.

Mitchell, who also is a member of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, said he was "relieved and gratified" that the follow-up program would reopen, and said he appreciated the VA action. He described it as a "firm step" toward full health care for rural veterans in Aroostook County and elsewhere.

Flagg noted that officials at Togus and Cary would meet to discuss specifics of the program and would release more information later.

Local veterans who have questions about the program at Cary may contact the Office of Medical Services and Administration of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Togus.

DG/

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1983

164906 PD

1130

PU

HE006-01

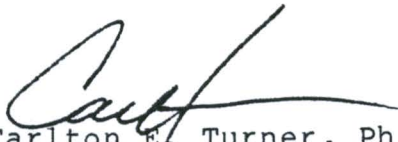
Dear Dom:

Enclosed is a copy of an article "Old ALP
includes marihuana in policy," which
appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald
(4/9/83).

Can we provide actual data to these people
or protest legalization?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



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

The Honorable Dominick DiCarlo
Assistant Secretary for
International Narcotics Matters
Department of State
Room 7331
Washington, D.C.

Qld ALP includes marihuana in policy

From ANDREW STONE

BRISBANE. — A Queensland Labor Government would decriminalise marihuana, redirect the State's economic strategy and open the secrets of its powerbrokers to the public, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Keith Wright, pledged yesterday.

In a policy speech to the Queensland Press Club, Mr Wright, ALP Leader for 5½ months, said the 26-year-old Bjelke-Petersen coalition had become insensitive to the State's needs.

"Its trademarks have become mismanagement, incompetence and maladministration," he said.

He concentrated on areas where the Government may find itself vulnerable in the election due by December. He promised, for example, an independent inquiry into MP's salaries and the Parliamentary Accounts Committee — two sensitive areas the Government refuses to consider.

Pointing to figures of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, Mr Wright claimed they showed the Queensland Government had under-spent in comparison with other States a total of \$247 million. This was about \$104 a head less than the assessed amount needed to keep

services such as education, health, transport and welfare on a par with other States.

A Labor administration would reshape the economy towards small and medium business and secondary processing.

Mr Wright, 40, picked his ground carefully. He spoke of action in two areas where the coalition conservative parties have balked because of the Premier's views — a register of foreign land ownership and a State bank.

On marihuana, he said Labor had a commitment to decriminalise the drug, adding, "I suppose like everything else you have reservations about it. But we have to stand by it and not back away."

Queensland's image as a "wower" State with its film and book censorship boards would disappear under Labor, said Mr Wright, a former Baptist lay preacher.

"The Government has no right to interfere in the bedrooms of the people of this State."

He also promised to insert a "performance" clause in the special government agreement with the controversial Iwasaki tourist project and hold an inquiry into the Russell Island land deals.

In NSW, moves to legalise marihuana for personal use have already been rejected by State Cabinet and are strongly opposed by the police department.

The Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday, April 9, 1983

Since then, the state of Victoria has actually changed their state law to allow legal growing of pot for private use. CA

John Naisbitt's Trend Letter

A biweekly update on the megatrends transforming our lives

165352

4620

PU

August 10, 1983
Volume 2, No. 16

Good Friend,

The Washington Post, which thinks the font of all initiative is the nation's capital, at least on its front page, has acknowledged a megatrend.

On two successive days, reporting on the Governors' meeting in Maine, the Post alluded to a phenomenon we've been tracking for years, but it gave no indication of understanding what the trend should mean to Post coverage.

Its headlines tell the story. July 31: "State Governments Leading the Drive to Upgrade Education." August 1: "States Seen Leading U.S. in Attack on High Cost of Health Care." The reports gave the evidence, but not how it fits into context of the basic decentralization trend: Most public policy actions start at the grassroots, not in Washington. Maybe when Governors meet again, the media will make this connection. And perhaps start covering the main event out across the country.

Reports are that President Reagan will support the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a federal holiday. That'd be a smart political move.

New York Mayor Koch rightfully points out that all of the Democratic presidential candidates lack credibility for pandering to special interests.

Also, AFL-CIO's decision to endorse a candidate earlier than planned, October instead of December, is a kiss of death for its favorite, Mondale.

More importantly, it is an opportunity for his opponents--for it can liberate them from constantly having to curry favor with Big Labor.

Clearly one of the more exciting events of the next few years rests with the telecommunications revolution and the de-centralizing of AT&T.

Unfortunately we see again the expected reaction of union leaders attempting to maintain the status quo not only striking for higher wages, and equal pay after separation, but guarantees of long-term job security.

Reminds one of railroads watching trucks and auto alternatives go by while the firemen rode trains that no longer burned coal.

On the other hand, it's hard to blame the CWA and its members who want security when nobody in management has a clear idea where the companies are heading. Management is just as insecure.

Now that "Ma Bell's Last Child Gets a Name," as the NY Times puts it--we learn that only three of the seven regional phone companies will keep the famous Bell name when they split from AT&T in 1984. That's a mistake.

Names like U S West, Pacific Telesis Group, Ameritech, Nynex. Are they any match for Bell Atlantic, BellSouth, and Southern Bell Corporation?

You might find something of value in activities of the new breed of business people with the world view--the new global-economy innovators.

N.M. Gov. Toney Anaya is on the leading edge of the Hispanic trend in America AND is making another trend--the global economy--work for him.

Democrat Anaya, the nation's highest-ranking elected Hispanic official, has just launched a campaign to attract Japanese businesses to New Mexico.

He plans to open an office in Japan, and is ready to compete head-on with California, USA's major repository for Japanese money. Anaya promotes his state's low taxes, low wages, research capability, plus coal & potash.

Nissan's way of keeping unions out: In a phrase, cozy worker-boss relationships--implemented in its Smyrna, Tenn. truck manufacturing plant.

A variety of devices is being used to develop a team-work atmosphere in its so-called open-management policy--ranging from sports programs to multiple-job training to daily meetings to "involvement (quality) circles."

Mitsubishi plans to build its first American plant in North Carolina to make computer chips. US semiconductor firms should read auto history.

A new market for old factories: China. So says Swedish entrepreneur Sten Holmqvist who discovered it. He is arranging sales of second-hand factories and machinery to the Chinese who crate them and ship them home.

Cashing in on its changed restructuring goals from "big leap" growth to "cottage industry" development, Sten says Chinese have a long shopping list for second-hand technology: Ranging from heavy mining equipment, light bulb and rubber factories, breweries, bakeries to soybean-milk plants.

Sex discrimination, Tokyo style: Many of Japan's most important firms, comparable to U.S.'s Fortune 500, regard women as auxiliary workers, hired to help men. Bright college grads get quite different offers than men do.

Many are required to serve tea, make life pleasant for male co-workers.

Some companies won't hire female graduates from four-year universities, saying they are headstrong and will shortly leave to marry or have children.

Japanese women typically are paid half. The general view is that woman's place is home, although a survey shows that 90% of 1983 female college grads wanted to work and 30% wished to continue after marriage and children.

Analysts expect few changes in a system that has served Japan so well.

But I think they're wrong. The rise in feminine influence and power is a worldwide trend among developed countries. Japan is no exception, and when it happens, it will add still another strength to the Japanese economy.

It may develop quicker than they think because of the graying of Japan. I read this into the fact that by the year 2020, Japan will have the highest percentage of elderly citizens of any nation. It's a Japanese megatrend.

Kissimmee, Fla., soon will be a household word in Japan. The Sansui electronics company is tying its products to the city in a dealer promotion. They wanted a name with a love connotation. What would Japan do without US?

Let's talk technology, and some of the more exciting innovations.

Satellite communications technology has so far been confined pretty much to telephone and television companies and other firms that use dish-shaped antennas at least several feet in diameter. But that's changing.

Before long, individuals will be able to use much smaller antennas. Proposals are being made to allow you not only to use them to communicate, but to pinpoint the location of an individual in event of emergency etc.

For example, Mobilsat has asked FCC for permission to start a mobile telephone service using satellites--allowing calls from cars and airplanes.

Geostar proposes pocket-sized devices that would allow conversations but could be used to find a person's location and send a short message.

Now it's computerized GI dog tags, developed by a small business in Minneapolis. The Army is testing a computer chip made by Datakey Inc., which holds more than name, rank, serial number, blood type, religion.

Contains the soldier's service record, including financial, medical and other data. Army wanted an easy way of transferring personnel or other information from place to place. Who'd ever think of that? Datakey did.

A computer grammarian will be marketed this fall, more sophisticated than other language software programs developed by giants of the industry.

Produced by CHECpoint Systems, Inc., San Bernardino, the new software package can pinpoint grammatical errors in sentences, rank the sentences according to complexity and analyze their structure. That's going some.

This seems sure to be a valuable tool in many teaching situations.

Have you heard of the machine that reads books? It's the Kurzweil Reading Machine--transposes printed/typed material into synthetic speech.

It's a boon to visually-handicapped, especially those with appetite for reading--only 10% of all printed material is on tapes or in Braille.

One user hopes to program the machine to read Spanish within a year.

Shops that rent computer time--another small business opportunity. For people who don't own computers. There's one in Orlando, Fla., called Direct Access Rental Time Computer Center--DART for short.

Six Apple IIe disk-drive computers are ready to go. Users pay by the hour, bring their own programs on floppy disks, and buy the floppy disks on which they've stored information or get a print-out if they prefer.

And the day of the pocket computer isn't far off. Recent introduction by Harris Corp. of a new 16-bit CMOS microprocessor, a computer on a chip smaller than a thumbnail, seems to be the technology that will permit it.

CMOS, which Harris and RCA helped pioneer, permits chipmakers to make integrated circuits that require much less electricity to function.

Computers will be able to get power from tiny button-sized batteries, opening the door to moving the personal computer from desktop to pocket.

And it is likely to have far-reaching impact on the telecommunications, consumer electronics industries as well as the wonderful world of computers.

On water, given the heat and dryness of the past month, we should remind ourselves of how important it is to consider long-range trends--remembering the unusual winter & spring which left many people thinking the water problem had been solved. Of course, it hasn't.

Continuing problems of pollution and decades of neglect have created a situation in which the availability and quality of water across the USA continues to grow as the critical issue it is.

Like oil, we can't relax important conservation efforts begun at the local level. Trend here will be to higher levels of recycling and greater accountability for better management of these essential resources.

Of course along with it all, people will find business opportunities. Such as WaterTest Corp., New London, N.H., which has set up a computerized highly-automated water-testing laboratory to test water of private wells.

For a fee, you can send water to be tested for contaminants including bacteria, toxic metals, pesticides, industrial solvents, cleaning fluids.

Cigarette smoking. Now they're saying THAT's the only difference in the life-spans between the genders. Until now, everything has been based on assuming women live longer because they have less stress in their lives.

Now comes the startling finding that the longevity gap will disappear because women smoke as much as men--and statistically both will die younger.

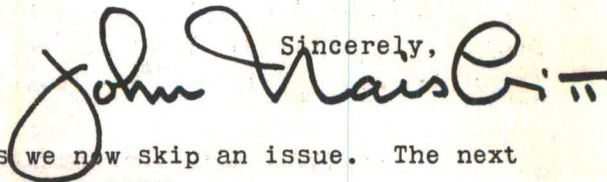
If this holds up, the insurance companies will have to reconceptualize the tradition of giving women lower benefits based on longer life.

The Peanut. Notice the fascination and flurry of activity on the NY Stock Exchange when IBM formally announced its entry into the low-cost computer field. Already dominates the personal computer market with its PC.

The announcement immediately dampened prior enthusiasm for the future of such home computer manufacturers as Tandy, Apple, Atari, and Coleco. We'll continue to see shake-outs in this fast-growing, exciting industry.

At the same time, as mentioned last month, the explosive growth of the home computer is creating even more opportunities for entrepreneurs within the almost limitless areas of software, peripheral training and so on.

Sincerely,



P.S. With all the ongoing vacations we now skip an issue. The next Letter you receive will be dated September 7, 1983.

August 10, 1983

John Naisbitt's Trend Letter © is published biweekly by JNTL, Inc. Subscription price: \$87 per year. John Naisbitt, editor; John Harms, managing editor. Reproduction of the newsletter or quotation without permission is prohibited.

Other services of The Naisbitt Group include extensive quarterly trend analyses for the nation, California, Florida, Rocky Mountains and Midwest. Workshops, lectures and custom research are available.

The publisher has offices at 1211 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20036 800-368-0115. Research for this newsletter is managed by Corinne Kuypers-Denlinger (D.C.).

165657

4000

PU

AR

JL003-C

Santa Barbara

August 29, 1983

Dear Matthew:

Someone who admires your ability to use words in such a highly descriptive way has sent me a copy of your short story "Heartbeat."

I want to congratulate you for knowing instinctively what pain and suffering is caused, not only to the person involved, but to his loved ones as well. I know only too well that my recovery was brought about by the many prayers that were offered on my behalf and the excellent skill of the medical team who worked so hard to save me. You have a special gift, Matthew -- one that I hope you will continue to use to enrich your life and those around you.

With my best wishes for continued success,

Sincerely,

A
RONALD REAGAN

X
Mr. Matthew MacDonald
24 Wildmere Avenue
Burlington, Massachusetts 01803

✓ WHcc: Mr. Clark, 1 Murdoch Road, Natick, MA 01760

RR/JMH/AVH/dp

DRAFT/Date 83/08/22

RR / JMH / /
(Drafter) (Rev. I) (Rev. II)

AVH / /

WHCC: Mr. Clark, 1 Murdoch Road, Natick, MA 01760

Dear Matthew:

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosures:

Other:

S/PP
A

Human interest

01803

1 Murdoch Road

Natick, Massachusetts 01760

June 28, 1983

Dear Mr. President;

The enclosed short story was written as an assignment last year by the son of a couple who are long time college friends of ours. The four of us were out at a restaurant when he remarked that he had a copy of the following story in his wallet. Being an eighth grade English teacher I expressed an interest in it. I read it and was immediately impressed as I'm sure you will be, Sir.

HEARTBEAT by Matthew MacDonald

Heart was immediately aware that something was wrong. He knew, not only because of the scream the vocal system released, but also because of the torrent of pain that passed through the body he was in. He didn't know what caused it, but he sensed it coming towards him from the direction of the left lung, and in a moment he knew what it was.

It was a bullet. One of the most hated man-made objects of the body. The bullet, the object that could drain a living thing's life force instantly, or it could cause a slow agonizing painful death. The first fear that Heart had was that it would hit him and end all his and all his friends' internal lives. When he saw that it wouldn't, his second fear was that they might not get help in time. These thoughts left him when he heard a voice. It wasn't from a bodily part, but the voice came from the bullet!

"Hey Heart," it spoke with a brazen tone, "You guys in here ain't got a chance. With all the damage I've done comin in and all the bleed that you'll lese, you're all gonners!"

"That's not true!" Heart retorted. "None of us will fall prey to you!"

(CORRIGIBLE)
(BOND)
(U.S.A.)
(S. 1000)
Heart knew this wasn't true because orders for more blood were coming in from other parts of the body the bullet had passed through. Unless this body received medical help soon they would indeed fall prey to the intruder.

"It's already happening, just like I said," Bullet taunted. "You're using enough blood to turn the Sahara Desert into an ocean. No way are you guys gonna make it!"

"No! We're all going to make it!" Heart exclaimed. He knew what Bullet said would become reality because he was pumping so much blood he was nearly exhausted. "You don't scare me, you're just a coward," Heart said.

"Listen Heart, I knew you're just bluffing. I can see how tired you are," said Bullet.

"I'm not tired," Heart replied. "I'm feeling just great." Heart was suddenly aware that someone just hooked his body to an I.V. bottle and was taking it to a hospital. Heart now knew he had a chance.

During the ride to the hospital, Bullet continuously tried to break Heart's spirit, but Heart would just ignore him and keep pumping. Heart felt a little stronger and was almost sure everything would be all right.

When they arrived at the hospital Heart sensed the body being lifted and then quickly wheeled someplace. Heart knew he would be in surgery very soon.

As soon as they stopped, the doctors were upon him. While they tried to stop the bleeding Bullet said, "They aren't gonna make it, it's too late, I'm gonna win!"

52

Heart knew Bullet was trying to make him nervous and break his concentration. He also knew he would lose. This continued the whole time they were on the operation table, until Heart finally saw the surgeon's hand reach down for Bullet.

Bullet immediately knew his time was up when he shouted, "No! It can't be! We never lose! I'll get you yet Heart you just wait and see!"

"Yeah, sure," Heart said. Then he added, "I hope I never see you again!" From that point on Heart knew he and his body would make it.

As the surgeon stitched up the wound, Heart could hear him say, "O.K. Mr. President, everything will be all right."

After reading this short story I felt that I had to pass it on to you.

The young man who wrote this is Matthew MacDonald; 24 Wildmere Avenue;
Burlington, MA.

165901

1110

PW

45016

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE GERGEN

FROM: MIKE BAROODY *MB*

SUBJECT: UP-DATE

It has been pretty quiet.

Attached are a few things of interest.

- 1) Couple of columns by Lofton on Barbara Honegger.
- 2) Copy of the latest ABC Washington Post poll (see page 4) showing that more Democrats volunteer President Reagan as the one they'd like to see win the Presidential election (than Mondale, Glen or any other Democratic candidate).

JOHN LOFTON'S JOURNAL

Asleep or awake in a dream world

When men cease to believe in God they will not believe in nothing, they will believe in anything — G.K. Chesterton.

I first heard about Barbara Honneger last summer when she was a special assistant to Dr. Martin Anderson, the head of President Reagan's Office of Policy Development. An irate right-to-lifer complained to me that Honneger had appeared at a Senate hearing where she was brandishing a fact sheet showing that having a baby is arguably as dangerous as aborting a baby. In an interview, Honneger basically confirmed what I had been told.

The next time Honneger's name came to my attention was this past Friday when the UPI wire service carried this notice: "Barbara Honneger, project manager on legal equity for women at the Justice Department, presents lecture and seminar at the National Spiritual Science Center, 5605 16th St., NW, 8 p.m." The title of her talk: "The Shimmering Door: Key to Lucid Waking Reality." The center's activities program identifies Honneger as "the recipient of the first accredited graduate degree in parapsychology in the United States." It promises that those hearing her lecture "will learn the structural isomorphism between waking and sleep dream experience, what this similarity tells us about the structure of reality, how to achieve lucidity in both states, and the miraculous, liberating realization which it brings to life."

Now, since the relationship of all this to legal equity for women is not immediately self-evident, I am curious. I go to the lecture. As I arrive a little early and take my seat, a young man on the front row — who says he's had 10 out-of-the-body experiences — is telling a man next to him about a friend's transmigration experience that took him back thousands of years to when he was an animal. At this point, Henry Nagorka, the center's director, steps to the podium, greets us as "fellow seekers" and tells us about the next center event at which a Theodore Rockwell will teach us to bend metal. Someone asks: "Will we have to bring our own utensils?" Everybody laughs. Nagorka introduces our lecturer.

Honneger, who describes herself as "not a lucid dreamer, but a lucid awaker," opens with a story that "will connect us with what I'm going to talk about." Noting that she specializes in parapsychology, the study of meaningful coincidence and synchronicity, Honneger tells how just recently she went to the house of a woman who wore glasses and had a coat just like her own with vertical stripes that matched the coat of arms on the chair to the right of the podium from which she is speaking. She says something like this always happens when she's about to talk about what she's talking about.

Honneger asks us to do two things for the next day's seminar: (1) bring the "best evidence" that "something fishy" is going on in the world and (2) bring the "best evidence" we have that makes us sure that we are not now dreaming. (She says later that 53 percent of those who had them noted "something fishy" preceded their lucid dreams.)



So, what is lucidity in the context in which Honneger is speaking? Well, she says it's "almost impossible to define." She reads a couple of descriptions by other people. She also reads an anecdote out of order, laughing and explaining that she's done this before and it's "part of the plan." What plan she doesn't say.

The young man in the front row raises his hand and tells how, while out of his body, he "flew down and tried to say hi to my friends but they couldn't see me or hear me." Noting that "you don't have to be dead to be a ghost," he says, in exasperation: "I wanted to say hi, I'm here but I'm in bed somewhere."

Honneger, observing that more women than men report lucid dreams, points out that women having these dreams have found to be "physiologically sound." That is to say, that "when they spin around they do not fall down."

Honneger tells this story: She and a college date (both psych majors) once attempted to see if the "moon illusion" could be overcome by viewing the moon while standing on their respective heads. After this was tried, she went to her room and looked out the window. Wispy clouds appeared to be going slowly across the moon. When she concentrated and tried to stop the clouds from moving, Honneger says she lost her balance and fell over. This is the kind of thing that marks the lucid dreamer, she says.

At one point, Nagorka says something about somebody who said something about the more opposite things become the closer to unity they are, and this has something to do with refuting Aristotelian logic. Says Honneger: "That's interesting and probably true. I'll have to muse on it."

The facts come fast and furious. Fifty-three percent of the population has had lucid dreams, says Honneger. Also, there have been instances where fetuses left their bodies to avoid the pain of birth. And people have left their bodies to avoid the pain of the dentist.

Last but not least, so help me, we are told that men always have erections during rapid-eye-movement sleep, and this is a correlate of a lucid dream.

When I ask Honneger if she's been able to prove that she is not now dreaming, she replies: "The true answer depends on the state of consciousness you're in. When I'm in my normal everyday awake state of consciousness — when nothing untoward is going on like metal-bending — I take it on faith that I'm awake."

While I'm pondering this answer, I notice the woman next to me is asleep. Or is she? Will she soon be leaving her body? Does this endanger my body? Is my body really where I think it is? Or am I dreaming?

One thing is for sure: Lucidity ain't what it used to be. And there is, or was, definitely "something fishy" going on in the world — specifically during the hours of 8 to 11:30 this past Friday night at 5605 16th St. NW.

Wash. Times
11-8-82

JOHN LOFTON'S JOURNAL

How is she going to bridge this gap?

Poor Reagan. Poor women. Poor men. Poor us. Poor humanity (hupersonity?).

In his 1841 classic, "Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds," Charles Mackay writes about The Mississippi Scheme, The South Sea Bubble, Tulipomania, The Alchymists, The Magnetisers, The Witch Mania, The Slow Poisoners and many other similarly bizarre happenings. If Mackay were to miraculously return and revise his book, he undoubtedly would include at least a chapter on the so-called gender gap.

The latest development in this farce that won't go away is the announcement that, at the president's request, his daughter Maureen — who opposes him on abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment — will somehow help him bridge this alleged gap with certain females. She will be retained as a consultant to the Republican National Committee. But, coincident with this announcement, Maureen was quoted as saying that she has "a great deal of respect" for one Barbara Honegger, a low-level Justice Department official who recently quit her job and blasted as "a sham" the president's professed commitment to equal rights for women.

In fact, Honegger called the president a liar. She says she quit her job "for all those women out there who are buying a lie — that Ronald Reagan believes in equal rights for women. . . . That is a lie." Interesting. If Maureen Reagan is supposed to be helping the president with women, why is she praising Honegger who has viciously attacked her father? Why isn't she defending her father by attacking Honegger's lies?

Incidentally, before anyone attaches too much importance to the "powerful" and "explosive stuff" Honegger is trying to feed us — as fallen away Republican Mary Crisp has put it — they should keep in mind the fact that Honegger has admitted having a hard time distinguishing between what is real and what isn't. Last November, she lectured at the National Spiritual Science Center on the subject: "The Shimmering Door: Key To Lucid Waking Reality." When I asked her at the time if she was able right then to prove she was not dreaming, Honegger, who has a graduate degree in parapsychology, declared:



"The true answer depends on the state of consciousness you're in. When I'm in my normal (sic) everyday awake state of consciousness — when nothing untoward is going on, like metal-bending — I take it on faith that I'm awake."

OK, enough of this. Now back to earth and Maureen Reagan if, indeed, this is a return to earth. And admittedly this is arguable which is why I called Maureen. What I wanted to know was this: How will your new role work? In the real world, with whom will you have credibility? Who will think better of your father because you believe he is not such a bad guy, as you have put it?

Reagan: "Well, the real world is made up of many people and many are women who have thought there is nobody in the administration who is talking to them."

Me: What are the so-called "women's issues" where you agree with the president's positions?

Reagan: "You're a little off-base as usual only because you have this idea that there are women's issues. The problem is that we're 53 percent of the population and the perception among women is that they don't have a voice in the policy and power which regulates their lives. So, there is a great deal of difference between finding one or two issues which are of particular interest to women and the fact that women should participate in the whole system."

Me: But, presumably, you will be trying to win the support of females not already supporting the president. Who are these people and what will you say to them?

Reagan: "You are assuming that all feminists are opposed to Ronald Reagan. On our side of the aisle there are feminists who are not opposed to him but don't have a lot of reasons to come aboard because they don't feel there's a voice for them. Those women need to know they should be a part of the structure, that this is how we make things happen, that they should run for office within the Republican Party."

Me: Can you give me the names of these Republican feminists who would support the president if they knew what he really has done?

Reagan: "Yes, I could but I will not."

Me: I think this whole gender gap business is a lot of baloney.

Reagan: "So is a lot of what you say."

Me: I bet I support your father on a lot more issues than you do.

Reagan: "I don't think so. But you are extremely rude and a bore." Before I can say "rude perhaps, but never a bore," she hangs up the telephone.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

166270PD
PU
PR016
FG006-07

ED

August 30, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RALPH C. BLEDSOE

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Government Executive Magazine

I recently received the attached correspondence from Georgia R. McKenna regarding a new column in Government Executive Magazine on the implementation and use of integrated office technologies. Perhaps this is a useful outlet for us to describe what the Office of Policy Development is doing once our project is completed. Please let me know what you think.

Q/

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1983

166285

1110

PH

TR

MEMORANDUM FOR LAURA EDDY

FROM: MIKE BAROODY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

Attached are the subscription renewal cards for the Economic Indicators and the Survey of Current Business. Could you please renew them before their expiration in November. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS S/N 052-070-80001-1
ISSUED MONTHLY ACCEPTED FOR ONE YEAR ONLY
\$25.00 PER SUBSCRIPTION FOR DOMESTIC MAILING
\$31.25 PER SUBSCRIPTION FOR FOREIGN MAILING

SERVICES TERMINATE 11/83 COPIES 0001 BF 3001498 A 08/05/83
DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SIDE OTHER THAN IN SPACES INDICATED BELOW

72ECIN 20500WHITE000WA 0001



WHITE HOUSE OFFICE LW3A19
OFF PUB AFFAIRS WHO 160 OE0B
EXEC OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON DC 20500

☐ PERMITTANCE
ENCLOSED

☐ CHANGE QUANTITY
TO _____

☐ CHANGE OF
ADDRESS (OVER →)

IMPORTANT! RETURN THIS CARD IN ENCLOSED ENVELOPE TO RENEW SUBSCRIPTION

Deposit Account Number

Credit
Card No.

Expiration Date
Month/Year

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

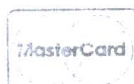
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

H SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS		2D	H
ISSUED MONTHLY ACCEPTED FOR ONE YEAR ONLY SN 003-010-80001-1			
\$30.00	PER SUBSCRIPTION FOR DOMESTIC MAILING		
H \$50.00	PER SUBSCRIPTION FOR DOMESTIC PRIORITY MAILING		H
\$37.50	PER SUBSCRIPTION FOR FOREIGN MAILING		

SERVICES TERMINATE 11/83 COPIES 0001 BF 3002301 A 08/18/83
DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SIDE OTHER THAN IN SPACES INDICATED BELOW

72SCUB 20500WHITE000W 0001



WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
M E BAROODY LW3A54
EXEC OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON DC 20500

☐ REMITTANCE
ENCLOSED

☐ CHANGE QUANTITY
TO _____

☐ CHANGE OF
ADDRESS (OVER →)

IMPORTANT! RETURN THIS CARD IN ENCLOSED ENVELOPE TO RENEW SUBSCRIPTION

Deposit Account Number

Credit
Card NoExpiration Date
Month/Year

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PUL

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☐ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1

Name of Correspondent: VALITA HARVEY

☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Miscellaneous newspaper clippings

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CWBOH</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>8310817</u>	<u>TJ</u>	<u>C 8310817</u>
		Referral Note:			
<u>CWHOLL</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>8310817</u>	<u>TJ DGH</u>	<u>A 8310817</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
		Referral Note:			

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4000 _____

Prime Subject Code: PL _____ Secondary Subject Codes: _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
- n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
- n - 3 - Ron
- n - 4 - Dutch
- n - 5 - Ron Reagan
- n - 6 - Ronald
- n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Nancy
- n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

- n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
- n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 17, 1983

Dear Miss Harvey:

On behalf of Mr. Fielding, thank you for your recent correspondence. We appreciate the time you have taken to share this information and your views.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dianna Holland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dianna" and the last name "Holland" clearly distinguishable.

Dianna G. Holland
Executive Assistant
to the Counsel to the
President

Miss Valita Harvey
1575 Ocean Shore Blvd.
Ormond Beach, Florida 32074

Ormond Beach, Florida.
August 11, 1983

Dear Counseller Fielding:

I have asked before that you write me once in a while that you are passing the contents of the mail I send you on to the President. But I had no reply. I think you can understand why I want to know if I am wasting my time, money and effort to help the President and our country.

If I do not have an answer by return mail I'll ask a head of a department or a Senator who does reply to my correspondence to either call the President, or send him a copy of what I have already mailed to you and ask that you pass on to the President.

I believe I am gathering and writing quite a bit of information that will help the President and our Country. I Used to know the President and desperately want him to be re-elected.

I am not implying that you have not been passing my material on to him, but would like assurance of this once in a while.

I used to get occasional replies when I sent my material through Counsellor Meese. I usually send from five to ten letters a week to the Government, and always duplicate my mailings to the President or send him my original copies. This also helps the President to get co-operation from these government personnel.

Thanks for any past efforts you have made, and awaiting an early reply,

Sincerely,

Valita Harvey
Valita Harvey.



Valita Harvey
1575 Ocean Shore Blvd.
Ormond Beach, FL 32074

Reston Of The Times

Will He or Won't He?

By **JAMES RESTON**

(C) 1983 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has almost everybody here playing the game about whether he's going to run for a second term, and he must be having fun watching it. But it's not really a game, and it's not very funny.

The main question is not whether he has been a good or bad president, but whether, as already the oldest one in the history of the Republic, his qualities, good or bad, are what we need in the last years of the 1980s.

Winston Churchill was a great wartime leader, probably the most eloquent and heroic of this century. But he was voted out as prime minister at the end of World War II because his warrior qualities were not compatible with the postwar economic and social problems of his people.

Franklin Roosevelt was an effective Depression and wartime president. But he was a casualty of his successful battles when he ran in 1944 and won for a fourth term, and died before it was over.

Maybe these are not fair comparisons, but at least they are fair questions. Often in politics what was indispensable at the beginning becomes intolerable at the end.

IT WOULD BE HARD to deny that many policies of Roosevelt's New Deal and particularly of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society needed correction, and the country is in Reagan's debt for challenging the assumptions of the past. That's the way the system works. The excesses of the left are modified by the right, and now, though he has been edging to-

ward the middle as the election approaches, Reagan's ideological assumptions also need to be examined.

In fact, it is generally agreed that no politician in the World today, trying to deal with the complexities of modern economics, has managed to do so on the basis of a strict ideology. This is clearly true of the Communists, who are the most spectacular failures in providing for their people. It is true of Prime Minister Thatcher in Britain with her conservative philosophy, and also of President Mitterrand's Socialism in France.

Aside from Reagan's age — and he looks and acts 10 years younger than his 72 years — are his qualities and his conservative philosophy and conservative comrades — not forgetting the four or five appointments he would likely have the opportunity to make on the Supreme Court if elected for a second term. What is best for the nation? This is what we'd like to know and have to answer.

THE POLLSTERS don't really ask this question. They concentrate on the past. They inquire where he's been rather than where he's going. They report that his popularity has risen as the economy has revived, as if he were responsible for its collapse and its return, neither of which is exactly true.

Yet as Jimmy Carter said of Bert Lance, you have to give him credit. He's playing this will he or won't he game with disarming skill. He has immobilized all the other potential Republican candidates, who wait for his decision by day and hear "Hail to the Chief" for themselves in the night. Walter Mondale and John Glenn on the other side don't know what to make of it, which is precisely what Reagan had in mind.

Vice President George Bush is lying low, and has threatened to fire anybody on his staff who suggests that he ever thinks of running for president, which of course he thinks about all

the time. Howard Baker, the Republican leader of the Senate, is resigning, but is going back to Tennessee with a 50 page campaign strategy just in case — he calls it his 1 percent safety belt — Reagan decides to pull out.

THEY ALL PROCLAIM — including Bob Dole of Kansas, probably the most underestimated man in the race — that the Skipper will run again and will surely win, and they may be right.

But they may be kidding themselves. The economy is turning up, but so are the interest rates. The unemployment rate is down a little, but last week the government reported that 15 percent of the American people, or 34 million, were now living below the poverty line.

The Democrats are organizing as never before. They learned in the Chicago mayoral election what can be done when blacks register and vote.

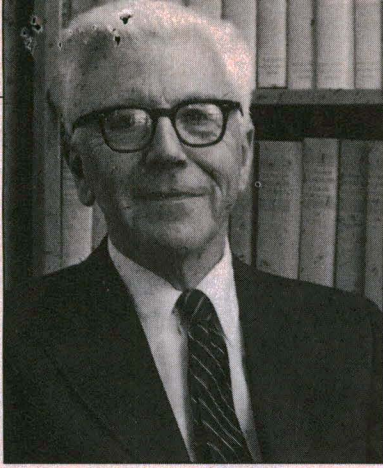
More than 55 million Americans are eligible to vote but have not registered. Both parties are after them but the Democrats have the edge in this registering business. The AFL-CIO leaders, meeting in Boston, are well aware that the new technology of the late 1980s is going to produce even more unemployment, so they are mounting and financing a major campaign to get their people to the polls — and certainly not to vote for Ronald Reagan. Other organizations of women, Hispanics and opponents of the arms race are doing the same.

And there is Reagan, sending his fleet into the Caribbean and his planes into Central Africa, and stumbling through the gender gap, and losing the support not only of women, who are suspicious of handsome actors, but also of the blue collar workers who helped him last time.

But mainly, he has this problem that although he was right to challenge the assumptions of the past, he has nothing to say about the future, where our children are going to live.



RESTON



"Enormous White House Staff" Weakens the Presidency

Arthur S. Link is professor of American history at Princeton University and editor of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*. A two-time recipient of the prestigious Bancroft Prize for books on U.S. history, he is president-elect of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians.

"A radical departure in the history of the office"

The modern Presidency has been bureaucratized through the growth of an enormous White House staff to advise and funnel information to the Chief Executive. This represents a radical departure in the history of the office. It means that decision making on the highest level has become extraordinarily diffused.

Of course, the whole point of having more than 400 people in the White House is to digest and present things to the President so that he can make a decision quickly and readily without doing the basic reading and work himself. But the way it has worked out, presidential aides, through the advice they give, pretty well predetermine the Chief Executive's decision. This has caused a serious weakening of the office because at the heart of the Presidency is the awful responsibility to make decisions on the basis of what should be considerable knowledge. And what we have now are Presidents insulated in the White House, surrounded, really out of touch.

"The less secure a President, the larger the staff"

The bureaucratization started in a major way during John F. Kennedy's administration, possibly as a result of his insecurity, lack of experience and his feeling that he had to have around him a large staff of high-powered specialists and intellectuals. The less secure a President is, the larger the staff he will want. Johnson came in insecure; that was his problem all along. Nixon was almost paranoid. Ford was the first President not elected by the people. Carter had no solid following, though he was somewhat less affected by the bureaucratization because of his obsession about detail and about knowing everything. As for Reagan, I don't think you can say that he is insecure. His reliance on staff comes from a very limited view of the role of the Presidency.

Another factor in the expansion of the White House staff is the way Presidents are now chosen. They have to run for the nomination for at least 18 months, and in the process they have to rely heavily upon staff. They gather around them a large group of advisers whom they want to take to the White House. So bureaucratization is built into the political process.

Is bureaucratization really "necessary"?

Some people would argue that the growing complexity of problems makes bureaucratization necessary. To that, all I can say is that three of the strongest and most effective Presidents of the 20th century—Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt—faced problems just as complex as those we face today. Yet they managed to keep control of their access to

information and were able to study and analyze data and make the important decisions themselves.

There is also the argument that Presidents need large staffs because of their travels in the modern age. That may be the case if we want to treat a President like a king or an emperor, but I don't see the excuse for it otherwise. Franklin Roosevelt and Truman traveled quite a lot, as did Wilson. Advance planning was primitive, but they got there. When Wilson was running for the presidential nomination, he went out West on a tour. He had one male secretary with him. The secretary had the upper berth and Wilson the lower one. After Wilson was nominated, he would go into a hotel carrying his own bags. In spite of all inconveniences, he mounted a very effective campaign and won.

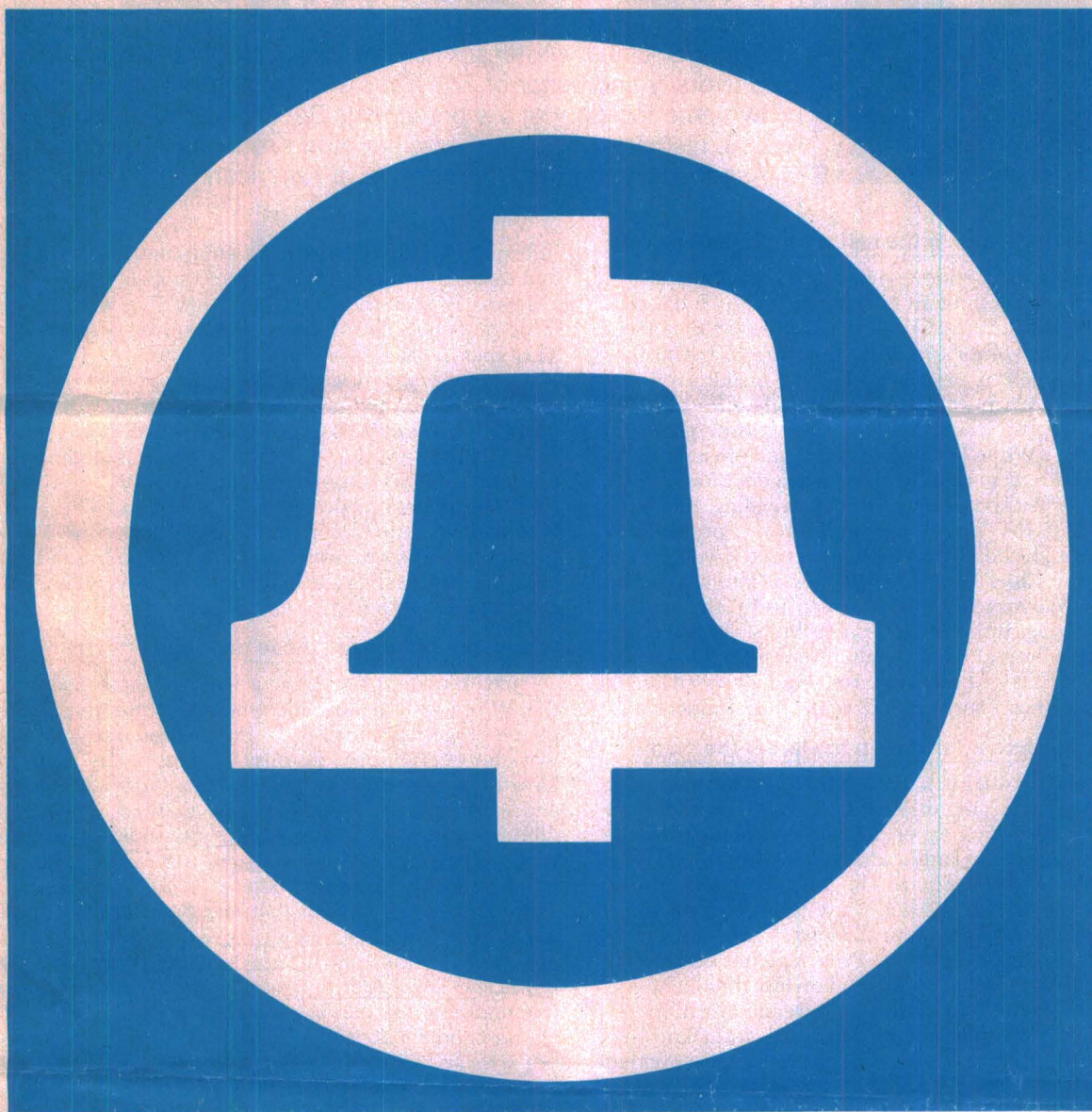
"I don't know what all those people do"

Quite frankly, I don't know what all those people in the White House do. But when you get that many people together, they're going to generate enough work for everybody to be busy 17 hours a day. They all have to have their own staffs, with a lot of secretaries, and each adviser has to have an assistant. The President ends up spending most of his time administering that staff, trying to keep peace, instead of studying important documents and issues.

But I'm not proposing that the President clean out the White House. Obviously, he has to have a staff. It just seems to me that he needs to keep the numbers down and leave a little breathing space in the executive mansion. You can hardly move around in there for all the people who are in the corridors.



Reagan with top aides. "What we have now are Presidents insulated in the White House, surrounded, out of touch."



CENTRAL AMERICA

What Comes Next?

Administration officials see hopeful signs that its strategy of muscle flexing is paying off. But the crisis is far from over.

Even as U.S. armed forces gear up for major military maneuvers in Central America, the first faint hints are surfacing of moves toward peace.

The White House points to these developments as evidence that its policy of muscle flexing is improving prospects for a negotiated settlement:

- The first meeting of presidential emissary Richard Stone with a top Salvadoran rebel leader, which a spokesman for the insurgents describes as "a small step, but in the right direction."

- Stone's subsequent talks in Managua with Nicaragua's Sandinista leaders, now willing to participate in regional peace negotiations that they spurned in the past.

- An offer by Cuba's Fidel Castro to end military aid to Nicaragua as part of an overall settlement in the area.

- A turn for the better in the war against Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador and evidence that the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua is feeling growing internal pressure.

In light of these developments, Secretary of State George Shultz told Republican congressional leaders on August 2 that "things are moving in a reasonably positive way."

Does all this point to an imminent breakthrough toward peace in Central America?

While the prospects have improved for averting a wider war in the region, not even the optimists in the Reagan administration expect dramatic progress toward peace. At best, long and tough bargaining still lies ahead while the fighting continues. In fact,

merely getting the protagonists around the table to start serious talks promises to be a daunting task.

In the words of a European diplomat based in Central America: "It's a very, very long tunnel, and you have to wear very rosy glasses to see the light at the end of it."

One of the major obstacles: The continuing chasm in the basic demands of the two sides that became clear in the wake of Stone's meeting with a Salvadoran rebel leader, Rubén Zamora, in Bogotá, Colombia.

The guerrillas show no sign of modifying their insistence on getting a share of power in the Salvadoran government before they participate in elections. They maintain that this is the only way to insure fair balloting and to provide reasonable guarantees for their security, given the reputation of El Salvador's right-wing death squads.

The Reagan administration appears just as unbending in rejecting any such power-sharing arrangement, which it claims would be tantamount to allow-

ing the insurgents to shoot their way into the government.

Washington insists that the rebels can gain a role in government only by participating in democratic elections. The balloting scheduled for December has been postponed until early next year because of delays in approving a new constitution for the country.

Standing firm. The White House, echoing the views of the Salvadoran government, is adamant in holding out for negotiations that deal only with arrangements to guarantee the security of the rebels as they campaign for election.

Similarly with Nicaragua, diplomatic observers say it is still difficult to discern a basis for negotiations. On their side, Sandinista leaders have expressed a willingness to participate in regional peace talks, which they rejected in the past. These would aim for an agreement to end all outside arms aid in Central America, including Nicaraguan weapons deliveries to Salvadoran guerrillas.

President Reagan has suggested that any such agreement would be exceedingly fragile as long as the Sandinistas remain in power in Managua. The fear is that the Sandinistas would resume their efforts to foment revolution throughout Central America as soon as they deemed it reasonably safe to do so.

Whatever the uncertainties and difficulties in working toward peace, all sides suddenly seem to have acquired a vested interest in at least paying lip service to the notion of regional negotiations.

For the Salvadoran guerrillas, such talks would produce



"Anybody can learn to cool!"

Stone reports to Reagan on settlement prospects.



Thunderbird Turbo Coupe. A World Class Touring Car.

First impressions. As you enter Turbo Coupe you notice how the doors curve into the roof to smooth and quiet the airflow. You sit in an articulated seat. It's firm. Purposeful. Under and side thigh supports adjust to fit your body. The back angle and seat position adjust to align you with the controls. The pneumatic lumbar support adjusts to the curve of your back. Your feet feel how the pedals are positioned for heel-and-toe-operation. You test the five-speed shifter. The throws are short. Precise.

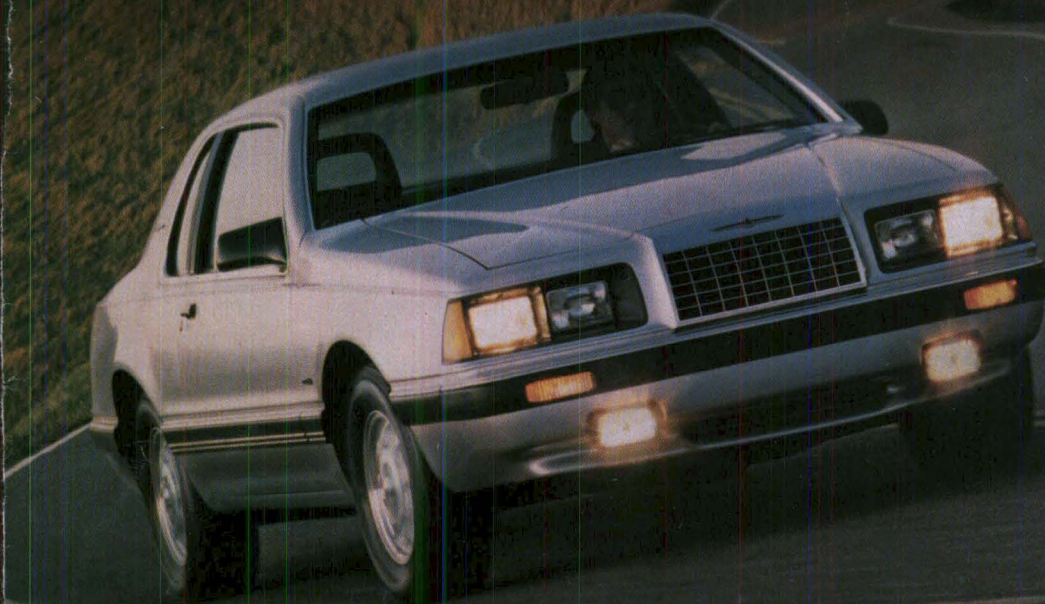
Start the engine. As it warms, consider the specifications. Four cylinders with aluminum pistons. 2.3 liters. Turbocharged, fuel-injected and monitored by Ford's EEC-IV Onboard Engine Control Computer. An engine so efficient it's rated at 145 horsepower (at 4,600 RPM per SAE standard J-1349) and is also rated at 33 estimated highway, [22] EPA estimated miles per gallon.* A triumph of technology over brute force.

Engage first gear... At this point, you will feel how the Goodyear Eagle performance tires, modified struts, four shock rear suspension and stabilizer bars work on the road. But nothing will better describe that feeling than a test drive. For more information, call 1-800-772-2100.

*For comparison. Your mileage may differ depending on speed, distance and weather. Actual highway mileage lower.

Get it together —
Buckle up.

Have you driven a Ford...
lately?



increased prestige even if the rebels are unable to talk their way into power.

There are hints, however, that the insurgents may be split over tactics, with hard-liners arguing that negotiations could prove to be a trap for the insurgent movement.

For Nicaragua and Cuba, the new emphasis on negotiations may be intended essentially as a means to forestall any further increase in U.S. military pressure. Marxist leaders of these countries are clearly apprehensive about the dramatic expansion of the U.S. military presence in Central America planned over the next six to eight months.

One of the nine members of Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista junta, Victor Tirado, claims that the Reagan administration is waving "the flag of negotiations" merely to disguise its decision "to intervene with troops in Nicaragua."

Diplomatic observers assert that, while the statement obviously contains a substantial element of propaganda, it also reflects genuine apprehension.

Policy concerns. For President Reagan, there are pressures of a different kind to pursue negotiations. His policy is widely questioned at home and is being strongly challenged in Congress. The latest *Washington Post*-ABC News opinion poll indicates that a majority of Americans believe that the President's handling of the Central America crisis is leading the U.S. more toward getting into a war than to staying out of a conflict in the region.

In the Senate, two Democrats—Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and presidential aspirant Gary Hart of Colorado—introduced legislation on August 3 to ban any U.S. military deployments in Central America, including the extended maneuvers that are soon to begin in Nicaragua.

"The President is playing with matches in Central America," said Kennedy, "and Congress must not permit him to light the spark that provokes the incident that starts the war."

Chances of Senate approval are virtually nil, but the measure is seen as a signal to the White House that it can count on only limited support on Capitol Hill for its Central America policy.

Reagan has attempted to defuse the opposition by appointing Stone, a former Florida Democratic senator, as special envoy to promote negotiations in Central America and by naming a bipartisan commission, led by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, to recommend long-term political, social and economic policies for the region.

Secretary of State George Shultz sought to reassure Congress that the thousands of American troops going to Central America will not be caught up in fighting there. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that if U.S. forces find themselves in a hostile situation, they will "defend themselves, but will withdraw."

What comes next?

To maintain the momentum of the

push for negotiations, Stone is expected to meet with the full leadership of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement in mid-August. He hopes to arrange a meeting between the rebels and a Salvadoran peace commission.

At the same time, Washington is looking to the Contadora Group—Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico—to promote a round-table conference to work out a regional settlement.

Naval presence. While the administration is stressing peace moves, it intends to keep up the military pressure. The Navy is staging a continuing series of exercises off both coasts of Nicaragua involving 19 warships, including two aircraft carriers and a battleship. The carrier *Ranger* was due to depart August 6 after completing phase 1 of the operation. The *Coral Sea* and battleship *New Jersey* were scheduled to conduct further exercises later in August.

Meanwhile, the first of 13 U.S. military units—with an overall strength exceeding 5,000—was set to arrive in Honduras in the first half of August for continuous maneuvers that may run through next February.

Finally: The guerrilla war against Nicaragua's Sandinista regime, supported by the Central Intelligence Agency from Honduran bases, may be further expanded.

A plan already is being implemented to increase rebel strength from 6,000 to at least 10,000, and a further boost to 15,000 reportedly has been proposed.

Disclosure in early August of an incident off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua illustrates how pressure on the Marxists has intensified. A U.S. destroyer intercepted a Nicaragua-bound Soviet cargo ship that President Reagan had claimed was bringing military helicopters to the Sandinista regime.

The skipper of the American warship, communicating by bridge-to-bridge radio, asked the Russian captain to state his cargo and destination. The Russian replied that he was carrying trucks and other general merchandise to the Nicaraguan port of Corinto. Subsequently, the White House released part of the ship's manifest showing that the cargo included aircraft spare parts and two military helicopters, each capable of carrying 24 combat-equipped troops.

The Reagan administration hopes that such incidents send an unmistakable message to Nicaragua and other Marxist forces in Central America. The message: President Reagan is determined to keep the heat on even as he pursues a vigorous search for a peace settlement in the region. □

By JOSEPH FROMM with SARA FRITZ and JOSEPH P. SHAPIRO

The Tightening Naval Vise





Members of an airborne Honduran Army unit prepare to jump during joint maneuvers with U.S. earlier this year.

Hondurans' Fear: Will U.S. Leave Them in Lurch?

Despite the big American buildup, there's spreading concern over what will happen if a crunch comes.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras

While Americans worry that the Reagan administration is headed toward war in Central America, what Hondurans fear most is that Washington may abandon them if a conflict erupts.

Even as the United States strives to turn Honduras into a military bastion to halt leftist subversion in the region, a growing number of people in this poor and relatively weak nation are questioning America's reliability as an ally.

"Is the U.S. going to be here in our hour of need?" asks a skeptical businessman. "The U.S. won't want its soldiers to die to defend Honduras," a young ironworker complains. An Army colonel concludes: "If war comes, the cannon fodder will be Hondurans."

Until now, this little land of farmers with a population of only 2.5 million has managed to exist as a small oasis of peace wedged between Sandinista Nicaragua to the south and civil-war-torn El Salvador to the west.

Honduras's policy for survival: Appease the opposing factions battling for control of its neighbors.

During Nicaragua's revolution in 1979, Honduras cooperated with both the Sandinista rebels and the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza. And as civil strife raged in El Salvador, Honduras bought peace by remaining friendly with the U.S.-backed government while allowing shipments of arms to the rebels to move across its territory.

Now, suddenly, the banana-exporting republic finds itself a key base in President Reagan's anti-Communist strategy.

Military aid from Washington is ballooning from 9 million dollars two years ago to 41 million in the fiscal year starting October 1. The U.S. is building airstrips, a radar installation and a military hospital. It is also instructing the Honduran military on infantry tactics, amphibious landings, and how to repel tank attacks and fight guerrillas.

Too poor to fight? Despite the buildup and planned maneuvers here by up to 5,600 American troops over the next six months, some senior Honduran officials, like the ordinary people in the street, are concerned about the depth of the U.S. commitment.

An American diplomat explains: "They are outgunned by the Nicaraguans and feel vulnerable. They fear that the growing American military presence here could trigger a war, and then Washington could decide to pull back. The only thing that would really convince them is a mutual-defense treaty that would automatically bring us into war if they were attacked."

What's more, though Hondurans are largely conservative and anti-Communist,

many feel their country is too backward and too poor to go to war.

A Tennessee-size nation with mangrove swamps on its coasts, steep mountains in the middle and an annual rainfall of up to 110 inches, this is a country where most people have never traveled more than a few miles away from home.

Per capita income is only \$520 a year. In Tegucigalpa—one of the few capitals in the world without a railroad—nearly half the population is illiterate.

Low profile. Many here are bewildered by the rapid changes in their country's policies, although, so far, the growing U.S. presence has gone largely unnoticed. Few Americans in uniform are seen, and the new U.S. military installations under construction are mainly in remote areas.

Likewise, civilians have not been officially told by their government that, for over a year, anti-Communist Nicaraguans known as *contras* have been trained in their country by the U.S. and slip across the border into Nicaragua to attack the Sandinistas.

So, while the rest of the world knows about *contras* training here and their border clashes with Sandinistas, Hondurans rely on rumors.

A common view heard in the capital is that if *contras* are being trained here, it's a mistake. "Too provocative," says one resident. "It will force the Sandinistas to attack us."

Paradoxically, while Hondurans are concerned that the U.S. presence could involve them in war, they also are frightened by the prospect of compromises that could lead to a swift American withdrawal—without an end to the leftist threat. They were unsettled recently when Reagan and Fidel Castro both said publicly that all foreign military advisers should be withdrawn from Central America.

Behind the apprehension: Many here are convinced that the Sandinistas will survive in Nicaragua even without

Cuban support. But thousands of embittered *contras* still would be circulating here, a potentially hostile force. Beyond that, the government could find itself discredited as a result of casting its lot with Reagan.

That is why the U.S., as it becomes more deeply involved in this country, will come under mounting pressure to convince Hondurans that it intends to stay the course. □

Workers construct barracks at a military center where Honduran and Salvadoran troops are being trained by American Green Berets.



By CARL J. MIGDAIL

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

sg
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1983

166768
file 1110
PU
CM009

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED RYAN

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER LS

SUBJECT: Computer Camp, etc.

You will find the attached magazine article on computer camps most interesting. I think the camps I gave you earlier are both listed.

Additionally, I've learned of an interesting program at Stanford University where kids teach teachers how to use computers. It sounded interesting, but I have not followed-up with the people go get any details. If someone is interested the contacts for the "Computer Tutors Program" run by the Palo Alto Unified School District and Stanford University are:

Jan Targ, consultant to the school district
Decker Walker, professor, Stanford University

16
11/17/83

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED RYAN

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

SUBJECT: California Summer Camp

I have two suggestions on a summer camp the President might visit while in California:

- The Original Computer Camp
Santa Barbara, California
800/235-6965
- Timber Tech Computer Camp
Santa Cruz, California
(business offices in Sunnyvale, California)

[This camp was founded by Nolan Bushnell who also founded Atari--this one sounds better to me, but I have seen neither.]

If and when we do this event, I have an individual who should brief the President. Ari Goldfield is a 13 year old boy who attended the Timber Tech Computer Camp and is now paid as a consultant to do programing in the San Francisco Bay Area.