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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: PRESIDENTIAL HANDWRITING: Presidential Records **Archivist:** srj

OA/Box:

FOIA ID:

File Folder: Folder 28 (2/16/82-2/28/82) Box 3

Date: 1/02/01

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. note	K. Osborne to Biff Henley. 1p.	2/25/82	P6/B6 R 3/1/19 JSM
2a. letter	Pres. Reagan to Quaal	2/26/82	P6/B6 R 3/1/19 JSM
2b. letter	Pres. Reagan to Ward Quaal. handwritten. 1p.	nd	P6/B6 R 3/1/19 JSM
3. letter	Quaal to Pres. Reagan. 2p.	2/15/82	P6/B6 R 3/1/19 JSM

RESTRICTIONS

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.

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

CS

060679

4620

GI002

PR 016-01

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1982

Dear Elton:

Thanks very much for the ^{Gift} photos. Nancy and I are delighted to have them, and you are very kind and thoughtful as always.

I keep wondering if I'll ever stop being homesick for California. But, you are right, looking at these pictures will help. They will also inspire me to keep nagging for more trips West. It seems to me L.B.J. got to his ranch pretty often. Maybe he knew somebody.

Nancy sends her love, and from both of us to your gal. Incidentally, we both enjoyed the day with Barbara very much.

Again, thanks. ^x *Walters*

Sincerely,

Ron

x
Mr. Elton H. Rule
American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.
1330 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

820216

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.
1330 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10019 Telephone 212 887-7711

Elton H. Rule, President

January 25, 1982

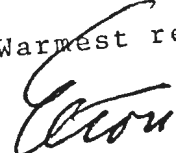
The Honorable
Ronald Reagan
President
of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

When things become particularly
difficult at 1600 Pennsylvania
Avenue, I thought you and Nancy
might enjoy a brief visit to
your own little corner of par-
adise in California.

These pictures were taken
during Barbara Walters' visit
with you last Thanksgiving.

Warmest regards,


Elton H. Rule

EHR/mpr

enc.

gdp

060678

CS 5300

GI002

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1982

Dear Pete:

Gift

Thanks very much for sending the book. I'm dying of curiosity, but haven't had time to get into it yet. I'll do it tonight for sure.. I have it right by the bed.

Nancy sends her best, and from both of us to Irene.

Again, my thanks.

Sincerely,

Ron

X

Mr. Peter D. Hannaford
1385 Hillcrest Avenue
Pasadena, California 91106

820216

• Peter D. Hannaford
1385 Hillcrest Avenue
Pasadena, California 91106

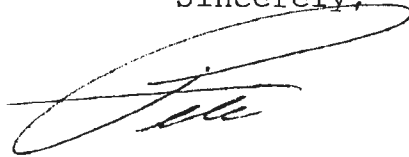
February 6, 1982

Dear Mr. President,

Happy birthday. I hesitated sending this book because I know your non-business reading time is very limited; however, the subject made it irresistible. The two authors, young liberals from the East, talked to quite a few people you know over the last several months. In the process they learned some basic truths about the California spirit. I hope you enjoy it.

Irene joins me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Peter", with a large, sweeping flourish above the name.

To Mr. Peter D. Hannaford 1385 Hillcrest Ave.
Paradise Calif. 91106

Dear Pete - Thanks

Thanks very much for sending the love
over

I'm dying of curiosity but haven't had time to
get into it yet. I'll do it tonight for sure. I have
it right by the bed.

Henry sends her love and from both of us
to home.

Again my thanks - Sincerely Ron

End
Case
File

CB 2-WAY RADIO

KOX 9800
C-B

KARL'S C-B SALES

1201 Stewart
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702) 382-5011



Master Charge

December 1, 1981

Senator Paul Laxalt
315 Russell Office Building
Washington D.C.

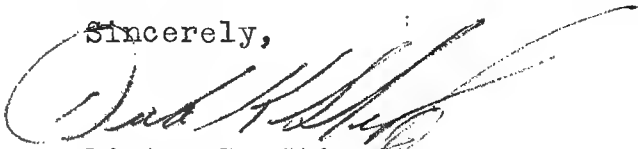
Dear Senator Laxalt:

I am sending the belt buckle to you that I wrote about.

This is a hand made buckle especially for President Reagan. I do appreciate you giving it to him. It is my pleasure and I sincerely hope he enjoys it.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,


Dieter K. Stiglitz
KARL'S C.B. SALES

DKS/lo

*An enthusiastic Thank you
for really making handsome
buckle. DS*

060925

GI 002

February 16, 1982

Dear Mr. Stiglitz:

I was both surprised and delighted to receive the very handsome belt buckle which Senator Paul Laxalt presented on your behalf. This was indeed a terrific Christmas remembrance, and I can't begin to tell you how much I appreciate your special thoughtfulness in handcrafting this gift for me. I shall enjoy wearing it, particularly as a reminder of your friendship. Again, many thanks.

With all best wishes for 1982.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN A

Mr. Dieter K. Stiglitz
Karl's C.B. Sales
1201 Stewart
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

RR:CMF:MP:AVH:rs--

cc: Senator Paul Laxalt ✓
Kathy Osborne

9

End
Case
File

WHORM: Presidential Handwriting File

FILE TRANSFER
BY THE REAGAN LIBRARY STAFF

Previously Filed: February 1981 (9)

New File Location: February 18, 1981 [classified File]

Date of Transfer: 4/7/95 90

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 19, 1982

Central Files
061017
1110
1982-01
PE009
PR001

Dear David:

As you prepare to leave the White House staff, I wanted to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude for your dedicated service, and to wish you well in your new pursuits.

Since 1979, you have been a valued member of our team. Your tireless efforts from the snows of New Hampshire to the sunshine of California earned you the admiration and appreciation of all who know you. It wasn't always easy, but I knew I could count on you, and your contributions played an important role in our victory.

On the White House staff, you have been an able and talented public servant. As Assistant Press Secretary, you represented our administration with competence and skill, and I am proud to have had you as my representative to the press corps.

Nancy and I will always appreciate your loyal friendship and support, and we hope to see you often in the months ahead. You have our warmest good wishes for success and happiness in all that you do.

Sincerely,

Ron

The Honorable David P. Prospero
Assistant Press Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Receiving stamp

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 19, 1982

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

*I think I wrote a letter
to him already or didn't I?
If not I should answer this.
RR*

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, I have submitted my resignation as Assistant Press Secretary, effective today, to accept a position in the private sector.

It has been an honor and a pleasure to work with you over the past three years -- in the presidential campaign of 1980, and particularly during the past year in the White House.

To travel with you on the campaign and witness the political revolution that you talked about for so many years actually take place was an experience that I will never forget. I am confident that the changes in public policy that you have achieved thus far, and those you will implement in the future, will be appreciated by my children and my childrens' children for years to come.

Although I am returning to the private sector, I continue to feel very much part of your Administration, and I would be proud to assist you in any way I can to help you achieve the goals you have set out to accomplish.

May God watch over you and Mrs. Reagan always.

With very best regards,

David Prosper

DAVID P. PROSPERI

Assistant Press Secretary
to the President

End
case
File


131-4111-
04880355
F6053

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 19, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Nomination of Carol Los Mansmann to be
United States District Judge for the
Western District of Pennsylvania

The Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Edwin Meese, James Baker, Kenneth Duberstein, E. Pendleton James, Ed Rollins and I recommend that you nominate Carol Los Mansmann to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Since 1974, Mrs. Mansmann has served as a law professor at Duquesne University, School of Law. In addition, she was a Special Assistant Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1974-1979; an associate with the firm McVerry, Baxter & Mansmann, 1973-1979; an Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 1968-1973; and a law clerk to the Honorable Ralph H. Smith, Jr., Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny County, 1967-1968. Mrs. Mansmann attended Duquesne University from 1960 to 1964 when she received her B.A. degree. She attended Duquesne University, School of Law, from 1964 to 1967 when she received her J.D. degree. She was admitted to the Bar of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1967. She is 41 years old, married and has three children. Her biography is attached at Tab A.

A full field background investigation has been completed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All questions relating to potential conflicts of interest have been resolved and all financial reporting requirements have been satisfied.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That you call Mrs. Mansmann (telephone memorandum attached at Tab B).
2. That you sign the nomination attached at Tab C.

To Press Office: 2/19/82 (5:15 PM)

Announced: 2/22/82

To Senate: 2/23/82

NOTED
dwg

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Recommended Telephone Call

TO: Carol Los Mansmann


TELEPHONE: Home: 412 561-2626
Office: 412 434-6342

DATE TO CALL: Monday, February 22, 1982

RECOMMENDED BY: The Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Edwin Meese III, James A. Baker III, Kenneth Duberstein, E. Pendleton James, Ed Rollins and Fred F. Fielding

PURPOSE: To ask her to serve as United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania

TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION:

- 
1. Since 1974, Mrs. Mansmann has served as a law professor at Duquesne University, School of Law. In addition, she was a Special Assistant Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1974-1979; an associate with the firm McVerry, Baxter & Mansmann, 1973-1979; an Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny County, 1968-1973; and a law clerk to the Honorable Ralph H. Smith, Jr., Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny County, 1967-1968.
 2. Mrs. Mansmann attended Duquesne University from 1960 to 1964 when she received an B.A. degree. She attended Duquesne University, School of Law, from 1964 to 1967 when she received her J.D. degree. She was admitted to the Bar of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1967.
 3. She is 41 years old, married, her husband's name is Jerome, they have three children and reside in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

End
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File

062271
BE 004

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1982

Dear Paul:

Justin passed your letter along to me and I just want to thank you for your generous words. Thank you, too, for your suggestions.

I have recently set up a program of meetings with the Federal Reserve Board, and believe that we're going to work more closely together. I think we'll have interest rates coming down in the next few months. I agree with you, that is the greatest stumbling block now to our economic recovery. The goal is to have a steady and reasonable growth in money supply instead of the roller coaster we've had over the last several years with wild surges and then equally wild cutbacks. The other thing, of course, that we must do is lower the inflation rate, and here I'm very optimistic because we've already exceeded our own expectations in that regard, and all the signs are that it is continuing to go down. Lenders, of course, have had to factor in inflation in order to get any return on the money they loaned. We're now in the single digit inflation for the first time in a number of years. And, I believe, it's going even lower.

It was good to hear from you and, again, my thanks.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Trousdale
650 North Sepulveda Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90049

RR pers. dict.

RR:Ko

JAN 25 1982

Mr. PAUL TROUSDALE

650 No. Sepulveda Blvd.
L.A. Calif. 90049

January 22, 1982

Mr. Justin Dart
8480 Beverly Boulevard
Los Angeles, California
90054

Dear Justin:

I hope this letter finds you in good health. My heart seems to be ticking with more regularity than the last time I saw you.

I am extremely pleased with Ron Reagan's performance the first year, and have become a tremendous booster of his. I had no idea he had as much guts and ability as he has shown. It would be a crime for our country if the liberal democrats and the liberal press were able to sway the people away from the Republicans at this time. Given time, Ron's policy should truly kill inflation and turn this country around in the right direction.

There is, in my judgment, only one thing that would save the whole ball of wax, and that would be to accept the resignation of the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and appoint someone with a realistic idea.

The only way that unemployment will be solved and the country get back into a boom period, including housing and automobiles, would be for the President to take the bull by the horns and arrange for the Federal Reserve Board to fix an annual interest rate for the next three years. I would suggest a ten per cent prime. Even though this would be very high, comparatively speaking, it would let businessmen know where they stand so that they could plan expansion and programs without such a great degree of speculation. It would enable the Country to get out of the doldrums and start spending money, and would help his administration cut down the deficit to a workable figure.

Mr. Justin Dart

Page Two
1/22/82

I suppose Mr. Volker would claim that this would start inflation again. Maybe so, but which is worse - ten million unemployed and a depression, or, moderate inflation.

In a prosperous economy, the Administration could continue to whittle away at government waste, which would go a long way in controlling inflation.

I would appreciate it if you would send this on to the President if you agree.

With kindest personal regards,



Paul Trousdale

PT:err

Reagan's first year

One year ago today Ronald Reagan took the oath of office as president and the United States began a turn in a new direction. One thing that Reagan, and everybody else, learned in that year was that it takes much longer than a year, and a lot of straining, to put an entire major power on a new course.

No one can tell with certainty, as the second year of the Reagan presidency begins, whether this 12-month period will produce the improvements that this former California governor predicted in the campaign of 1980. But several harsh economic obstacles he encountered in his first presidential year have not persuaded him to alter his proposed new direction.

He still insists on tax cuts. He still insists on reducing the superstructure of federal authority. He still insists on returning the burden of social programs to the states and local communities, and making a strengthened national security the prime role of the federal government.

Because he has a Republican majority in the Senate, and a melding of Republican and conservative Southern Democrat support in the House, he has been able to start the turn. This is the most drastic change in governmental philosophy since the Roosevelt New Deal. None of the presidents between Roosevelt and Reagan, whether Republican or Democrat, attempted any major overhaul of Washington's role in the affairs of state.

What Ronald Reagan has learned in this first year, if he hadn't known it before, is that national conditions do not change in coincidence with changes in presidencies.

The inflation that severely damaged this country's economy came out of actions that spanned several administrations. The immense debt that the government finds on

its back today is the result of years in which Washington continued to add services for which it had no money.

Washington simply printed more money, and that cheapened the dollar. The country wallowed in the paper, which bought less and less.

The Federal Reserve Board went to work to stop that. It cut the supply of dollars, and interest rates soared, and inflation slowed down. But there was another result: Under the new high interest rates, the economy slowed down. Many purchases were postponed. Development was delayed. Payrolls were cut. Unemployment lines lengthened. The economy went into a recession.

The economic structure of this country is so complex that one action sets off reactions. No matter how far back in our history the seeds of this economy were sown, the current occupant of the White House catches the criticism. Support for Reagan's new direction has weakened. Some of the leaders in his own party have begun having second thoughts. The pain of unemployment makes congressmen uncomfortable as they move among their own constituencies, and they must ask for re-election this year. The growing deficit is a terrible threat.

These are key questions: Is this a case of things getting worse before they get better? Is the Reagan direction too unrealistic for the national condition? Is there a workable alternative?

The only alternative that we have encountered amounts to a return toward the course that the United States followed during the eight preceding administrations. That prospect moves us to hope for more patience as the first year's turn in the new direction runs into the resistance of old questionable policies and habits.

End
Case
File

225516
PR 014-12

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1982

To The Bohemian Club Membership Committee:

I am pleased to recommend to you William Clark for membership in The Bohemian Club. I have known him and his family for many years and hold him in the highest esteem.

He served as my Chief of Staff for a time during my term as Governor of California. It was my pleasure to appoint him to the bench where he served with such distinction that I named him to the California State Supreme Court. He is now serving me as Foreign Policy Advisor in charge of the National Security Council.

In each and every position that he has held, he has performed in an outstanding manner. But, I'm aware that you, in fulfilling your responsibility on the the Membership Committee of The Bohemian Club, look for more than ability and success in business or profession.

With that in mind, I can recommend William Clark to you with no reservation whatsoever. Let me paraphrase Will Rogers and say I've never met anyone who, after getting acquainted with Bill Clark, didn't like him and hold him in the highest regard. He will be of great service to Bohemia, and contribute to the warmth and camaraderie we value so highly.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

RR pers. dict.
RR:140



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

February 13, 1982

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am sponsoring Bill Clark for non-resident membership in the Bohemian Club, and I am seeking also preferential consideration for membership. If I cannot obtain it, the length of the waiting list indicates it will be at least 25 years before his application will be acted upon. The rules of the Club require that sponsors submit letters from members of the Club "who are particularly well qualified by reasons of (1) present or former active participation in the life of Bohemia, and (2) close association with the applicant, to express an informed opinion as to whether the applicant, if elected, can and will render outstanding service to Bohemia."

Under these circumstances, if you are so inclined, I would be delighted if you could send such a letter concerning Bill Clark. The letter should be addressed to the Bohemian Club Membership Committee and sent to me so I can forward it with the other papers about Bill's application.

Many thanks for anything you can do.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely of the Secretary of Defense, is written below the word "Sincerely,". The signature is stylized and appears to be "J. P. ...".

~~Dear Sir~~ Bohemian Club Membership Comm.

I am pleased to recommend to you William Clark for membership in the Bohemian Club.

I have known him and his family for many years and hold him in the highest esteem.

He served as my chief of staff for a time during my term as Gov. of Calif. It was my pleasure to appoint him to the bench where he served with such distinction & ~~named~~ named him to the Calif. State Supreme Court. He is now serving ^{as} foreign policy advisor in charge of the Nat. Security Council.

In each & every position that he has held he has performed in an outstanding manner. But I'm sure that you in fulfilling your responsibility as the Membership Committee of the Bohemian Club look for more than ability & success in business or profession.

With that in mind I can recommend Wm. Clark to you with no reservation what so ever. Let me paraphrase Will Rogers and say I've never met anyone who after getting acquainted with Bill Clark didn't like him and hold him in the highest regard. He will be of great service to Bohemia and contribute to the warmth & camaraderie we value so highly.

Sincerely
R R

Sent to
Cap. Weinberger ✓

End
Case
File



048816 SS
WE010

The President has seen _____

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

FEB 5 1982

To Sec. Ray
Ray - F.Y.D.
Ray - R

DR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The purpose of this memorandum is to respond to your note concerning the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (see attached). You remarked that the WPA provides "food for workfare," and you raised the question as to why the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program did not start out with a work requirement.

As originally authorized in the Social Security Act of 1935, neither UI nor the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program emphasized work requirements. Designed to counter the Depression, the new programs concentrated on pumping money into the economy and providing income to the jobless. Also, AFDC mothers were not encouraged to work, an action that would have both exacerbated the shortage of jobs and diverted mothers from what was then seen as a full-time responsibility to raise their children.

Since the 1960's, States and the Federal government have made a number of changes in AFDC to strengthen both work incentives and work requirements and to provide more job opportunities. As you know, we stress that the income transfer system is a safety net to provide basic income when earnings and other sources of income are insufficient. Two principles drive our AFDC work strategy:

- (1) to promote work relief as a way to give recipients work experience, encourage recipients to exercise private sector opportunities, and realize useful public services in return for welfare assistance; and
- (2) to maximize State flexibility to innovate and to specify program details without Federal interference.

The current optional work programs (Community Work Experience (CWE), Work Supplementation, and Work Incentive Demonstration) lay the groundwork and provide the basic machinery for States to apply WPA principles to the AFDC population. (For reference, I am attaching a work program overview.)

While enthusiastic about these work programs, States are slow in picking them up, citing funding issues as stumbling blocks:

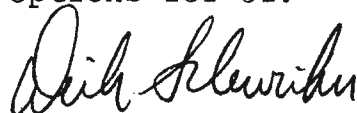
- o in CWEP, the lack of funding for supervision, work materials (provided in WPA, prohibited by statute in CWEP), and child care;
- o in WIN Demonstration, the Administration's budget proposal to zero-fund next year; and
- o in Work Supplementation, the statute sets tight limits on Federal matching of State expenditures. (We have revised our final regulations to the extent possible to reduce restrictions on Federal matching. This may stimulate more State interest.)

Under the circumstances, I am exploring additional options for an overall work strategy for AFDC recipients with these funding problems in mind.

CWEP, the AFDC work relief program, is designed to assure that able-bodied AFDC recipients will participate in work programs if they cannot find work in the regular economy. Although the WPA of the 1930's could not be implemented in the 1980's, the kernel of it, work for benefits, is the same principle which underlies CWEP. Because CWEP funding does not cover the costs of materials and supervision, however, the AFDC jobs will not resemble the WPA projects (mostly construction) noted in the Wall Street Journal article. Instead, the AFDC jobs mainly will provide services, such as child care, library aides, health care aides, maintenance workers, teacher aides, food service workers, etc. In addition to limiting Federal costs, this approach seems appropriate in view of the skills and likely job opportunities of AFDC recipients.

Finally, I note that work policies in the Food Stamp program have evolved to become very similar to those in AFDC. In the UI program, however, States continue to be more restricted by statute in designing work requirements. In particular, UI recipients cannot be required to work in exchange for benefits.

You may wish to share with Secretary Donovan a copy of the article and your note in view of your reference to UI. I would be pleased to have this Department assist the Department of Labor in any exploration of workfare options for UI.



Richard S. Schweiker
Secretary

Attachment

WORK PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The income transfer system constitutes a social safety net to provide basic income to families and individuals when earnings and other private sources of income are for various reasons insufficient. Providing jobs is the more attractive alternative to providing cash. Work habits and possibly skills are maintained; persons with private sector job opportunities are more likely to exercise them and not become public charges; the recipient benefits from the intrinsic rewards of having earned the government benefit; and the public often receives useful public services. Jobs programs fall into three basic categories:

1. Public service employment, wherein the government creates and funds special public jobs of limited duration. Examples are the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Emergency Employment Act (1972), and CETA;
2. Wage subsidies, wherein the government attempts to stimulate private sector employment by paying a portion of the wages (either directly, through a voucher or through an employer tax credit) for a limited period of time. Examples are the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (1978), WIN tax credit, Supported Work Demonstration Projects, and the recently authorized Work Supplementation Demonstrations (1981 Reconciliation Act).
3. Work relief, wherein the government requires a transfer recipient to perform work in order to receive the transfer benefit for which the person is eligible. Examples are the Community Work and Training Program (1962) in AFDC, the California Work Experience Program (1972), and the newly authorized Community Work Experience Program (CWEP; 1981 Reconciliation Act).

When opting for public service employment or work relief, the government is directly creating jobs which, at times, may be a major advantage. However, such approaches also raise some difficult issues. First, they can be expensive, particularly public service employment. Expenses arise not only in the form of compensation but also in the cost of providing supervision, management, and materials. Second, programs of this type can degenerate into make-work, as occurred in some WPA projects. Finally, these programs can crowd out private sector initiatives to provide similar services, thus in the long-run limiting employment opportunities in the specific areas in which those receiving benefits are most qualified to work.

Sec. Schenker
RONALD REAGAN

Dear Dick

The attached is old but interesting. I'm not suggesting another W.P.A. at this moment but there is food here for "work fare".

Why didn't unemployment insurance start out with something of a work requirement? It sure would and the "extended vacation" feature some have used it for.

Anyway just thought you'd find it interesting.

Ron

JJ FYI

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1972

Was the WPA Really So Awful?

By PAUL LANCASTER

NEW YORK — Through a program that gives local governments money to add workers, Washington is moving gingerly into the business of combating unemployment directly by creating jobs. But proposals for broader job programs, including public works, still trip up on a ghost from the 1930s, the WPA.

Implicit in warnings against "another WPA"—the initials stand for Works Progress Administration—is the notion that when a government program is motivated by the desire to make work, the participants won't make anything useful. But a glance around this city, where an army of WPA workers labored in the Depression, shows that's not necessarily the case.

The businessman arriving in town at LaGuardia Airport is making use of a major WPA project. So is the visitor arriving at Newark Airport, which the WPA expanded and modernized. The Wall Street executive who takes a cab from midtown Manhattan to his office travels down the East River drive, another undertaking in which the WPA had a hand.

Sports-minded New Yorkers enjoy golf courses and tennis courts built by workers employed by the WPA and earlier New Deal job programs. Residents who frequent Central Park have such workers to thank for the playgrounds around the edge of the park, the delightful little zoo, the bridge path, the red brick boathouse where they rent rowboats—even the concrete benches. Besides these visible reminders of federal "make-work" programs, there is much that is less obvious now but that kept the city from falling apart during the Depression, such as new sewers and sidewalks and repairs to museums, libraries and other public buildings.

Desperate Workers

Today's unemployment rate of under 6% looks insignificant by the standards of the '30s, when as many as a quarter of all workers were jobless. Nevertheless, a substantial number of the five million Americans now classed as unemployed are growing just about as desperate as their Depression counterparts—perhaps more so in some cases because they see so much affluence around them.

Many have been out of work for long stretches and seemingly have little prospect of landing a job in industry soon even if the pace of business continues to pick up. Their ranks include unskilled urban blacks as well as highly trained engineers and technicians displaced by defense and aerospace cutbacks. For some of the hard-core unemployed, public employment may offer the only hope.

So far, Washington's efforts to create public jobs have been sharply limited. The bill enacted last summer to expand local government payrolls by providing federal funds for the hiring of new teachers' aides, policemen and the like creates only 150,000 jobs all told, and critics say many of these aren't going to the people who need them most. Before ac-

cepting this relatively modest program, President Nixon twice vetoed bills that would have created many more jobs. One veto message assailed "WPA-type jobs."

It's not hard to find grounds for criticizing the WPA. Some of the \$10 billion that agency cost the federal government between its launching in 1935 and the closing of its books in 1943 went for such questionable items as the wages of local politicians' household help. In a number of instances WPA funds financed the construction of facilities that wound up in private hands. There were also frequent complaints that the Democrats used WPA jobs to buy support in elections.

Nor is there any denying the waste and inefficiency that gave rise to the term "boondoggle." A final government report on WPA activities conceded that some of the agency's airport and dam construction had proved "ill-advised" and "overdone." The same report notes that the WPA built 2,309,000 public privies, raising the question of whether privy building might not have been overdone, too.

The cartoons depicting WPA workers leaning on their shovels had a basis in fact. Indeed, in 1938 a crew of WPA ditch-diggers here in New York walked off the job because the foreman wouldn't let them lean on shovels. The men had been in the habit of working in pairs, one with a pick and one with a shovel. When the pick man was working, the shovel man rested, and vice versa. The foreman ordered each man to use pick and shovel interchangeably to speed the work. The workers called the order "inhuman" and struck before eventually complying.

Given the immense scale of its operations, however, perhaps the remarkable thing is that the WPA managed as well as it did. At one time or another, 8.5 million Americans were on its payroll, earning an average of \$54 a month. And the list of their accomplishments is impressive.

WPA workers built 67,000 miles of urban streets and built or improved 572,000 miles of rural roads. They built or improved 8,000 parks and 12,800 playgrounds. They erected 5,900 schools and renovated 31,000 others, and they built or improved more than 1,000 libraries.

Some of their efforts at least moderated the environmental problems that concern Americans so much today. WPA crews built or modernized more than 1,500 sewage treatment plants. Unemployed miners on the WPA rolls in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky sealed thousands of abandoned coal mines, thereby reducing the stream pollution caused by acid drainage from the mines. Other conservation projects included the reseedling of depleted oyster beds and the planting of 177 million trees.

No section of the country failed to benefit. Jersey City got a 22,000-seat stadium, and Whitley County, Ind., got a new cemetery. Los Angeles got golf courses and swimming pools, and Cumberland, Ky., got a new city hall. Chicago got help with its lakefront park,

and Oregon got a ski lodge atop Mount Hood.

Construction accounted for the bulk of WPA employment, but the agency showed considerable imagination in putting jobless professionals and white-collar types to work in fields where they could use their talents. Laid-off teachers set up adult education programs. WPA clerical workers helped streamline record-keeping in municipal tax offices.

Best remembered are the projects in creative fields. WPA writers turned out the celebrated series of state guidebooks still prized as reference works today. WPA artists covered the walls of public buildings with 2,500 murals. Many of the murals have long since disappeared, but some of the painters employed by the art project went on to fame—Jackson Pollock and Willem De Kooning, to mention a couple.

The programs for writers and artists, as well as others for musicians and actors, were directed from Washington, but most of the WPA's construction and maintenance projects resulted from proposals made by local governments. A town said it needed a park. If the WPA approved, it issued tools and a tool shed from its supply section, and the jobless went to work.

The Needs of Today

Some cities' needs are as great today as they were in the '30s. Just as a starter, much of the work the WPA did needs to be redone; the parks it built are a mess and the public buildings it constructed or refurbished have become shabby. A major urban rehabilitation effort would be one way to employ many of the unskilled jobless profitably.

Finding jobs for the idle engineers and technicians might require imagination of the sort the WPA displayed in putting unemployed professionals to work. But men ingenious enough to build moon rockets could surely make a contribution somewhere. One likely possibility is in helping cities cope with the rising tide of waste through recycling programs and other means.

Today's conditions are not the same as those of the depths of the depression, of course, and there are questions as to whether the money for a major job-creating effort is available. A proposal by Rep. Henry Reuss, a Wisconsin Democrat, to create 500,000 public service jobs over two years carries a price tag of \$6 billion, compared with \$2.25 billion over the same span for the current program. But the achievements of the WPA, coupled with the glaring needs of the cities today, do suggest that money spent to make jobs would yield the nation at least some return in the form of concrete benefits. And aside from such tangible benefits, a larger public jobs program could hope to lift the spirit of some of those who have come to feel that society has no useful role for them to play.

Mr. Lancaster, a free-lance writer, was formerly page-one editor of this newspaper.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/22/82

FOR: CRAIG FULLER
FROM: RICHARD G. DARMAN

FYI ()

Comment:

Please forward attached to
Secretary Donovan -- per
The President's request.

Thank you.

End
case
File

Starrett®**THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY**

121 Crescent Street, Athol, Massachusetts 01331

Telephone (617) 249-3551 / TELEX 928427 / TWX 710-390-0271

To Ann Gorsuch
Dear Ann
Here is the
file of more I should
to you about.
RR

January 26, 1982

Ms. Ann Gorsuch, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S. W. - Room 1200
Washington, D. C. 20460

Dear Ms. Gorsuch:

I thought I would like to write directly to you for any advice or assistance on our problem. This involves our horror story with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering, and since we are at our wits' end, we are going to the federal level.

We are The L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, MA, manufacturers of precision tools and saws, with sales of over \$100 million per year and well over 2000 employees. About two or three years ago, we installed an industrial waste burner, both to lessen our reliance on oil and to get rid of our own waste and some of that generated elsewhere in our town. This is working satisfactorily.

In the course of business, we generate between 50,000 to 80,000 gallons of waste oil each year. This is being trucked out of state to disposal areas. We want to burn this waste oil, both to remove the environmental problem of disposing the oil and to help control our energy consumption.

In July of 1980, we filed an amendment to an application which had been filed the previous January, the purpose of the amendment being to allow us to burn liquid waste. Well, we have been shunted around between various divisions and various enforcement areas, and finally, in February of 1981, the application was shifted to the Division of Hazardous Waste in Boston. In April of 1981, we got the OK from the Division of Hazardous Waste to burn this oil, but we first had to get permission from the Athol Board of Health and the Central Massachusetts Air Pollution Control Group.

In April, the Air Quality Control Group asked an amazing number of questions which we felt had been answered but which we further answered in September 1981. Between April 1981 and September 1981, we got the OK from the Athol Board of Health in July. I had also called the governor of our state, Governor King, in May of 1981, who assured me this problem would be taken care of. From that day until now, it has been a year and one-half since we initiated this, and we have got a complete runaround by the Air Quality Control people. We have had our trade association working on this problem and we have had our law firm working on this problem, and they have called it the most frustrating case they have ever worked on.

THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY

- 2 -

Ms. Ann Gorsuch, Administrator

January 26, 1982

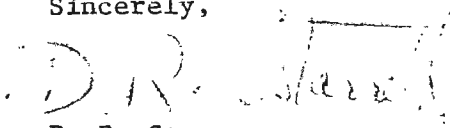
Now, as I understand it, the federal EPA has turned over to Massachusetts the responsibility for environmental protection as long as the standards of the state are no less stringent than federal standards. I assume that the federal government is monitoring the states to see that they comply.

Back in the fall of 1980, I worked hard, as did most of those voting for the presidency, to change the direction of our country, and one of the major points made by the now new administration was that they were going to straighten out the various regulatory agencies, make them cost efficient, and make them try to help rather than hinder, and generally cut down on bureaucracy and redtape. Our experience in this state shows that it has gone exactly in the opposite direction. We have never seen such inefficiency, redtape, and regulatory confusion in our lives.

We think it is incumbent that you at the federal level should also monitor the states to see whether they are subverting the present intent of EPA. It all sounds fine to say at the federal level that you are trying to help and make it easier for industries to maintain and improve environmental quality, but when bureaucrats at the working level hide behind their desks and can do nothing more than ask more and more foolish questions or say "that is not our division-- you have to start over with someone else," then I think it is time for a change. The entire Air Quality Control Unit in this state should be wiped out and a fresh start made.

We have gone around a year and one-half at the state level, so we don't expect any help there, and we are not about to spend the time and money to go through this experience again. If you can help, we would appreciate it; if not, we are not going to fight the state any more and just hope that a political change might do the job.

Sincerely,


D. R. Starrett
President

DRS/eh

cc to His Excellency Edward J. King
Mr. Lloyd B. Waring ✓
Mr. Anthony D. Cortese
Mr. William J. McCarthy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 2/22/82

FOR: CRAIG FULLER

FROM: RICHARD G. DARMAN

FYI ()

Comment:

For transmittal to
Ann Gorsuch -- per
President's note.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Dick Darman
DATE: 2-22-82

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

FROM: Kathy Osborne
Personal Secretary
to the President

Ext. 2858

End
Case
File

06227-FF
BE004

JUSTIN DART

February 22, 1982

*7/2/82
RR*

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Ron:

As a reminder I am enclosing one of the posters which we sent around the country.

I presume to suggest that you keep repeating that we cannot ~~pay out monies which we do not have.~~ Such payments only distort, exaggerate and cost us a heck of a lot more later than they are going to cost us now. I think too many people are not aware of the huge costs of deferring these liabilities and letting them multiply.

Personally, I don't think you can say this too often.

Warm regards and love to Nancy,

Just
I wish you would say this again & again - & then have on saying it.



Ronald Reagan on conquering inflation:

**“If not us—who?
If not now—when?”**

There is no doubt about the absolute necessity of conquering inflation.

There is no other solution to our economic problems, and there never will be. It's the only way to keep prices from rising, the only way to bring interest rates down.

To stop inflation, Congress must balance the budget. And it must be done now.

The longer we wait, the worse it gets—and the more painful the remedy.

**“If not us—who?
If not now—when?”**

Enterprise America Communication Center
P.O. Box 4444, Los Angeles, California 90051



ENTERPRISE AMERICA

End
Case
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FBH:

BE0032

PK

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1982

Dear Al:

re monetary policy
Thanks for the editorial. I've had a meeting with the Federal Chairman and hope we've at least established a base for closer contact.

He announced an intention to go forward with a consistent increase of the money supply $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$. This was described in the press as a return to tight money. He didn't say that. He was instead rejecting the roller coaster ups and downs of the past.

Let's keep our fingers crossed.

Sincerely,

Ron

Mr. Alfred H. ^X Kingon
Editor-in-Chief
FINANCIAL WORLD
150 East 58th Street
New York, New York 10155

820224

FINANCIAL WORLD

ALFRED H. KINGON

Editor-in-Chief

February 18, 1982

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am overwhelmed that you took the time to write to me as you did in response to my recent letter. I am gratified that you find my suggestions both helpful and comforting.

I think you will appreciate the sentiments expressed in the editorial that will run on March 15th. Volatile monetary policy, especially the too tight kind, which is beyond the control of the Administration, is really unacceptable. At the same time the "independence" of the Fed can hinder the Administration. I think the proposed solution, putting the onus and the responsibility where it belongs, represents a helpful approach for the Administration.

By the way, the March 15th issue will accompany our annual Chief Executive dinner at which you spoke in 1979. This year's speaker is Donald Regan. I'm sure he will do a great job in upholding the program in which we believe.

Please know that you can always count on my personal and professional support.

Sincerely,



AHK/lh
Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Al

Thanks for the editorial. I've had a meeting with the Fed. Chairman and hope we've at least established a base for closer contact.

He announced an intention to go forward with a consistent increase of the money supply $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$. This was described in the press as a return to tight money. He didn't say that. He was instead rejecting the roller coaster ups & downs of the past.

Let's keep our fingers crossed.

Sincerely
Ron

End
Case
File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: *Biff Henley*
DATE: *2-25-52*

*This is for the
personal handwriting
file.*

FROM: Kathy Osborne
Personal Secretary
to the President



Ext. 2858

Dear Ward

It was good to hear from you and I appreciate very much your bringing the WCCO-Minn. St. Paul matter to my attention. It was just one of those things you hope won't happen but it did - too many spoons in the soup.

We weren't able to get out of it but held it to 10 minutes. It didn't take me long to recognize I wasn't talking to a friend. On the other hand I got in a few licks for our side as a result of his loaded questions. If I remember correctly it was live so he couldn't re-edit.

Thank you for your kind words about my reaching the 32nd anniversary of my 39th birthday.

Karey sends her love & please give our regards to Dorothy.

Again my thanks. Sincerely
Ron

WARD L. QUAAL
PRESIDENT

(312) 693-5720
693-5721

The Ward L. Quaal Company

MANAGEMENT COUNSELORS

SUITE 370 • O'HARE PLAZA
5725 EAST RIVER ROAD • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60631
Dictated in Los Angeles

February 15, 1982

The President of the United States
The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20006

My dear Mr. President:

Following your tour of the Midwest in pursuit of support for the great program you put before the American people during your brilliant State of the Union message, I feel impelled to explain why I called Neil to seek his assistance on correcting some bad advice given to you by your people.

Mr. President, I learned on February 4 that one of your staff persons had committed you to an "exclusive" interview for WCCO-Television, Minneapolis-St. Paul, for Monday, February 8.

I knew that you wanted to visit the Twin Cities, not just in behalf of the very sound program you have conceived, but to assist Dave Durenberger. I felt that neither your dedicated efforts as President nor the re-election chances of Dave would be advanced by an exclusive interview with any station, and above all, one that has editorialized against you constantly.

In fact, the person who arranged for this interview, Skip Losher, Washington correspondent for WCCO, is an extreme liberal, former public relations chief for Mondale in the last campaign and probably will be head of any further political effort by the Minnesotan.

As I explained to Moon, and he agreed, when anyone, including our great President, is trying to market something, you must get maximum "exposure", maximum frequency, maximum impact through total use of all available avenues of communication. Furthermore, why alienate the other television and radio stations in the area? I was presumptuous enough to bother Moon, and later you, personally, on the evening of your birthday dinner, because I felt your staff people had made a stupid, unforgivable error! I called Moon only after numerous frustrating telephone conversations that seemed to include everyone in the White House except

The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan:

Page 2.

the lovely Nancy! In fact, I reached Ed Meese on what I saw as a major error.

Mr. President, I hear constantly from my colleagues at WGN wanting me to assist them in gaining an "exclusive" interview with you. I refuse, and I tell them each time that I want to assist you, not harm you and that I seek total coverage for you, as you are the greatest communicator in history, in our out-of-government life!

Mr. President, I see nothing wrong with such "exclusive" White House interviews with national news figures such as John Chancellor or Walter Cronkite. They carry your message across the length and breadth of our land; such a practice alienates no one and gives your message national exposure.

While I've gone to all too much length here, I wanted you to know why I was presumptuous enough to bother Moon and you, above all, on your birthday. (By the way, you still look as you did at 39, and you remain just as hale and hearty as in those days.)

Dorothy joins me in sending our love to you and Nancy.

Respectfully yours,



Ward L. Quaal

WLQ/b

cc: Mr. Neil Reagan

End
Case
File