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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: White House Office of Records Management (WHORM)
Subject File FG050 (Judicial Branch)
File Folder: (061000-068999)

Archivist: dlb

Date: 8/14/97

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. resume 067294	Maurice T. Watson, (partial), 1 p.	n.d.	P6 B6 MSB 12/7/00

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].

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection: White House Office of Records Management (WHORM)
Subject File FG050 (Judicial Branch)
File Folder: (069000-069999)

Archivist: dlb

Date: 8/14/97

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. resume	Maurice T. Watson, (partial), 1 p.	n.d.	P6 - B6
2. resume 069480	copy of item #1, (partial), 1 p.	n.d.	P6 M27 12/17/00

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].
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064503

ID #

WHITE HOUSE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FG050

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD)

82103110

Name of Correspondent: REED LARSON

Rollins
first☒ CN Mail Report

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

Subject: Writer would like to meet with EM
to discuss the "judicial appointment problem."

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
✓ CNHAMM		O CS	8210311		C 8210313
CN RAND		A	8210311	EM	A 8210314 CS
CN MEES		I	8210311		C 8210311
DN JENK		I	8210311		C 8210311

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: 4800 _____

Prime Subject Code: FB 050 Secondary Subject Codes: FB 00601 _____
MC _____

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

24 March 1982

Dear Reed:

In response to your letter of March 9 regarding your assistance in finding qualified candidates to be considered for judicial appointments, I have asked Paul Russo of our Political Affairs Office to meet with you to set up a procedure. I think this approach will solve the problem. If it does not do so, please let me know.

Thank you again for your interest in providing us with continued support.

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III
COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Reed Larson
8001 Braddock Road
Springfield, Virginia 22160

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1982

OPTIONAL RESPONSE FOR ED MEESE OR JIM JENKINS:

Dear Reed:

In response to your letter of March 9 regarding ~~input your~~ *assistance in finding qualified candidates to be considered for*
~~into the judicial selection process~~, I have asked Paul Russo
of our Political Affairs Office to meet with you to set up
a procedure. ~~Hopefully~~ *I think*, this approach will solve the
problem. *If it does not do so, please let me know.*

[in providing us with]
Thank you again for your interest and continued support.

Sincerely,
EM

judicial appointments

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1982

FOR: JIM JENKINS
FROM: PAUL RUSSO *P.R.*
RE: REED LARSON - JUDICIAL INPUT

Ed Rollins and I will be meeting with Reed Larson and Rex Wackerle of his staff on Monday, March 22 to set up procedures whereby they will have input into the judicial selection process via the Political Affairs Office.

Please advise if you want to adjust this approach.

REED LARSON
8001 BRADDOCK ROAD
SPRINGFIELD, VIRGINIA 22160

March 9, 1982

Mr. Edwin Meese, II
Counsellor to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Ed, I am standing by to meet with you on the judicial appointment problem at your convenience. With only a couple of exceptions, we are getting no access at all to names of potential appointees before they receive the President's public endorsement.

Unlike the Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, we do not intend to publicly attack President Reagan. Rather, we want to do everything we can to help you and President Reagan shape the policies and actions of this Administration to conform to the President's personal views and the pledges he made in his campaign.

I'm enclosing a copy of our current NEWSLETTER commenting on some of the problems, as we see it, in connection with federal appointments. Also enclosed is a copy of the DAILY LABOR REPORT's coverage of a recent greivous error made by NLRB Chairman Van de Water -- an error which surely does not reflect his personal philosophy, but the bias of staff employees upon whom he is relying.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Reed", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

RL/gm
Enclosures



Daily Labor Report

DLR No. 38

FEBRUARY 25, 1982 • THURSDAY

MAR 1 1982

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Today's Summary and Analysis

CPI RECORDS SMALLEST RISE SINCE JULY 1980

Despite some acceleration in food prices, consumer prices stayed on a moderate path in January, with the CPI for All Urban Consumers rising by 0.3 percent seasonally adjusted. It was the smallest monthly advance since July of 1980, when the CPI-U edged up by 0.1 percent, a point stressed by the White House as it took credit for the improvement.

Since President Reagan assumed office in January 1981, the inflation rate has been cut by one-third, says David Gergen, White House communications director, who calls the new CPI report "another step forward in the struggle against the worst economic disease that America has suffered in recent years." While there could be some volatility in CPI numbers over the next few months, Gergen says that "the important message is that over the long haul, inflation is coming down — and that is very good news indeed."

Led by a substantial drop in gasoline prices, transportation costs declined by 0.2 percent in January. Food and beverage prices posted the only significant acceleration last month, with a 0.7 percent increase attributed mainly to higher fresh vegetable and fruit prices. Homeownership costs in the CPI-U declined by 0.1 percent, reflecting decline in house prices.

The real earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in nonfarm jobs fell by 1.8 percent in January, after declining by 0.8 percent the month before. Real earnings were down by 5.0 percent over the year.

--- page B - 1, B - 12

VOTE AT NLRB ANGERS RIGHT TO WORK FORCES

The Reagan Administration's nomination of John Van de Water to a five-year term as NLRB chairman has picked up a new and unexpected source of potential opposition — National Right to Work Committee President Reed Larson. In a Feb. 19 letter to the chairman, Larson demands an explanation of the Board's vote on a matter now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court. "We have learned," Larson declares, "that you, along with a majority of your fellow board members, have acted to deprive thousands of employees in Right to Work states of the protection given them by their state laws."

The dispute centers on the Board's failure to support Supreme Court review of a June 1981 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit that refused to apply Florida's right-to-work law to employees who work at Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. The Justices had asked the Solicitor General to disclose the Federal Government's position on a review petition filed by employees who challenge a union shop requirement under a collective bargaining agreement between RCA and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

According to Larson, a Supreme Court ruling resolving the question would affect the rights of tens of thousands of workers at federal enclaves in the 20 right-to-work states. "We believe there is no reason," he says, "that Section 14(b) of the Act should not have equal weight with those sections of the Act which authorize compulsory unionism in states not having a Right to Work law. Will you please advise us of the basis on which you opposed Supreme Court review of this landmark case?"

Van de Water could not be reached for comment, but a staff aide disclosed that a response to the Larson letter is being drafted.

- - - page A - 7

RECESSION-ENDING POLICIES ADVOCATED BY JEC DEMOCRATS

Democratic and Republican members of the Joint Economic Committee again release separate economic policy recommendations in the committee's 1982 report on the President's economic message. Democrats call for immediate relief for the unemployed as a prime goal of U.S. economic policy, and the Republicans back President Reagan's tax cuts as the best means of ending the recession and spurring economic growth.

Stating it is "our task . . . to get people back to work," the JEC chairman, Rep. Reuss (D-Wis), describes the Democratic recommendations as focusing on reducing interest rates and loosening somewhat the restrictive monetary policy of the Federal Reserve. The Democrats state as their number one goal the ending of the recession, and declare that they "reject the idea that unemployment is necessary to fight inflation." Reuss and the Democrats also call for extending unemployment benefits from 26 to 39 weeks in all 50 states, and for promoting what they call "catalytic" industries — those that can play a major role in spurring other industrial growth — such as coal, semiconductors, and rapid rail transit.

The Republican view advocates that the Federal Reserve maintain "a steady, consistent, noninflationary monetary policy," and supports the use of tax cuts to reduce the federal budget deficit and aid economic recovery. Six of the 10 Republican members sign the report, while four submit additional views.

- - - page A - 9, text X - 1.

YWCA FIRING OF PREGNANT COUNSELOR FOUND LAWFUL

The firing by a YWCA of a black youth counselor who was pregnant and unwed — on grounds her conduct conflicted with the organization's principles — did not violate the sex or race discrimination provisions of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of North Carolina decides. "The motivating factor behind the discharge of the plaintiff was not that she was female, nor that she was pregnant, nor that she was black, but rather was due to plaintiff's expressed intent to represent to her youth groups a philosophy and social concept contrary to those of her employer in violation of her agreement to espouse the purpose and philosophy of the YWCA," Judge Potter says.

The YWCA of Charlotte, N.C., dismissed Paula Harvey, an unmarried, black program director, after she became pregnant. Before she was discharged, Harvey told YWCA officials that she intended to present herself and unwed pregnancy to the youths she counseled as a role model of an alternative lifestyle. Her suit alleged that the termination was both sexually and racially discriminatory. The YWCA argued that the discharge was based on Harvey's breach of her obligation to espouse the values of the organization, undertaken when she accepted the job.

to answering those questions can be more substantial and original than they have been. He therefore appointed leadership that will renew the Commission's relevance.

Many employers and institutions have instituted effective programs for resolving civil rights problems. The Commission will devote increased emphasis to identifying these initiatives and sharing them with others who can benefit from them. It will also provide significant "backup" support for the technical assistance efforts of other civil rights agencies. As part of this renewal, the Commission will initiate a study in 1983 of how the role of state and local agencies in civil rights enforcement can be expanded. (End Of Text).

- 0 -

RIGHT TO WORK ISSUE THREATENS TO HURT VAN DE WATER NOMINATION

The Reagan Administration's embattled nomination of John R. Van de Water to be NLRB chairman faces a new and unexpected source of potential opposition — the National Right to Work Committee.

Van de Water currently serves as Board chairman under a recess appointment granted by President Reagan last August. AFL-CIO has been the chief source of opposition to confirmation for a full five-year term. But the former management consultant from California has inadvertently aroused the wrath of Right to Work Committee President Reed Larson.

The feud centers on the Board's failure to support a petition for writ of certiorari the Committee has filed with the U.S. Supreme Court in a case involving the application of Florida's right-to-work law to employees of RCA International Service Corporation at federal facilities in Brevard County, Fla. — the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, and Patrick Air Force Base.

RCA's contract with Local 2088 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers requires that as a condition of employment all workers must become members of the union. The Committee is seeking Supreme Court review of a June 1981 ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit that permits enforcement of the union shop agreement on the federal enclaves (1981 DLR 113: E-1). According to the Committee, a Supreme Court ruling resolving the question would affect the rights of tens of thousands of workers at federal enclaves in the 20 right-to-work states.

In a Feb. 19 letter to the NLRB chairman, Larson demanded an explanation of the Board's opposition to Supreme Court review of *Lord v. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers* (No. 81-806). "We have learned," Larson said, "that you, along with a majority of your fellow board members, have acted to deprive thousands of employees in Right to Work states of the protection given them by their state laws."

NLRB's Position Solicited

The Supreme Court asked the Solicitor General to file a statement in the case and to express the Federal Government's position on whether review should be granted. To prepare the reply, the Justice Department had solicited the views of other agencies, including NLRB.

In a telephone interview, Larson commented that the case poses a clear-cut choice — whether one believes employees should be fired for refusing to become union members, or not. Questioned as to whether he can be certain that Van de Water voted not to recommend that the Supreme Court review the case, Larson replied, "I am completely confident of the sources of my information."

Larson insisted that there is some sentiment within the Reagan Administration to use this issue to curry favor with AFL-CIO. "The compromisers within the Administration are trying to use this to buy a little good will from Lane Kirkland." In further denouncing what he termed a "sell out," he predicted that those persons within the Administration who are opposed to review of the decision in the *Lord* case ultimately would lose out when the President is made aware of the dispute.

Larson said that the Committee has promoted a letter-writing campaign among its members to urge review of the *Lord* case. Letters from governors in right-to-work states also have been solicited. The response has been positive, Larson said, adding that among those responding with a firm letter urging review of the case is the newly elected governor of Virginia, Charles Robb, and North Dakota Governor Allen Olson.

Response Being Drafted

Chairman Van de Water could not be reached for comment, but a staff aide disclosed that a response to the Larson letter is being prepared. The aide confirmed that Larson was correct in his premise that Van de Water had voted against recommending that the Supreme Court review the matter.

Larson's letter to Chairman Van de Water follows: (TEXT)

We have learned that you, along with a majority of your fellow board members, have acted to deprive thousands of employees in Right to Work states of the protection given them by their state laws.

The Solicitor General of the United States recently asked the National Labor Relations Board and other departments and agencies of the United States government to give their views on whether the Supreme Court of the United States should grant *certiorari* in *Lord, et al. v. IBEW, et al*, Docket No. 81-806.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the *Lord* case is in error in not giving effect to Section 14(b) of the Labor Management Relations Act and to the Florida Right to Work law. The decision has the effect of denying freedom of choice for employees within the State of Florida, but only those employees who are employed on federal property, said to be a "federal enclave."

As you know, the states are permitted to tax private persons doing business on federal enclaves. Hunting and fishing activity on military reservations is conducted in accordance with state law. Under the Tort Claims Act state rules of liability enacted after the creation of a federal enclave are applied on the enclave.

Actions for death or personal injury caused by a private person on a federal enclave are governed by the laws of the state in which the enclave is located. Residents on federal enclaves are residents of the surrounding state for the purpose of determining eligibility to vote.

State unemployment laws and workmen's compensation laws apply to persons who work on federal enclaves. Under the Assimilative Crimes Act, the entire state criminal laws are applicable on federal enclaves except where they are in direct conflict with federal statutes.

Perhaps most importantly, all employees of the Federal Government, including the employees of the Postal Service, have freedom of choice with regard to union membership or support. This is true, for example, in Florida all over the state, both on and off federal properties. The same should be true under Section 14(b) of the Act and the Florida Right to Work law for private sector employees for that state.

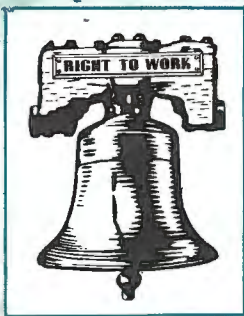
We believe there is no reason that Section 14(b) of the Act should not have equal weight with those sections of the Act (Numbers 7 and 8) which authorize compulsory unionism in states not having a Right to Work law. Will you please advise us of the basis on which you opposed Supreme Court review of this landmark case?
(End of Text)

- 0 -

WHITE HOUSE TAKES CREDIT FOR LESS INFLATION ACCEPTS SOME BLAME FOR HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

The White House takes the primary credit for the latest government report showing a substantial drop in the inflation rate during January 1982 as compared to a year ago.

At the same time, a senior Administration official conceded publically for the first time that the recent high unemployment levels are partly the result of President Reagan's budgetary and monetary policies.



NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK NEWSLETTER

Published by the NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE □ 8001 Braddock Rd., Springfield, Va. 22160

Vol. XXVIII, No. 2

February 26, 1982

Big Labor Buries Mining Jobs; Legislature Reacts

Idaho Governor Thwarts Right to Work

"This is what happens when you let unions go too far."

Steelworkers union member

Idaho citizens, outraged when the impossible, coercive demands of East Coast union officials derailed an attempt to save 2,000 jobs at the Bunker Hill mine in Kellogg, spurred both houses of the state legislature to pass a Right to Work bill by overwhelming margins in early February.

Right to Work swept through the House of Representatives by a whopping 50-20 landslide, and sailed through the Senate by a 21-14 vote.

But Idaho Governor John Evans, heavily dependent upon Big Labor to fuel his political machine with campaign contributions, bucked the popular mandate of the

See **Right to Work Veto** page 2



Idaho state Representative John Brooks introduced the Right to Work bill to prevent future Bunker Hills.

Loophole Threatens Right to Work Protection

Big Labor Launches Attack on 14(b)

With visions of herding thousands more American wage earners into unwanted compulsory-unionism contracts, Big Labor officials are gearing up to kill free choice protections for private sector workers employed on "federal enclaves" in Right to Work states.

At issue is whether or not union officials, now pressing their attack in the federal courts, can gut Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the one section in national labor law that guarantees the states the right to protect workers by outlawing compulsory-unionism contracts within their own boundaries.

ENCLAVES MAKE UP FIFTH OF RIGHT TO WORK TERRITORY

Federal enclaves are those areas within the sovereign states ceded to the United States government for use as military bases, national parks, forest lands, post offices, and Coast Guard stations.

Government workers on the federal enclaves are

insulated from compulsory-unionism contracts by the United States Civil Service statutes.

But private contract wage earners in Right to Work states who work on federal enclaves rely on the protective shield of 14(b).

The combined size of the enclaves represents a huge chunk of Right to Work real estate, and thousands upon thousands of jobs.

Union officials are eyeing this vast expanse as fertile ground for their compulsory-unionism scheme.

If their plot to impose compulsory unionism on the federal enclaves succeeds, private sector workers in nearly 20% of the total area of the nation's Right to Work states can be stripped of protection for worker freedom.

14(b) REPEAL ULTIMATE BIG LABOR GOAL

Hatching schemes to tighten their grasp on American workers through sabotage of 14(b) is not

See **Assault on 14(b)** page 3

Right to Work Veto

continued from page 1

people and vetoed Right to Work.

The Idaho House overrode the veto, but the Senate's attempt fell short of the required two-thirds majority by three votes.

BUNKER HILL SAGA SYMBOLIZES MONOPOLY ABUSE

The Bunker Hill saga is a textbook case of monopoly power abuse by union officials.

The story began last August, when layoffs began at the recession-wracked Bunker Hill mining and smelting plant, the second largest employer in Idaho.

Faced with huge operating losses and sluggish demand for minerals, Bunker Hill's parent company ordered a gradual shutdown of the mine, to be completed by January 31.

A local investor group, alarmed at the economic misery inflicted by the massive job cutbacks on northern



Unemployment lines have swollen because Steelworkers-union bosses shut down the Bunker Hill mine.

Idaho, made a last-ditch effort to buy and revitalize the company.

The key element in their proposal was the modification of the compulsory-membership United Steelworkers-union contract covering most the workers at the mine.

The terms of the agreement would permit production efficiencies and would also reduce average wages from \$30,000 to \$23,000 annually.

The union members' choice was clear cut—throw off the coercive union contract and continue to live and work in northern Idaho, or lose their only means of providing food and shelter for their families.

Working around the clock, the United Steelworkers' Local 7854 members rallied support for the proposal over the objections of local union officials. With the fate of the dying company squarely in their hands, the union members voted, 695-506, to keep the mine operating and to save their jobs.

Contemptuous of rank-and-file wishes, national union bosses from Steelworkers-union central headquarters in Pittsburgh moved in to crack down on the dissident majority.

Barricading themselves into Local 7854's union hall while angry, jobless miners milled outside, the Big City union bosses renounced the majority vote which would

have saved Bunker Hill.

The national Steelworkers' hierarchy adamantly refused to sign the contract approved by their members. The local investor group was forced to withdraw. (Meanwhile, Steelworkers-union president Lloyd McBride continues to draw his generous \$100,000-plus salary at comfortable union headquarters in Pittsburgh.)

"They want to open it [Bunker Hill] under conditions that no responsible union could accept," said McBride of his decision to destroy 2,000 jobs.

BIG LABOR BIG SHOTS SELL OUT RANK AND FILE

Union members' comments to the press made it clear they blamed United Steelworkers' big shots for selling out workers' needs.

- "Our union is lying to us," said one shop steward. "We got kids and there's food missing off our tables."

- "We've been fooled, stepped on, stomped on, and lied to," said another outraged miner.

- And finally, "They are going to be drinking champagne in Pittsburgh and we're going to be here starving to death."

Idaho's United States Senator Steven Symms told the COEUR d'ALENE PRESS that United Steelworkers-union officials maintained an unyielding stance at Bunker Hill to preserve their monopoly bargaining clout in other parts of the country.

"United Steelworkers is more concerned with its national image. They're trying to save face while the workers in north Idaho who have devoted their entire lives to Bunker Hill are trying to save their families," said Symms.

REPUBLICAN HONCHOS BELATEDLY SUPPORT RIGHT TO WORK

Ironically, the Idaho state Republican party, which last year helped to kill a Right to Work bill at the urging of United States Senator James McClure, reversed its position and supported Right to Work following the Bunker Hill fiasco.

In 1981, five Republican state senators, who had previously pledged to support the freedom of choice bill, helped union lobbyists smother the bill with a motion to table it.

This union boss/Republican coalition rescued Governor Evans last year from a "sign or veto" dilemma which he himself had publicly admitted would be detrimental to his reelection bid.

The hopes of thousands of Idaho workers victimized by compulsory-unionism contracts went up in smoke, setting the stage for the Bunker Hill debacle a year later.

This year, however, Bunker Hill focused public opinion on the bitter fruits of compulsory unionism.

The GOP State Central Committee owned up to the mistake it made a year earlier and wholeheartedly endorsed Right to Work.

Now all leading Republicans but one in Idaho are united in support of Right to Work legislation. United States Senator James McClure, the one remaining holdout, continues to maintain that Right to Work is "untimely, unnecessary. . . ."

See Right to Work Veto page 4

Assault on 14(b)

continued from page 1

new to the union hierarchy.

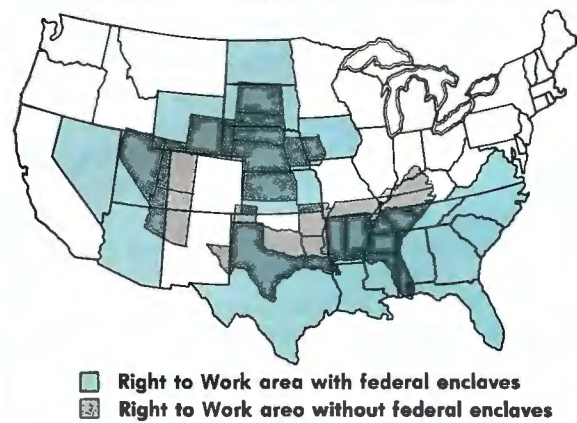
In 1965, after a fierce, all-out lobbying and propaganda effort, union officials and their forced-unionism allies in the Congress came frighteningly close to snuffing out worker freedom of choice with a near repeal of 14(b).

A concerted counterattack by free choice advocates, led by the National Right to Work Committee, and a tenacious filibuster by the late Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois, barely saved the day from the union bosses.

Right to Work president Reed Larson responded to the current assault on 14(b).

"Because union officials are now trying to use the federal courts to undermine freedom of choice, it is imperative that President Reagan, as the nation's

RIGHT TO WORK SHRINKAGE BY FEDERAL ENCLAVES



If union officials' plot to impose compulsory unionism on federal enclaves succeeds, private sector workers in nearly 20% of the total area of Right to Work states will be stripped of free choice protections.

chief executive, give to 14(b) the same unqualified endorsement that he gave it during his election campaign," said Larson.

"Anything less," he added, "may well remove any inhibitions the federal judiciary has in denying once and for all the Right to Work protections that 14(b) affords to private contract workers employed on federal enclaves in Right to Work states."

STATES' RIGHTS CHALLENGED BY UNION OFFICIALS

Union officials' drive to preempt state Right to Work laws with compulsory federal labor laws conveniently disregards a crucial fact—the states retain lawmaking powers that touch upon every facet of people's daily existence on federal enclaves.

- States tax private individuals and corporations doing business on federal reservations.

- Hunting and fishing licenses on federal enclaves are granted in accordance with state law.

- Residents on federal enclaves voting in elections for local, state and national offices are considered citizens of the surrounding state for purposes of

voting registration.

- A private, federal enclave worker who is laid off or injured on the job files for unemployment and workmen's compensation in the state hosting the enclave.

- The motorist who runs a traffic light or breaks the speed limit on a federal enclave can be punished under state codes.

- In fact, the Assimilative Crimes Act makes the entire state's criminal laws the criminal law of the federal enclaves, except where specific federal statutes are inconsistent with such laws.

But of all the state laws applying to government reservations, only state Right to Work laws—through 14(b)—have been specifically authorized by Congress.

APPEALS COURT STRUCK DOWN WORKERS' RIGHTS IN FEDERAL ENCLAVES

Spearheading the latest attack were officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO Local 2088) who, after obtaining a compulsory-unionism agreement with RCA International Service Corporation, demanded that employees at Florida's Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Canaveral Air Force Station pay union dues or be fired.

However, employees on the two federal enclaves refused to be intimidated.

Aware that the demands of IBEW officials were a violation of their rights as guaranteed by the Florida state Right to Work law, enclave workers took their case to the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation.

In February 1979, attorneys from the Foundation, acting on behalf of the workers, filed suit against IBEW officials (*Lord v. IBEW*) in Federal District Court.

The Court allowed Right to Work to stand at Cape Canaveral, but struck it down at the Patrick facility

See Assault on 14(b) page 6

NLRB Chief Would Undermine Right to Work

John R. Van de Water, in an obvious attempt to curry favor with the union officials blocking his Senate confirmation as National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) Chairman, endorsed Big Labor's assault on 14(b) protections on federal enclaves.

Until now, Van de Water faced a rocky, uphill climb in his bid to lead the quasi-judicial agency that oversees federal labor law.

Van de Water was plagued by an insurmountable obstacle, as far as the union officials who have long dominated the NLRB were concerned—his past career seemed to indicate a respect for workers' rights.

But Van de Water's path should be much smoother now.

And compulsory-unionism apologists need not fear Van de Water's supervision of workers' rights cases—it's business as usual at the NLRB. ■

Right to Work Veto

continued from page 2

GOVERNOR'S SENTIMENTS LIE ON EAST COAST

Urged on by the union bosses' forced closing of Bunker Hill, state Representative John Brooks, in January, introduced the Right to Work bill, which would prohibit union contracts requiring compulsory union membership and dues as a condition of employment.

The entire legislative process—from introduction of the Right to Work bill to its resounding passage by both houses of the state legislature—took just two weeks.

Governor Evans, a longtime archenemy of Right to Work, would not at first flatly state how he would handle the bill if it reached his desk.

"The governor is trying to keep all sides talking," said an Evans' press aide. "He feels it would not serve any useful purpose to blast one side or the other."

But a short time later, Evans, jubilantly waving a plastic sack stuffed with \$6,000 cash in union campaign contributions, made it clear at a political dinner that he owed his allegiance to union officials on the East Coast.

"It's been said in the legislature the governor wouldn't dare to veto the Right to Work bill," said Evans, referring to the overwhelming popular support for the bill. "It isn't a dare, it's a commitment of mine."

Evans, already indebted to the Steelworkers' hierarchy for generous cash contributions in his successful 1978 campaign for governor, dutifully killed the Right

to Work bill.

LARSON BLASTS MONOPOLY ABUSE

National Right to Work Committee president Reed Larson characterized the Bunker Hill closing as a classic example of how the compulsory powers vested in union officials afford them the luxury of trading off union members' interests to preserve their own powerful positions.

"The refusal of the Pittsburgh union bosses to reopen Local 7854's contract is proof of the woeful inadequacy of monopoly bargaining to meet the needs of individual workers," said Larson.

"But the union bosses' willingness to throw miners out of work solely to maintain that monopoly grip also demonstrates that the entire system of forced dues and membership—installed under the guise of providing job security for workers—is geared instead towards increasing the political clout of union officials.

"And the thwarting of the Right to Work bill—at the hands of favored Big Labor politico Evans—shows how much political clout that forced-membership system can buy."

Larson predicted that Idaho voters will not forget Evans' sellout to the bosses of a big international union.

"Idaho citizens made their convictions on Right to Work known to the elected legislators who passed the bill," said Larson. "But Governor Evans' courtship of union officialdom was the deciding factor in his veto. The governor's political soul-selling is an affront to majority rule and the convictions of thousands of Idaho Right to Work supporters."

\$2,000 to Be Awarded for Best Right to Work Essay

Hundreds Vie for 1982 Ruggles Scholarship

Hundreds of inquiries about the ninth annual William B. Ruggles Scholarship competition are flowing into National Right to Work Committee headquarters from journalism students in colleges and universities across the nation.

The scholarship is named for William B. Ruggles, the veteran newspaperman who coined the term "Right to Work" in his now-famous 1941 Labor Day editorial, "Magna Carta."

A panel of distinguished journalists will award the \$2,000 scholarship to the entrant who best depicts the incompatibility of compulsory unionism with individual liberty in a 500-word essay.

Last year, Mike Causey of THE WASHINGTON POST, Lance Gay of THE WASHINGTON STAR, and Ralph de Toledano of the Copley Syndicate, selected the winner from among top journalism students in the United States.

The winning essay, by University of Kansas student Julie Bunck, detailed her head-to-head confrontation at a student seminar with radical socialist William (Wimpy) Winpisinger, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers-union president.



University of Kansas student Julie Bunck won the 1981 Ruggles Scholarship competition.

Ruggles, editor emeritus of the DALLAS MORNING NEWS and longtime member of the National Right to Work Committee's governing Board, gave life to the concept that Right to Work, as a legal principle and philosophic concept, is vital to a democratic society.

Committee Protests Anti-Worker Judge Appointments

The National Right to Work Committee is urging United States Senators to reject confirmation of two federal judges who have demonstrated a strong bias toward the compulsory-unionism objectives of union officials.

The Committee is protesting the appointments, recently announced by the White House, of Robert Krupansky to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals covering Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and of John R. Gibson to the Eighth Circuit Court of Western Missouri.

The appointments are likely to undermine workers' rights cases in the Sixth and Eighth Circuit Courts.

APPEALS COURT APPOINTEE REFUSED TO ADDRESS VIOLATION OF WORKERS' RIGHTS

Krupansky emerged as a forced-unionism advocate when, as a judge on the Federal District Court for Northern Ohio, he refused to intervene on behalf of an individual worker who had been illegally fined and suspended by his union in a labor dispute.

Ironically, Krupansky's decision was overturned by the judicial body on which he would sit if confirmed—the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Krupansky's controversial ruling grew out of a strike in Cleveland, Ohio, during which a group of workers participating in the strike became dissatisfied with the negotiations and urged the officials of their union to make a settlement.

Subsequent to the termination of the strike, the union filed charges against one of the union members, calling for a settlement on the grounds that he undermined the union's position in the negotiating process.

The worker was hauled before a union kangaroo court and denied his right to counsel. His accusers refused to specify their charges.

The defenseless worker was slapped with a \$2,000 fine and a three-month suspension of membership.

Because Ohio is not a Right to Work state, the suspension was considered particularly severe. Workers there can be forced to pay money to unwanted unions as a condition of employment, and the suspension of the victim's union membership threatened his job.

After exhausting appeals through the union's stacked procedure, the worker filed charges before Judge Krupansky in Federal District Court. Krupansky said he would not substitute his "judgment" for that of the union, holding that constitutional guarantees are worthless whenever union officials trample worker's rights.

Ultimately, the Krupansky ruling was overturned by the Appeals Court on the grounds that it violated union members' right to protest under the Landrum-Griffin

Act. His ruling was also faulted for ignoring the First Amendment violations which had occurred in the case.

The Appeals Court ordered Krupansky to seek relief for the fined and suspended worker.

APPOINTEE BLINKED AT UNION LAWLESSNESS

John R. Gibson, another recent appointee to a high federal court, opposed punishment for union law violators in a catastrophic, 1980 illegal firemen's strike. As special prosecutor for Kansas City, Missouri, Gibson said, "Nothing is served by having [illegally striking] firefighters in jail...."

But these firefighter militants had a history of deserting their posts three times between 1975 and 1980. The strikes were marred by arson, vandalism, and death threats against volunteer firefighters.

The 1980 strike brought National Guardsmen to Kansas City to protect station houses against sabotage.

Gibson's soft-line attitude towards criminal strikers stands in stark contrast with President Reagan's decisive action against an illegal walkout by the PATCO air-controllers' union last summer.

Despite the illegality and severity of the Kansas City strike, Gibson failed to invoke the law on behalf of the taxpaying public—whose access to a vital public service was cut off.

A report in THE NEW YORK TIMES disclosed that special prosecutor Gibson urged that no sanctions of any kind be brought against illegally striking firemen who might be found in contempt of a court restraining order.

NEED CLOSER SCREENING OF FEDERAL COURT APPOINTEES

Calling for the appointment of federal judges "who have a demonstrated record of judicial impartiality, fairness, and respect for law," Committee president Reed Larson said, "the only way to rid the federal courts of pervasive compulsory-unionism bias is for the executive branch to take both direct control and also painstaking care in the selection process for prospective judges.

"Such control and scrutiny is particularly appropriate for the current administration, whose party platform expressly promises to defend worker rights against union coercion.

"Given this stand," said Larson, "anything less would send a clear signal to power-hungry union officials that the White House has no comprehensive program to protect individual rights."

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Teachers' Union Handed "Agency Shop" Election Defeat

Despite boasting by officials of the National Education Association-union (NEA) that forced "agency shop" fees for teachers had public support, the township of Decatur, Michigan, refused to back down on its freedom of choice stance and forced a showdown with the union in a public referendum in mid-December.

To counter a massive NEA-union telephone campaign and media blitz, the citizens of Decatur banded together to form "Freedom of Choice—Opposed to Agency Shop."

With strong backing from the district's Superintendent and School Board President, the free choice forces outfought the union's officials at their own game.

The NEA's top brass was defeated in the "agency shop" referendum by an embarrassing two-to-one margin.

"Needless to say," said School Board President Dick MacKellar, "the teachers' union has been very unresponsive to widely publish the results of the election and are denying it has any precedent-setting value. However, the rugged individualists, who refused to be coerced into joining the union, and the School Board and the Superintendent of Schools are most pleased with the results.

"They further offer encouragement," he stressed, "to others to challenge the union when they, with all their power, attempt to limit the God-given right of freedom of choice. The Right to Work philosophy can be successfully defended!"

One member of the "Freedom of Choice—Opposed to Agency Shop" Committee put it this way: "Now I know how David must have felt when confronted with Goliath! And I know how he felt when the monster was defeated!"

NEA "AGENCY SHOP" DEMANDS REINFORCED WITH ILLEGAL STRIKE

Decatur's bitter battle to preserve freedom of choice for their educators began in May, 1981, when NEA officials first demanded the compulsory "agency shop" during monopoly bargaining contract negotiations. The "agency shop" provisions would force teachers to pay money to NEA officials in order to teach the children of Decatur.

The Board stood steadfast against the NEA forced-

tribute demand.

Then, on September 5, 1981, the NEA-union hierarchy tried to hide the "agency shop" issue from the public and teachers by asserting that salary demands were its top priority. The power-hungry NEA brass ordered teachers to illegally strike and shut the school system down until their demands were met.

The NEA-union, said MacKellar, went so far as to "boldly indicate that they had public support for 'agency shop' and used this ploy in attempting to force the Board to accept 'agency shop' and terminate those teachers who refused to join or contribute money to the union."

But their strategy backfired. When a state mediator was called in, he publicly announced that "agency shop"—not wages—was the real strike issue.

The Board responded with a public challenge to the union officials to submit the question to the district's voters in a special referendum vote. The teachers' union, forced to 'put up or shut up,' reluctantly agreed.

And once the real issue—that of forcing teachers to pay up or be fired—spread throughout Decatur, the town's citizens, teachers, and taxpayers banded together to fight the NEA's efforts to monopolize control of the district's schools and teachers' paychecks.

The referendum fight culminated in a lopsided vote of 678 to 391 against forced tribute to the NEA union.

DECATUR A SHINING EXAMPLE

Calling Decatur "an inspiration to us all," National Right to Work Committee vice president Susan Staub said that "the victory for freedom of choice did, indeed, pit David against the NEA Goliath. And to save the education system in Decatur, the residents took on the union officials and whipped them.

"The Decatur referendum illustrates just what Right to Work supporters can achieve when working together to save one of our most cherished rights—freedom of choice.

"Without a doubt," she said, "the townspeople of Decatur and their school officials deserve special recognition for their overwhelming commitment to the principle of individual liberty. Their victory should shine in the hearts of citizens throughout the country for years to come."

Assault on 14(b)

continued from page 3

on the pretext that the land had been ceded to the government before adoption of the state Right to Work law.

With no clear-cut victory, both sides appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

On June 4, 1981, the Appeals Court, to the glee of union officials, lifted Right to Work protections from all federal enclaves.

The Appeals Court totally ignored not only the

states' long-established "other powers" to legislate and enforce the law on federal enclaves, but also the priority 14(b) gives state Right to Work laws over federal labor policy favoring compulsory unionism.

LARSON APPEALS TO REAGAN AND RIGHT TO WORK GOVERNORS

With workers' rights dashed by the Appeals Court, the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation has carried the *Lord v. IBEW* case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

See Assault on 14(b) page 8

WISCONSIN: Compulsory-Unionism Plagues Rise Phoenix-Like

MADISON—Big Labor partisans in the Wisconsin Legislature are now agitating to unleash a Pandora's box of compulsory-unionism abuses with four anti-worker bills.

Three of the bills—A.B. 510, A.B. 452 and S.B. 395—would grant union officials monopoly bargaining power over all University of Wisconsin employees.

Under monopoly bargaining, all workers are forced to accept the union as their bargaining agent, even those who oppose the union and don't want its alleged "services."

Worse, the proposed bills would require workers who choose not to join the union to pay money to union officials to work for their own government.

Yet another bill (S.B. 71) would grease the way for union officials to extract forced fees from all Wisconsin

THE MILWAUKEE (WI) JOURNAL,

February 1, 1982



Big Labor partisans in the Wisconsin state legislature will unleash a Pandora's box of compulsory-unionism abuses with four anti-worker bills.

public employees. It was recently maneuvered through the state Senate and will soon be deliberated by the state Assembly.

Currently, union bosses must "convince" two-thirds of all public employees in a bargaining unit that they should pay union dues before forced fees can be extracted from the remainder. Passage of S.B. 71 would grant greedy union officials the power to force 50 percent of the workers to pay money for unwanted bargaining services.

In a letter to Assemblymen urging the bills' defeat, Committee vice president Bill Wilson pointed to a March, 1980, poll by the Opinion Research Corporation

that revealed "...over 64 percent of all American citizens, including over 47 percent of all union members, oppose requiring public employees to join or pay fees to support a union."

"I strongly urge you to cast your vote against S.B. 71 or any other bill which would grant union officials more compulsory-unionism privileges," wrote Wilson.

WEST VIRGINIA: Forced-Unionism Potpourri

CHARLESTON—Big Labor apologists in West Virginia, eager to satisfy the union hierarchy's hunger for ever greater power, rushed to glut the legislative agenda in January, by introducing a virtual smorgasbord of compulsory-unionism bills.

The bills (S.B. 250, S.B. 272, S.B. 273, H.B. 1484 and H.B. 1501) would grant public sector union officials monopoly bargaining power and "agency shop" authority over all public employees in the state.

Under monopoly bargaining, all public employees would be forced to accept the union as their bargaining agent—even those employees who oppose the union. Forced monopoly bargaining for employees who oppose the union hierarchy's representation supposedly justifies compulsory "agency shop" fees.

Under "agency shop," all public employees would be coerced into paying union dues or fees, or be fired if they refused to pay.

"Big Labor partisans have dished out an array of forced-unionism legislation to whet the union bosses' appetites," said Ruth Ann Hoel, State Activities Director for the National Right to Work Committee. "But Mountain State Right to Work supporters are serving notice to their lawmakers that they want these anti-worker bills tabled."

KENTUCKY: Right to Work Legislation Introduced

FRANKFURT—The Kentucky Legislature has the chance to champion workers' basic civil liberties this year with a Right to Work bill designed to outlaw statewide job discrimination based on membership or nonmembership in a labor organization.

The bill (H.B. 286), introduced by Representative Elvin E. Patrick and now in the House Labor and Industry Committee, would grant Bluegrass State workers the Right to Work, whether or not they choose to join or support a labor union.

Under current law, Kentucky workers who don't want to join unions are systematically denied the right to freely express their economic and moral convictions through the fundamental First Amendment guarantee of freedom of association.

"Compulsory unionism is anathema to fundamental civil rights," said Ruth Ann Hoel, State Activities Director of the National Right to Work Committee. "Kentucky freedom of choice activists should let their elected legislators know they want them to support the basic constitutional right to join, or refrain from joining, any private organization, by endorsing H.B. 286."

CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS

ROY McDONALD
Publisher

FRANK McDONALD
President

LEE ANDERSON
Editor

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1982

Appoint Good Judges

The best way to have good courts is to get good judges from the start. In the federal judiciary, judges are appointed for life, emphasizing the great care that should be taken in selecting each new one.

An example is found in the case of a vacancy on the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, that has jurisdiction over Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan.

One of the people suggested for the appeals vacancy is U.S. District Judge Robert Krupansky of Ohio. But the National Right to Work Committee insists he is just the kind of judge who should not be appointed.

Judges ought to rule without reflecting their own philosophy. But many fail in this respect. A sample case that prompted the opposition to Judge Krupansky involved the individual rights of a worker in Cleveland, Ohio. He was one of a group participating in a strike. They urged their union to make a settlement. After the strike was over, the union charged one of the workers with undermining the union by asking that the strike be settled.

The union denied the worker the right to

counsel, fined him \$2,000 and suspended his union membership for three months. Since Ohio does not have a right-to-work law, this threatened the worker's ability to earn a living.

Unions should not have such power. The worker sued in federal court. Judge Krupansky said he would not substitute his judgment for the dictatorial judgment of the union, leaving the worker victimized. Fortunately, the Court of Appeals overturned Judge Krupansky, saying his court had disregarded the individual liberties guaranteed workers under the Landrum-Griffin Act and did not take into consideration the First Amendment (free speech) violations in the case.

With Judge Krupansky's inclination thus displayed, it seems the National Right to Work Committee has good reason for writing Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker to urge Senate rejection of Judge Krupansky for promotion to the Court of Appeals.

That's fair warning. We need the soundest judges we can get.

Assault on 14(b)

continued from page 6

However, before deciding whether or not to hear the landmark case, the High Court has asked the U.S. Solicitor General to present the Administration's position on the issue.

The Solicitor General's response will stand as a policy statement of the Reagan Administration as well as a legal opinion.

Given the powerful impact of such a statement on 14(b) and attempts by union officials to undermine its effectiveness, Committee president Reed Larson asked President Reagan to continue his support of Right to Work.

"Your steadfast support for Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, throughout the campaign and in previous years, has been appreciated by all Americans who are opposed to forced unionism," wrote Larson.

"On behalf of the 1.5 million members of the Na-

tional Right to Work Committee, I sincerely hope that your Administration will take affirmative action in support of that position."

Larson also sent an urgent message to governors of all Right to Work states, requesting that they contact President Reagan.

Wrote Larson, "I strongly urge you to write President Reagan and request him to support the right of individual states to decide the question of compulsory unionism as guaranteed by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act."

As this NEWSLETTER goes to press, North Dakota Governor Allen Olson (R) and Virginia Governor Charles Robb (D) have already responded with strong pro-14(b) statements.

Commenting on his message to the governors, Larson said, "At stake is the continued effectiveness of all the Right to Work laws around the country. How urgently the governors react to the crisis, and how the President responds, will profoundly affect the final outcome." ■

WHITE HOUSE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 82103122Name of Correspondent: L.W. KNUTSON☒ CN Mail Report

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

Subject: Recommendation of Maury Watson for
a federal judgeship.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	<u>CNHAMM</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>82103123</u>	<u>NAN</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>8210614</u>
	<u>CNCRIB</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>82103123</u>			<u>C8210614</u>
	<u>CNMEES</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>82103123</u>			<u>C82103123</u>
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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
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DSP _____	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

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- n - 4 - Dutch
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CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

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- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

KNUTSON, TOBIN, MEYER & SHANNON

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067294

March 18, 1982

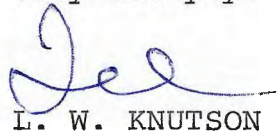
Edwin Meese III
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a copy of the resume that has been filed by MAURICE T. WATSON with Fred J. DiBernardo, an attorney in Los Angeles. Apparently, Mr. DiBernardo is the head of Senator Hayakawa's screening committee for Southern California, for the Federal Judiciary.

I have known Maury Watson for a considerable length of time, and I think he would be an outstanding Federal Judge. If, perchance, his name happens to cross your desk, I would appreciate it if you would keep him in mind.

Very truly yours,



L. W. KNUTSON

LWK:11
Enclosure

RESUME

MAURICE T. WATSON
755 Rosecrans Street
San Diego, California 92106

(714) 226-0350

PERSONAL DATA

Date and place of birth: August 28, 1925
San Diego, California

Office address and telephone number: 530 "B" Street, Suite 2201
San Diego, California 92101
(714) 238-1919

Social Security number: _____

Military service: U.S. Army 1943-1947

Legal education: Stanford University, J.D.

General education: Stanford University, A.B.
San Diego State University
San Diego Public Schools

Health: Excellent

Marital status: Married, 2 children

BAR ASSOCIATIONS AND OFFICES HELD

Bar association memberships:

San Diego County Bar Association
State Bar of California
American Bar Association

Offices held in San Diego County Bar Association:

President, 1975
Vice President, 1974
Treasurer, 1973
Director, 1972, 1973, 1974
Delegate or alternate delegate to Conference of
Delegates of the State Bar of California in ten
or twelve different years.

Committees of San Diego County Bar Association:

Unlawful Practice Committee (included ethics)
Chairman two years

Continuing Education of the Bar Committee
Chairman two years

Membership Committee, Chairman

Lawyers Referral Service Committee, two years

OTHER PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND OFFICES HELD

Professional Societies:

Barristers Club of San Diego
State Inheritance Tax Referees Association
International Academy of Trust and Probate Law

Offices held in Barristers Club of San Diego:

President, 1964
Board of Directors, 1962, 1963, 1964

Offices held in State Inheritance Tax Referees
Association:

President, 1976
Vice President, 1975
Board of Directors, 1975, 1976

Committees of State Inheritance Referees
Association:

Professional Standards and Ethics Committee
1972, 1973, 1974 (Chairman)

Legal Research Committee, 1975, 1976

Public Liason Committee, 1976 (Chairman)

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITIONS AND AWARDS

Fellow, American Bar Foundation

Member, International Academy of Trust and
Probate Law.

Board of Editors, Stanford Law Review, 1954-1955

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Defenders, Inc.

In 1976, I was elected President of Defenders Program of San Diego, Inc., of Federal Defenders of San Diego, Inc., and of Appellate Defenders, Inc., each a non-profit corporation, established by the San Diego County Bar Association to provide counsel to indigents charged with the commission of a crime in the California courts or the federal courts, respectively, and to provide counsel to indigents on appeal of cases to the California appellate courts. Concurrently I was elected to a three-year term on the board of directors of each of the organizations. In 1977 the Board of Directors elected me to a second term as President of each of the organizations. In 1978 I served ss Secretary of each of the corporations.

Select Committee on Jail Overcrowding

In 1975, I chaired the Select Committee on Jail Overcrowding. The committee was composed of the presiding judge of the Superior Court, the presiding judge of each Municipal Court Judicial District in San Diego County, the Sheriff of San Diego County, representatives from the office of the County Clerk, the Probation Department, the County Fiscal and Justice Agency, the Municipal Court Clerk, and others. The purpose of the committee was to study the problems of overcrowding in the County Jail and to make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County. When the committee had completed its study and had formulated specific recommendations, I appeared before the Board of Supervisors to present the recommendations.

Justice of the Peace Committee

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1965, President, University Club of San Diego

1963 - 1967, Member, Board of Directors, University Club of San Diego

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the litigation tax court. In addition, I have handled appeals and written appeal briefs in both federal and state courts. I also consult regularly on questions of evidence, trial tactics and strategy with other members of the firm who do trial work.

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I am a Certified Specialist in Taxation.

COURTS BEFORE WHICH I AM ADMITTED TO PRACTICE AND
DATES OF ADMISSION

All courts of the State of California,
January 10, 1956

9th Circuit Court of Appeals, June 13, 1961

U. S. District Court, Central District of
California, January 10, 1956

U. S. District Court, Southern District of
California, November 21, 1967

U. S. Tax Court, October 1, 1965

would apply the proper rules of law with compassion and empathy to reach a just result; would be diligent in my work and would, where necessary, prod lawyers to complete a case as quickly as might be consistent with proper preparation and presentation of its facts and legal issues.

Finally, as a judge I would recognize the limits of judicial power, would conscientiously practice judicial restraint, and would stress the integrity of the American judicial system.

REFERENCES

ID # 068518

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FG050

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 82103129

Name of Correspondent: Robert Dole

☐ MI Mail Report

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

Subject: Strongly recommends that you approve H.R. 4482, the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 and that you have a bill-signing ceremony at the Court of Claims building on Lafayette Square.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
LA DUBE	ORIGINATOR	82103129	NAN	C 82104101
	Referral Note:			
	Referral Note:			
	Referral Note:			
	Referral Note:			
	Referral Note:			

ACTION CODES:

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

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R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
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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: Per Nancy Kennedy, no need to respond in writing to ~~the~~ bill signing ceremony is scheduled for April 2, 1982, at 1:15 pm in Rose Garden

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: 1. 220 _____

Prime Subject Code: FG 050 _____ Secondary Subject Codes: LE _____
FG 052 _____
FG 054 _____

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

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- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE 3/24/82

TO: Charlie

FROM: KEN DUBERSTEIN

For your information _____

Call me _____

Please handle _____

Please follow-up _____

Comments:

They are handling over here.

c p s + Rick Irby

STROM THURMOND, S. C., CHAIRMAN

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
PAUL LAXALT, NEV.
ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH
ROBERT DOLE, KANS.
ALAN K. SIMPSON, WYO.
JOHN EAST, N.C.
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA
JEREMIAH DENTON, ALA.
ARLEN SPECTER, PA.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DEL.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZ.
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VT.
MAX BAUCUS, MONT.
HOWELL HEFLIN, ALA.

VINTON DEVANE LIDE, CHIEF COUNSEL
QUENTIN CROMMELIN, JR., STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 23, 1982

068518

24 MAR 1982

Mr. Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
Office of Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ken:

On Monday, March 22nd, the Senate took final action on H.R. 4482, the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982. The bill will be sent to the White House shortly for Presidential action. This is to strongly recommend that the President approve the bill and have a bill-signing ceremony to accompany his action. This bill is the culmination of several years effort by a bi-partisan group of House and Senate Judiciary Committees in cooperation with the Federal Judiciary, the Department of Commerce and its Patent Office, the patent bar, and representatives of high technology research and development companies. Even the Office of Management and Budget has been involved with respect to certain provisions of the bill.

The bill contains the first major restructuring of the Federal Judiciary in more than 50 years. It creates two new courts: a Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and a United States Claims Court. These new courts are created by consolidating and upgrading the existing Court of Claims and the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. In addition to the merger of the two courts, a number of administrative reforms have been adopted that will provide new tools for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the federal court system.

If the President takes favorable action on the bill, I also strongly recommend that a bill-signing ceremony be held. This ceremony would be widely publicized within the legal profession and in business circles, particularly those companies engaging in high technology research and development.

It would be appropriate to have the ceremony at the Court of Claims building on Lafayette Square. This would be a historic meeting of the three branches of government. If it is decided to have a ceremony, I would be pleased to make recommendations for persons to be invited.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Kenneth M. Duberstein

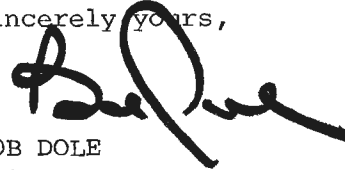
March 23, 1982

Page - 2 -

In addition, immediate consideration should be given to filling the new judgeships created by the bill. My staff and I will be available to discuss this opportunity with the appropriate officials at the White House.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Dole", with a large, stylized loop at the end.

BOB DOLE
United States Senate

BD:pvp

COPIES
5-1

Name	Date
Genny Murray	4/28/83

ID # 069480

**WHITE HOUSE
COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

FG050

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD)

82104101

Name of Correspondent: BILL EVANS☒ CN Mail Report

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

Subject: Recommendation of Maurice Watson for
a federal judgeship.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	CNHAMM	O	82104102	EM A		82104123
	CNCRIB	A DD	82104102			C 82104123
	CNMEES	I DD	82104102			C 82104102
	CU Fiel	A	82104114			C 82104123
	CUAT 11	C	82104123			C 82104123

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- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

mpo |

✓ 06918
FG 050

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1982

Dear Mr. Evans:

Thank you for your March 30, 1982 letter recommending Maurice Watson for nomination to the Federal Bench.

I appreciate your providing us with your thoughts concerning Mr. Watson's credentials. As you did not recommend him for a particular judicial vacancy, I assume you intend that he be considered for a position on the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, which includes San Diego. If my understanding is not correct, please let me know at your earliest convenience.

I have provided the Department of Justice with a copy of your letter and Mr. Watson's resume so that he may be given careful attention during the selection process.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Orig. signed by FFF

Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

Mr. Bill Evans
Bahia Resort Hotel
998 West Mission Bay Drive
San Diego, California 92109

12 April 1982

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of 30 March and your recommendation of Maurice Watson for a federal judgeship. I appreciate your personal endorsement of him, and you may be assured that he will be given our strong consideration.

Your letter and the attachments have been forwarded to Fred Fielding, Counsel to the President, for his review.

Your thoughtfulness in advising me about Mr. Watson is appreciated, and you have my best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

EDWIN MEESE III
Counsellor to the President

Mr. Bill Evans
Bahia Resort Hotel
998 West Mission Bay Drive
San Diego, CA 92109

cc: Ed Meese
cc: Fred Fielding w/copy of incoming

EM:NH:vml--

APR -8 1982

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1982

NOTE FOR: FRED FIELDING
FROM: CHARLES P. TYSON
SUBJECT: Maurice Watson

Bill Evans, a major supporter of the President in San Diego, forwarded to me the attached bio on Maurice Watson, who is applying for a judgeship.

?
DG-4

RESUME

MAURICE T. WATSON
755 Rosecrans Street
San Diego, California 92106

(714) 226-0350

PERSONAL DATA

Date and place of birth: August 28, 1925
San Diego, California

Office address and telephone number: 530 "B" Street, Suite 2201
San Diego, California 92101
(714) 238-1919

Social Security number: ~~REDACTED~~

Military service: U.S. Army 1943-1947

Legal education: Stanford University, J.D.

General education: Stanford University, A.B.
San Diego State University
San Diego Public Schools

Health: Excellent

Marital status: Married, 2 children

BAR ASSOCIATIONS AND OFFICES HELD

Bar association memberships:

San Diego County Bar Association
State Bar of California
American Bar Association

Offices held in San Diego County Bar Association:

President, 1975
Vice President, 1974
Treasurer, 1973
Director, 1972, 1973, 1974
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or twelve different years.

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Chairman two years

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Lawyers Referral Service Committee, two years

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Professional Societies:

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International Academy of Trust and Probate Law

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Board of Directors, 1962, 1963, 1964

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Association:

President, 1976
Vice President, 1975
Board of Directors, 1975, 1976

Committees of State Inheritance Referees
Association:

Professional Standards and Ethics Committee
1972, 1973, 1974 (Chairman)

Legal Research Committee, 1975, 1976

Public Liason Committee, 1976 (Chairman)

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITIONS AND AWARDS

Fellow, American Bar Foundation

Member, International Academy of Trust and
Probate Law.

Board of Editors, Stanford Law Review, 1954-1955

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9th Circuit Court of Appeals, June 13, 1961

U. S. District Court, Central District of
California, January 10, 1956

U. S. District Court, Southern District of
California, November 21, 1967

U. S. Tax Court, October 1, 1965.

OTHER EMPLOYMENT

In 1968 the Controller of the State of California appointed me an inheritance tax referee. As a referee I appraised assets of estates of decedents and computed inheritance taxes due from estates. The assets appraised were extremely diverse: real estate, publicly held securities, closely held securities, partnership interests, birds, farm animals, tractors, boats, vehicles of all kinds, etc. My term expired in 1976.

REMARKS

The qualities that a competent federal judge should possess are numerous and varied.

A judge should, without question, be intelligent and should have a broad, well-rooted background in many areas of the law. He should be able to think systematically about involved factual and complex legal questions. Ability to study and to comprehend a complicated factual or legal issue with skill is, however, not enough: A judge must be able to communicate, both orally and in writing, his decision and its rationale in a clear, concise and organized fashion. This requires a thorough grounding in syntax and structure of the English language.

A competent judge should also possess the attribute commonly known as "judicial temperament". Judicial temperament includes such things as patience, courtesy and fairness.

Of all qualities, integrity is the one quality that must be possessed by a judge. No matter what other qualities a judge may have, he will never be an effective judge if he lacks integrity, for it is the foundation of the judicial system.

As a judge I would approach each case with an open and unbiased mind; would treat each witness and each lawyer with courtesy and dignity; would apply legal and procedural rules fairly; would analyze each case in detail; would apply the proper rules of law with compassion and empathy to reach a just result; would be diligent in my work and would, where necessary, prod lawyers to complete a case as quickly as might be consistent with proper preparation and presentation of its facts and legal issues.

Finally, as a judge I would recognize the limits of judicial power, would conscientiously practice judicial restraint, and would stress the integrity of the American judicial system.

BAHIA HOTEL

CATAMARAN HOTEL

069480

March 30, 1982

Mr. Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

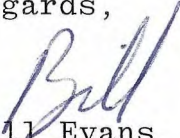
Dear Ed:

Enclosed is the resume of Maurice Watson, whom I have known since junior high school.

He is applying for a federal judgeship and I think, after reading his resume, you will agree with me that he is very well-qualified.

He is highly regarded by both the legal profession and the business community in San Diego and I would appreciate your giving him the most serious consideration for this very important judgeship.

Regards,


Bill Evans

WDE:jh

CC: Edwin J. Gray
Charles Tyson
Douglas Elmets

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
998 WEST MISSION BAY DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92109

(714) 488-0551

RESUME

MAURICE T. WATSON
755 Rosecrans Street
San Diego, California 92106

(714) 226-0350

PERSONAL DATA

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Office address and telephone number: 530 "B" Street, Suite 2201
San Diego, California 92101
(714) 238-1919

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General education: Stanford University, A.B.
San Diego State University
San Diego Public Schools

Health: Excellent

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In 1978, I was appointed by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court to a three-year term on the Board of Appeals of the Personnel Division of the San Diego City Schools. As one of the three members on the Board, I heard and decided appeals by classified employees of orders for demotion or termination.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PRACTICE AND LEGAL EXPERIENCE

From late 1958 I have been associated with the firm of Harrison & Watson, and its predecessor, Torrance & Wansley. As a senior member of the firm I maintain a general practice with emphasis on taxation, estate planning, business and probate. I give advice on complex tax matters, both income and estate. I prepare wills and complicated trusts, form and dissolve corporations, handle security transactions, draft partnership agreements (both general and limited), give advice on business matters and real property transactions, handle probate proceedings, and draft contracts of all types. I have been responsible for tax refund litigation in the federal district court and in the litigation tax court. In addition, I have handled appeals and written appeal briefs in both federal and state courts. I also consult regularly on questions of evidence, trial tactics and strategy with other members of the firm who do trial work.

In the earlier years of my practice, I handled and tried both civil and criminal matters. Civil matters included domestic relations, personal injury litigation, bankruptcy, breach of contract, drafting of leases, landlord-tenant relationships, preparation of wills and trusts, probate, guardianships, formation of corporations and general business work.

I have also served as a court-appointed arbitrator of various law suits and creditors claims in probate matters.

On at least five or six different occasions, I have served as a lecturer for programs sponsored by the California Continuing Education of the Bar.

I am a Certified Specialist in Taxation.

COURTS BEFORE WHICH I AM ADMITTED TO PRACTICE AND
DATES OF ADMISSION

All courts of the State of California,
January 10, 1956

9th Circuit Court of Appeals, June 13, 1961

U. S. District Court, Central District of
California, January 10, 1956

U. S. District Court, Southern District of
California, November 21, 1967

U. S. Tax Court, October 1, 1965

OTHER EMPLOYMENT

In 1968 the Controller of the State of California appointed me an inheritance tax referee. As a referee I appraised assets of estates of decedents and computed inheritance taxes due from estates. The assets appraised were extremely diverse: real estate, publicly held securities, closely held securities, partnership interests, birds, farm animals, tractors, boats, vehicles of all kinds, etc. My term expired in 1976.

REMARKS

The qualities that a competent federal judge should possess are numerous and varied.

A judge should, without question, be intelligent and should have a broad, well-rooted background in many areas of the law. He should be able to think systematically about involved factual and complex legal questions. Ability to study and to comprehend a complicated factual or legal issue with skill is, however, not enough: A judge must be able to communicate, both orally and in writing, his decision and its rationale in a clear, concise and organized fashion. This requires a thorough grounding in syntax and structure of the English language.

A competent judge should also possess the attribute commonly known as "judicial temperament". Judicial temperament includes such things as patience, courtesy and fairness.

Of all qualities, integrity is the one quality that must be possessed by a judge. No matter what other qualities a judge may have, he will never be an effective judge if he lacks integrity, for it is the foundation of the judicial system.

As a judge I would approach each case with an open and unbiased mind; would treat each witness and each lawyer with courtesy and dignity; would apply legal and procedural rules fairly; would analyze each case in detail; would apply the proper rules of law with compassion and empathy to reach a just result; would be diligent in my work and would, where necessary, prod lawyers to complete a case as quickly as might be consistent with proper preparation and presentation of its facts and legal issues.

Finally, as a judge I would recognize the limits of judicial power, would conscientiously practice judicial restraint, and would stress the integrity of the American judicial system.