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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1989

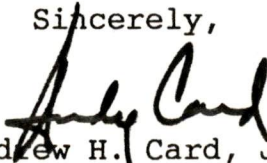
Dear Mr. Robinson:

Thank you for your letter of February 28, 1989, in which you enclose a copy of the Business Roundtable's statement on the European Community's Single Market Initiative.

Please know that I will share this document with appropriate Administration officials for their review.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Mr. James D. Robinson, III
Chairman, The Business Roundtable
International Trade & Investment
Task Force
1615 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



The Business Roundtable

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John F. Akers
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Executive Director

February 28, 1989

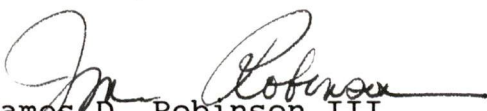
The Honorable Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Card:

On behalf of The Business Roundtable I am pleased to provide you with a copy of a statement recently issued by the Roundtable's International Trade and Investment Task Force on the European Community's Single Market Initiative. The statement identifies basic principles to guide the U.S. policy response to the 1992 Initiative, proposes specific recommendations for U.S. action and examines the implications of 1992 for U.S. business.

I hope you find the document useful and informative. We welcome the opportunity to discuss this important matter with you.

Sincerely,


James D. Robinson III
Chairman, American Express Company
Chairman, The Business Roundtable
International Trade and
Investment Task Force

Policy Committee: Edmund T. Pratt, Jr., *Chairman* • John F. Akers, *Cochairman* • James T. Lynn, *Cochairman* • James D. Robinson III, *Cochairman*
Edward L. Addison • Howard P. Allen • Robert E. Allen • Rand V. Araskog • H. Brewster Atwater, Jr. • Norman R. Augustine • Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr.
William W. Boeschstein • Edward A. Brennan • James E. Burke • D. Wayne Calloway • Colby H. Chandler • John L. Clendenin • John J. Creedon
Robert F. Daniell • Richard L. Gelb • John A. Georges • T. Marshall Hahn, Jr. • Robert A. Hanson • Philip M. Hawley • Richard E. Heckert
William R. Howell • Jerry R. Junkins • David T. Kearns • Robert D. Kilpatrick • Drew Lewis • Richard J. Mahoney • Robert H. Malott • Hamish Maxwell
John F. McGillicuddy • Ruben F. Mettler • Richard M. Morrow • Allen E. Murray • Paul H. O'Neill • John D. Ong • Donald E. Petersen • Lewis T. Preston
Lawrence G. Rawl • John S. Reed • David M. Roderick • Vincent A. Sarni • George A. Schaefer • Frank A. Shrontz • John G. Smale • Roger B. Smith
P. Roy Vagelos • William L. Weiss • John F. Welch, Jr. • Henry Wendt • Walter F. Williams • Robert C. Winters • John A. Young



THE UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S
SINGLE MARKET INITIATIVE: AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

February, 1989

THE UNITED STATES AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S
SINGLE MARKET INITIATIVE:
AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The European Community's Single Market Initiative (the "1992 Program") is both critically important and extraordinarily complex for the European Community as well as its trading partners.

This framework discussion paper is not intended to be definitive. Rather, its purpose, at this formative stage of developing an appropriate U.S. policy response, is to facilitate understanding of the 1992 Program in the United States, and to promote the development and implementation of constructive responses by the U.S. government and the U.S. private sector.

The paper is divided into four sections: (1) basic principles for guiding the development of U.S. policies; (2) recommendations to enhance the U.S. government's ability to address the 1992 Program; (3) an overview of the significance of the 1992 Program for the United States; and (4) a preliminary overview of priority issues.

The Business Roundtable intends to supplement this paper with consultative meetings between U.S. industry and the U.S. government (the Executive Branch and the Congress), and with more detailed papers on key issues as they develop.

I. BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR U.S. POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Business Roundtable believes the following basic principles must guide the development of U.S. policies:

- A. A stronger Europe is in the long-term U.S. interest.
The U.S. economy will benefit from a strong, market-oriented, unified Europe because our economies are so integrated. Furthermore, a stronger Europe could lead to a greater willingness in Europe to share more defense and other security related costs. Thus, the United States should encourage the progress of the 1992 Program.
- B. U.S. industry can benefit from a nondiscriminatory 1992 Program. U.S. industry is able to compete with a stronger European Community. Thus, the emphasis by the United States should be on improving our competitive position rather than jeopardizing it by overreacting to the 1992 Program.

- C. In supporting the 1992 Program, the United States should also ensure that its own economic interests are not compromised. In the past, as experience with the Common Agricultural Policy demonstrates, particularly with respect to the enlargement of the European Community, the United States has permitted perceived foreign policy and national security interests to override long-term U.S. economic interests.
- D. The European Community should not increase protection or enact discriminatory policies under the guise of the 1992 Program, nor should it continue in effect those measures inconsistent with GATT principles. The European Community statement on the external implications of the 1992 Program provides some encouragement that the 1992 Program will not result in a "Fortress Europe". However, the debate in the European Community reveals a variety of pressures on the European Community to consider protectionist and discriminatory policies.
- E. Since the 1992 Program is not yet complete, it is premature for either the U.S. government or the U.S. private sector to consider anticipatory legislative or administrative proposals which incorporate retaliatory or mirror-image actions. It is more constructive to focus on influencing the direction of the 1992 Program through a comprehensive dialogue with the European Community.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. The U.S. government must assess as soon as possible the linkages between the 1992 Program and the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (the "MTN"). There should also be closer coordination between the U.S. Mission to the European Community and the U.S. Mission to the GATT so that the linkages are identified and acted upon in a timely manner.
- B. The U.S. Mission to the European Community should be expanded so that the 1992 Program can be scrutinized in greater detail and in a more timely manner.
- C. Both the Executive Branch and the Congress should emphasize the development of up-to-date, high quality information and analysis on the 1992 Program.
- D. Additional resources should be devoted to the U.S. government's outreach program on the 1992 Program for

smaller U.S. companies, whose resources to anticipate and handle potential problems or to capitalize on opportunities are more limited than those of larger U.S. multinational companies.

- E. The proliferation of U.S. government departments and agencies dealing with the 1992 Program requires careful coordination of consultations with the Congress and the private sector, and of the Executive Branch's decision-making process.

III. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES

A. The 1992 Program in Brief

The blueprint for the 1992 Program is the Commission's 1985 White Paper on Completing the Internal Market, a collection of some 275 proposals considered most critical to integrating the Community market to the point that nontariff barriers to intra-European Community trade are minimal.

The White Paper envisioned ambitious harmonization measures in areas as diverse and important as: technical standards; health and sanitary controls; taxation and border controls; public procurement; sectoral programs (automobiles, banking, energy, food, insurance, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications); company law (accounting, management structure, mergers, acquisitions); intellectual property rights; advertising; and capital movements.

Approximately 50% of these measures have been fully adopted, 40% are midway in the legislative process, and 10% are likely to emerge in the near future. Thus, the process is well advanced. Only a few key proposals have not yet been fully articulated. These involve, however, some of the toughest decisions.

B. The Importance of the 1992 Program to the United States

The European Community is a key market for U.S. companies. U.S. direct investment in the European Community was an estimated \$122 billion in 1987, or about 40% of total U.S. direct investment abroad. U.S. merchandise trade in 1987 was \$60 billion or about 24% of total U.S. exports; and U.S. service exports were \$17 billion or about 29% of total U.S. exports.

It is also important to recognize that the stakes for the United States go beyond the economic sphere. The European Community shares and promotes our fundamental democratic values; and the Member States are critical to U.S. global security interests.

The 1992 Program is also significant for the United States from two other international perspectives. First, it is consciously designed to make the European Community fully competitive with, or more competitive than, the United States and Japan. While U.S. industry welcomes competition in the global marketplace, a watchful eye is necessary to ensure that it is fair competition.

Second, developments in the European Community have a definite spill-over effect. This is most readily apparent in, but not necessarily limited to, the Member States of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). EFTA members have been aligning their business laws with those of the European Community, and are likely to accelerate this process as a result of the 1992 Program.

In addition, both the European Community and EFTA are seeking to expand their "special relationship." From EFTA's perspective, this is necessary to ensure that they are not shut out of the European Community market. From a U.S. perspective, it is essential that the expansion of the "special relationship" does not place non-European exporters and investors at a competitive disadvantage. For example, EFTA members might be given a greater role in the development of European Community standards or simplified customs procedures.

The projected departure of key EFTA members (Austria, Norway, and ultimately Sweden) to join the European Community also means that what happens in Brussels will influence all of Europe.

IV. PRIORITY AREAS: A PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW

A. The Trade Policy Coordination Challenge

The most immediate challenge the 1992 Program poses for the U.S. government is to properly manage the convergence of the 1992 Program with the MTN. Each has an important influence upon the other. Failing to understand and anticipate the cross-currents will seriously

impair the U.S. government's ability to positively influence the outcome of both initiatives.

It is imperative that the U.S. government swiftly identify and chart these intersections. To ensure its on-going effectiveness, the resulting matrix should be revised periodically after careful consultation with the U.S. private sector.

Some of the intersections are readily identifiable:

- European Community plans for procurement (particularly expansion to include water, transportation, energy and telecommunications) are directly related to the GATT Code on Procurement;
- European Community banking, insurance, investment services and professional qualifications directives directly affect the MTN services negotiations;
- European Community proposals on intellectual property are directly related to the MTN negotiations on trade-related aspects of intellectual property (TRIPs); and
- European Community discussions on local content relate directly to MTN negotiations on trade-related investment measures (TRIMs).

In addition to the more easily identifiable GATT issues, the U.S. government should be alert to those issues which fall into gray areas. For example, the current debate between the United States and the European Community over meat hormones is likely to be the first of several conflicts over environmental, health and safety regulations. The 1992 Program and the MTN provide an opportunity to develop rules and procedures in these areas to enhance trade expansion and reduce trade frictions.

B. "Fortress Europe": Myth vs. Reality

While no part of the 1992 Program is, at present, overtly protectionist, the U.S. government must remain alert to that possibility.

The U.S. government should continue to resist strongly any efforts by the European Community to include market restricting or discriminatory elements under any guise in the 1992 Program. The infiltration of such policies into the 1992 Program would be detrimental to U.S.

economic interests, and a serious set back for the MTN and the future of the multilateral trading system. The next several years will reveal whether the concept of "Fortress Europe" is myth or reality.

Potential problem areas include:

1. Quantitative Restrictions on Select Sectors at the European Community Level. In recent speeches and in its statement on the external implications of the 1992 Program, the Commission has considered the idea of shifting existing quantitative restrictions from the national to the Community level. This concept has several inherent problems, ranging from product definitions to implementation, including whether the new quantitative restrictions would be GATT-legal. It could be an even greater problem for U.S. exporters and U.S. firms with assembly plants in the European Community. For example, if new quantitative restrictions are integrated with the highly restrictive local content requirements and rules of origin now under consideration, Community-level quantitative restrictions could significantly restrict market access for both U.S. exports and products produced by European-based U.S. subsidiaries.
2. New Restrictions in Areas under Discussion in the Uruguay Round. The Commission has indicated that in areas not currently covered by GATT, such as services, TRIPs, and TRIMs, the European Community feels that it is free to adopt measures necessary, on a "temporary" or "transitional" basis, to help consolidate the Internal Market. If this approach involves the adoption of market restrictions or discriminatory practices, the MTN would be seriously undermined and other countries encouraged to take similar measures to gain negotiating leverage.
3. Local Content. The evolution of a variety of European Community proposals -- including the latest proposal on procurement, rules on how integrated circuits would obtain free market access in the European Community, and the debate over the definition of what constitutes a "European" product if it is produced by a foreign subsidiary in Europe -- indicates a clear preference for local content requirements. The expan-

sion of the European Community's antidumping law to include products assembled in Europe as well as third countries, when combined with more restrictive rules of origin and local content requirements, could place U.S. companies and their foreign subsidiaries at a distinct competitive disadvantage. The pursuit of such initiatives erodes support for the GATT in general and the Uruguay Round in particular.

C. Reciprocity, Most-Favored Nation and National Treatment

The European Community statement on the external implications of the 1992 Program leaves open the option of making reciprocity a condition for granting national treatment to exporters and investors, but it does not define reciprocity. Reciprocity is a feature of the Second Banking Coordination Directive, the Investment Services Directive, and the Life Assurance Directive. It could also surface elsewhere. Indeed some Member States are known to favor an expansion of the reciprocity approach.

The U.S. government should continue to resist without qualification any treatment of U.S. exporters and investors which is less than national and most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment. To do less would undermine progress we have made in the GATT and the OECD, particularly in investment policy.

The issue of reciprocity has three key components: (1) treatment of companies of U.S. parentage seeking to establish in the European Community or to convert their European Community branches into subsidiaries; (2) treatment of companies of U.S. parentage already established in the European Community that wish to establish or expand into new lines of business; and (3) treatment of U.S. companies exporting to the European Community without a European Community base.

1. Treatment of Investment

With the exception of those sectors where the Commission has explicitly mentioned reciprocity, little has been said about whether new investors seeking access to the European Community market will be guaranteed nondiscriminatory treatment. The European Community Member States have obligations in this area under various OECD instruments and Treaties of Friendship, Commerce

and Navigation. Treatment, however, is far from harmonized, and the obligations are not as binding as they could be.

With respect to firms of foreign parentage already established in Europe, the Commissioners have said on many occasions that such firms should not experience any problem with the 1992 Program. However, initiatives by European industrialists and some governments to introduce, for example, tough local content rules, redefine rules of origin, and exclude subsidiaries of U.S. firms from European Community-funded R&D projects, demonstrate clearly that the new Commission is under some pressure to discriminate. Certain companies, particularly those in the service sector, may also face additional discriminatory requirements when they attempt to invest or expand into new areas.

2. Treatment of U.S. Exports

Exporters to the European Community without a Community base may not necessarily receive the national and MFN treatment guaranteed by the GATT. The European Community is currently engaged in a dialogue with EFTA about the possible expansion of "special arrangements" in a host of critical areas, such as rules of origin, procurement, and dumping. This exercise should be monitored closely.

D. Specific Areas

There are several specific areas in which U.S. business is already engaged in a dialogue with European Community officials. These are areas in which the U.S. government should be vigilant to opportunities to facilitate the task of the business community.

1. Financial Services. The central problem facing U.S. suppliers of financial services in Europe is one that has already been alluded to: reciprocity. So far, three proposals (the Second Banking Directive, the Investment Services Directive, and the Life Assurance Directive) contain a reciprocity provision. Under this formulation, a financial institution based outside the European Community will be permitted access to the Community market only if its home country grants

reciprocal treatment to all European Community-based financial institutions. Reciprocity is likely to be included in other financial services directives as well. U.S. financial institutions could be caught in this net because the United States does not have universal banking and still maintains barriers between commercial and investment banking through the Glass-Steagall Act. The United States could also be caught because we do not have interstate banking.

The fundamental question is: How will the European Community define reciprocity for financial services? The Commission recently moved away from mirror-image reciprocity, stating variously that reciprocity meant "equivalent access" or "similar opportunities." However, these terms also have yet to be defined.

The Commission has decided that, in the banking sector, it will not apply reciprocity retroactively. Therefore, foreign-owned subsidiaries already established in the European Community should not be deprived of their rights under existing European Community law. However, this leaves open some very important questions:

- What about newcomers?
- What about an established institution which wants to expand into a new business sector?
- Does the ban on retroactivity in banking apply equally in other financial services sectors?

These issues are currently being hotly debated within the European Community. The U.S. government can play an important role by keeping pressure on the European Community to rely on the principle of national treatment and to forgo the inclusion of reciprocity provisions.

2. The Decentralized Approach to Setting Product Standards. Standards are critical. Not only do standards determine what is legally allowed to be sold in the market from a health, safety, and technical compatibility perspective, but several European Community measures -- notably the procurement directives -- hinge on products meeting "Euro-standards."

The 1992 Program is an important catalyst in promoting harmonization of product standards in the European Community as well as globally. The worry persists, however, that "Euro-standards" may become a cover for blocking U.S. and Japanese products.

In order to capitalize on the harmonization opportunities in Europe, U.S. companies need to overcome several critical organizational and procedural problems. First, many U.S. firms do not understand how the European standard-setting bodies operate. Second, the agendas of the European standard-setting bodies are packed to the point that industry is having a hard time monitoring the standards. Third, although some U.S. companies have been able to participate in the process through their involvement in various business advisory groups, there is no direct voice in the European standards bodies for companies or trade associations based outside Europe during the all-important formative stages of standard-setting.

One area where the problem is particularly notable concerns telecommunications standards. Not only will suppliers of equipment be effectively shut out of the European market if they do not meet the new standards, but the choice of equipment and services open to users will be determined by the standards set. In this latter case, users -- both European and non-European -- have a particularly limited voice in the European telecommunications standard-setting process.

These problems are, at this point, not necessarily the result of any discriminatory action by the European Community. In some instances, U.S. companies simply need to develop better information and to pursue aggressively, through their European subsidiaries, opportunities to participate in standard setting.

However, in other cases, problems arise from procedural shortcomings in the European standard-setting process. In order to facilitate the participation of U.S. subsidiaries in standard setting, and to prevent discrimination, the U.S. government should encourage the European Community to create a more open environment in the standard-

setting bodies. The U.S. government should also work with the European Community to expand the consultative role of the international standard-setting bodies (such as ISO and Codex Alimentarius). Mutual recognition of test data for the purpose of testing and certifying equipment is also a key element in assuring that standards are not used as nontariff barriers. Finally, the U.S. government should carefully evaluate the European Community's standard-setting process in the context of the GATT Code on Standards, and whether the Code needs to be expanded or clarified.

3. Procurement. The key issue for both non-defense and defense related industries is to ensure that emerging European Community liberalization rules do not unfairly favor "European" (including EFTA) vs. "non-European" firms, and otherwise discriminate against "non-European" signatories of the GATT Code on Procurement. Particular attention should be paid to the linkage of procurement liberalization to "European" technical standards, negotiations between the European Community and EFTA for a special arrangement in this area and local content provisions.

The U.S. government should carefully analyze these developments in the context of the GATT in general, and in particular the GATT Code on Procurement and current efforts in the MTN to expand the Code's coverage.

4. Environment, Health and Safety. The current debate between the U.S. and European Community over hormones in meat may be just the start of a series of trade battles the European Community will have with its trading partners under the guise of health and safety. As a result of increasing Commission involvement in setting health and safety standards in areas as diverse as electronic products and food, nontariff barriers to U.S. products may proliferate.

These issues will be difficult to address. European Community law permits limited use of trade barriers in the interest of environmental protection and public health and safety. GATT is not as clear as it could be on the limits and remedies to such exceptions, and governments often

do not agree on the scientific foundations which prompt the regulatory action in the first place.

The U.S. government should monitor developments to ensure that environment, health and safety standards are not used as a means to erect non-tariff trade barriers. The U.S. government should also explore the possibility of expanding and clarifying the relevant GATT rules during the MTN. In addition, where appropriate, existing bilateral agreements should be utilized or expanded.



J. ARTHUR WEBER and ASSOCIATES
1140 23rd Street N.W., Suite 806, Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 293-7187

March 2, 1989

3/6/89 -
Photos sent to
Mary Engle
LH

Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20500

*mailed
3/3/89*
✓
Linda -
Pls. handle
this.
Thanks
Andy

Dear Andy:

It was very pleasant seeing you the other night at the Brandstad fundraiser at Union Station. I know that you must have been extremely weary from the trip but I know that Terry really appreciated your being there.

I called your office earlier this afternoon and chatted with Linda about obtaining the President and Mrs. Bush's autographs on the enclosed photographs. She asked me to send them over to you and you would arrange for the signatures.

The one of the President and myself was taken when I advanced his trip to Seattle for a Washington State Republican Party fundraising dinner. The photo of Mrs. Bush and myself as taken at a Republican Woman's Federation meeting here in Washington, subsequent to my advancing her trip to Seattle and Portland in 1982.

I want to thank you in advance for your help and I hope that I can reciprocate in some way in the future. When your schedule permits a lunch or dinner, I would enjoy having you as my guest.

Sincerely,



Joseph A. Weber
President

JAW:wb
enclosure



REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION

March 1, 1989

Mr. Andrew Card
Assistant to the Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Andy:

Thanks for taking the time away from your schedule to speak at our breakfast yesterday.

The governors were quite interested to hear what you had to say about the the new administration, and are anxious to establish a productive and mutually beneficial working relationship with President Bush.

If there is anything I can do help you in your efforts, let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michele".

Michele Davis
Executive Director

Hope to see you again soon.

3/2 Copy sent to Bill Canary for Action

THE WHITE HOUSE

3/1/89

Dear Town Manager McNulty:

Senator Rauschenbach, during his recent visit to Washington, raised the concerns of the Town of Provincetown regarding its relationship with the Cape Cod National Seashore. I will share the information he left with the appropriate officials in the Administration and ask that they communicate directly with you.

Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Andy Card



Town of Provincetown

MASSACHUSETTS 02657
(508) 487-3900

*Rec'd
2/24/89
AKC and
hand delivered*

February 23, 1989

The Honorable Henri Rauchenbach, Senator
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
The State House
Boston, MA 02133

*also
Trans
Wellfleet
Eastham*

Dear Senator Rauchenbach:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you on behalf of Selectmen Christo and Avellar and, of course, myself, for meeting with us on February 17th. We appreciated the opportunity to discuss some of Provincetown's needs with you and to ask for your support in our efforts to address the Town's needs.

As you had suggested, I am enclosing a brief commentary on each topic together with background material.

Again, thank you for including us in your busy schedule. We look forward to meeting with you again in the near future.

Very truly yours

William A. McNulty
William A. McNulty
Town Manager

cc: Board of Selectmen



First Landing Place of the Pilgrims





Town of Provincetown

MASSACHUSETTS 02657
(508) 487-3900

February 23, 1989

Topics; discussions with Senator Henri Rauchenbach, February 17, 1989.
(Additional material for each topic is enclosed.)

* PROVINCETOWN/CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

Provincetown has approached the Cape Cod National Seashore (CCNS) with an invitation to begin discussions which we hope will lead to improved relations between the Town and the Seashore. We have been well received by Superintendent Herbert Olsen and we look forward to ongoing discussions. A copy of my memorandum to the Board of Selectmen, dated January 30th (enclosed) summarizes areas of particular interest to the Town. I am pleased to note that our State and Federal legislative delegations are supportive of this effort and we hope that other State and Federal Officials, to whose attention these matters may come, will support our efforts.

* ECONOMICS

Provincetown is economically dependent upon tourism and the fishery for its wellbeing. While our yearround population of about 3800 is not affluent, they must support through their taxes, the facilities and services to provide for an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 people during the summer. Many of our summer visitors are here because of the attractiveness of the Cape Cod National Seashore. These circumstances require that the Town provide safety, water supply, waste disposal, transportation, and other services for a much larger population than our size would first suggest.

* GROWTH MANAGEMENT

Like the other communities on Cape Cod, Provincetown has experienced intensive growth recently. Since Provincetown has very little land outside of the CCNS, the management of growth is especially important for us. I believe that the CCNS is also concerned, as neighbors, with appropriate management of growth by the Cape towns. After a number of years of intensive effort, Provincetown has developed a Growth Management Plan. The core of the plan is embodied in a Growth Management By-Law which will be proposed to the voters at our March 13th Annual Town Meeting. We feel that this work and this By-Law demonstrate Provincetown's determination to plan for and manage its future.

* WASTE MANAGEMENT

Provincetown, like many communities in Massachusetts and across



First Landing Place of the Pilgrims



the country, is undertaking the management of its wastes. Health and environmental sensitivity are the key factors for us. As you know, Provincetown has very little land outside of the Cape Cod National Seashore boundaries. The legislation by which the National Seashore was created made provision for a waste disposal site within the boundaries of the CCNS and we have operated this site since before the creation of the Seashore. The design and location of new waste disposal and recycling facilities has been studied intensively by the Town and it is the finding of the Citizens Committees, Engineers and Environmental Consultants, and the Board of Selectmen, that the best, and the only viable, site is the present location inside the boundaries of the CCNS. The CCNS has indicated that the Town must leave the site by October 1990. To do so would be untenable and we are trying to reach an agreement with the National Seashore whereby a new joint liquid-solid waste facility would be continued at the present location.

* WATER SUPPLY

Provincetown has invested large amounts of money in its distribution system over the past decade. Presently we have one of the best distribution systems in the Commonwealth. Our water supply wells however, are not adequate for our needs (particularly our summer needs). We have been delayed for over a decade, in the planning and development of new water supply wells due to a gasoline spill which was discovered near our principal wellfield in North Truro in 1977. We are now resuming the planning of new wellfield sites. As with waste disposal, the only viable wellfield sites lie within the boundaries of the Cape Cod National Seashore and we hope to obtain the cooperation of the CCNS in assuring the Town of a water supply for the future.

* TRANSPORTATION

Being at the very tip of Cape Cod, Provincetown is like an island in many ways. Our wellbeing, indeed our survival, is dependent upon transportation -- by land, -- by sea, -- and by air. The Town has been actively working to develop adequate transportation to serve both our permanent residents and our summer tourists.

By land: We are seeking consideration of making Route 6 a "double barrelled" road from the Cape Cod Canal to Herring Cove. We realize that this will take some time to deliberate.

By sea: We are actively working to establish high speed catamaran service from Provincetown's MacMillan Pier to Boston. This will, in fact, be a service to the region and there is considerable interest in our neighboring towns in this service.

By air: For almost 40 years, Provincetown has had the benefit of air transport to Boston from our own airport. Provincetown Airport lies inside the boundaries of the CCNS and, like waste management, the legislation that created the CCNS

makes provision for the airport. Because of deregulation, the Provincetown Boston Airline, which started air service from Provincetown, is now part of a much larger airline. The relatively small aircraft which are most appropriate for the Provincetown (regional) market are not economically viable for large air carriers to operate. Consequently, we faced the complete cessation of air service from and to Provincetown. Through our Airport Commission we are struggling to maintain service and our obligation to the public. In order to continue air travel in the future we believe that it may become necessary to increase the length of our present 3500 foot runway to allow use of larger aircraft. Here again we need the cooperation of the CCNS.

* THE FISHERY AND MACMILLAN PIER

As indicated above, the fishery is one of two elements upon which Provincetown's economic well being rests. Our MacMillan Pier is the essential link between the fishing fleet and the markets which it serves. The pier is also the landing and departure point for our sea borne transportation.

The Town with the help of the Commonwealth and the Federal Government has invested over three million dollars in repair and restoration of MacMillan Pier - now some thirty years old. Further, the Legislature and the Governor of the Commonwealth have enacted law which provides an additional six million dollars for the modernization and improvement of MacMillan Pier. We also hope for significant help from the Federal Government in the form of additional funds to use with the funding from the Commonwealth to modernize the Pier. This investment is proof of the faith of the Commonwealth and the Federal Government in the future of the fishery and the Town. We are grateful.

*HISTORIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION

Provincetown was the first landing place of the Pilgrims. It was here that the Pilgrim Compact, the forerunner of our present day government, was written in 1620. We cherish our heritage and we are conscious that it is in fact our national heritage. Preservation of this heritage, Provincetown's unique physical environment, and our equally unique position as a world renowned center for the arts are major parts of our public policy. In this context, we are working to develop an effective public support mechanism for the conservation and preservation of our remaining land and historic structures. We need guidance and help from our State and Federal Governments in order to accomplish this. Among our present opportunities for preservation are the Dune Shacks which now lie within the Cape Cod National Seashore. There has been considerable public input about preservation of these structures and consequent action to preserve them by the Massachusetts Historical Commission. The decision now rests with the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places and we ask for your support in preserving the Dune Shacks.

TOPICS
2/23/89
page 4

We hope that the foregoing and the enclosed supplemental material will assist our State and Federal Officials in supporting Provincetown in its efforts to provide for the Town's needs.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William A. McNulty", followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

William A. McNulty
Town Manager

makes provision for the airport. Because of deregulation, the Provincetown Boston Airline, which started air service from Provincetown, is now part of a much larger airline. The relatively small aircraft which are most appropriate for the Provincetown (regional) market are not economically viable for large air carriers to operate. Consequently, we faced the complete cessation of air service from and to Provincetown. Through our Airport Commission we are struggling to maintain service and our obligation to the public. In order to continue air travel in the future we believe that it may become necessary to increase the length of our present 3500 foot runway to allow use of larger aircraft. Here again we need the cooperation of the CCNS.

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William A. McNulty
Town Manager



Town of Provincetown

MASSACHUSETTS 02657
(508) 487-3900

January 30, 1989

TO: Board of Selectmen
FROM: W. A. McNulty, Town Manager
RE: Discussions with the Cape Cod National Seashore

The Board is aware, from Chairman Christo's memorandum, of my intention of meeting with Superintendent Herbert Olsen of the Cape Cod National Seashore. I met with the Superintendent at CCNS Headquarters in South Wellfleet on Thursday, 26 January, 1989. My purpose in meeting was to propose that the Town and the National Seashore join together in discussing a number of matters of importance to both.

Based upon discussions with members of the Board, various members of Town committees, citizens, members of the State Legislative Delegation, and members of the (Federal) Legislative Delegation, it has become evident to me that among the many issues that are of concern, vis a vis Provincetown and the Cape Cod National Seashore, the following are the most important.

- * Review and improvement of the relationship between the Town and the CCNS.
- * Preservation of environmentally and aesthetically sensitive areas within the Town and nearby areas.
- * Obtaining the cooperation and help of the CCNS in providing for the Town's future needs and well being in areas such as water supply, waste management, air transportation, etc.

Our meeting was amicable and productive. There is a basis and willingness for ongoing dialogue.

The Superintendent and I both feel that the perceived adversarial relationship between the Town and the National Seashore is harmful to both and is counterproductive.

A number of matters are of particular interest to the Superintendent.

- * The importance of our having better understanding of the goals and objectives of the Cape Cod National Seashore.

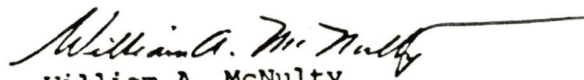


Selectmens' memo
CCNS 1/30/89
page 2

- * Development of a better understanding of the laws, regulations, guidelines, and the constraints under which the CCNS and the Superintendent must function.
- * Concern about the impact of the Towns, as neighbors, on the National Seashore; particularly with respect to the management of growth and development.
- * The development of an ongoing relationship of mutual understanding and respect.

I believe that the Town and the Seashore can come to agreement on the matters of particular importance to us. We must however, go forward with well thought out, well justified, technically sound proposals.

To further our dialogue, I have invited the Chairmen of our two waste management citizen's committees ((Karen de Palma of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and Robyn Watson of the (201 liquid waste) Citizen's Advisory Group)) to join me in another meeting with the Superintendent. I will try to arrange this meeting for this week.


William A. McNulty
Town Manager

cc: S. Bamford, Chairman Airport Commission
P. Daley, DPW Director
K. DePalma, Chairman of Solid Waste Advisory Committee
M. Jarusiewicz, Assistant to Town Manager
E. Lane, Kopelman and Paige
H. Olsen, Superintendent CCNS
G. Shulman, Secretary, Board of Selectmen
R. Watson, Chairman 201 Advisory Committee
R. White, Secretary, Town Manager

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1989

Dear Mr. Baker:

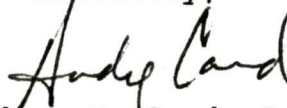
Thank you for your letter of February 24, 1989. It was good to hear from you again.

I appreciate the time you have taken to keep me abreast of your activities and share with me copies of MediaWatch and Notable Quotables. At first glance, both items appear to be quite interesting, and I hope to read through them when time permits. If you don't already, you may wish to send copies to both Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary, and David Demarest, Assistant to the President for Communications.

Again, thanks for thinking of me and for your kind words of congratulations.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Mr. Brent Baker
Editor, MediaWatch
111 South Columbus Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314



Brent H. Baker
Executive Director

February 24, 1989.

Andrew Card
Deputy Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Card:

Back in 1985, just after I had graduated from George Washington University, I met with you in your OEOB office. As you may recall, I'm the person from Wellesley, Massachusetts who had done campaign work for Roy Switzler and Citizens for Limited Taxation while in high school.

First, I want to congratulate you on your new position.

Second, I wanted to let you know that for the past few years I have been editor of MediaWatch, a newsletter that documents liberal media bias, especially from the TV networks. Last summer and fall we were kept pretty busy tracking the media's attacks on George Bush. I also put together Notable Quotables, a two-page quick read of the latest outrageous and humorous comments from reporters.

I've enclosed the last couple of issues of both. I think you'll find some of the less than balanced quotes on the President of interest. Please let me know of anyone on your staff who might find a complimentary subscription to either or both to be useful.

If you ever need any media bias related information please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Brent Baker
Editor, MediaWatch

P.S. If you do decide to run for Governor I can guarantee you at least two votes: my parents.



MediaWatch®

Vol. Three No. 1

A Monthly Report From the Media Research Center

January 1989

Newsbites

PREDICTABLE PLANETARY PANACEAS.

In lieu of the annual "Man of the Year," *Time* magazine chose "The Endangered Earth" as "The Planet of the Year." *Time* Publisher Robert Miller called it an "unorthodox choice." That may be true, but once chosen, the magazine's approach to their annual feature was anything but unorthodox -- it was typical.

In almost forty pages titled "What On Earth Are We Doing?" *Time* writers reviewed a multitude of liberal concerns, from toxic waste, fossil fuel pollution, deforestation, endangered species, the greenhouse effect, and the burgeoning global population problem.

What are the solutions to "earth's vulnerability to man's reckless ways?" *Time* dropped all pretense of objectivity, calling upon the U.S. to implement the usual liberal panaceas: "Raise the Gasoline Tax," and "Encourage Debt-for-Nature Swaps." Criticizing the Reagan Administration for cutting off aid to international agencies that use abortion, *Time* demanded the U.S. "immediately restore the aid."

SURPRISE VERDICT ON REAGANOMICS.

When *Newsweek* reviewed Reagan's economic legacy in the December 26 issue, *MediaWatch* expected the worst. But the magazine offered a refreshing surprise. Under the headline of "The Magic of Reaganomics," Chief Economic Correspondent Rich

See NEWSBITES, page 7

Worked For Los Angeles Times and Wall Street Journal

REPORTER ADMITS HE'S A MARXIST

"Eugene V. Debs may be my all-time favorite American and Karl Marx my all-time favorite journalist," former *Wall Street Journal* and *Los Angeles Times* reporter A. Kent MacDougall proclaimed recently. In November and December articles for the *Monthly Review*, "an independent socialist magazine," he explained that as a "closet socialist boring unobtrusively from within," he had little trouble promoting Marxist ideas in news stories.

How did someone who also wrote articles for the *American Socialist* and communist *Daily Worker* manage this? MacDougall reasoned "that while newspaper owners and editors don't go out looking for stories that make the capitalist system look bad, the best don't flinch

"Tenure gives me the luxury of coming out of the ideological closet at last."

from running such stories if they meet mainstream journalistic standards for accuracy and objectivity."

During his days at the *Journal* from 1962 to 1972 MacDougall "took full advantage of the latitude *Journal* reporters have to pick their own feature story topics and report on them in depth." MacDougall proudly recalled how he "introduced readers to the ideas of radical historians, radical economists...in sympathetic page-one stories."

"I made sure to seek out experts whose opinions I knew in advance would support my thesis," he boasted, and "sought out mainstream authorities to confer recognition and respectability on radical views I sought to popularize."

In 1977 the *Times* hired MacDougall as a "special business correspondent" able to pick his own stories. "I lost no time making it obvious where my sympathies lay," MacDougall reported, noting that "of the first dozen stories I wrote for the *Times*, one profiled the leftist magazine *Mother Jones* and two others profiled Marxist economists."

In the early 1980's MacDougall got an opportunity to write a series that offered a Marxist explanation as to "why the United States is among the least equal of mature capitalist economies." *Times* editors nominated it for a Pulitzer Prize. MacDougall left the *Times* in 1987 to find a new vehicle for his views: "I picked

up a pension (opposing the system is no reason to pass up an opportunity to make it work for one) and joined the faculty of the Graduate School of Journalism at the University of California, Berkeley" where "tenure gives me the luxury of coming out of the ideological closet at last."



INSIDE...

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The Janet Cooke Award does not appear this month in order to accommodate the Best Quotes of 1988 section. The feature will return next month.

Revolving Door

By listing the latest moves between politics and Big Media outlets each month, this column documents the often close relationship between members of the media and political organizations or elected officials.

Current tally: Liberals/Democrats: 118
Conservatives/Republicans: 26

NBC Promotes Cuomo Aide. NBC News Vice President Tim Russert is back in Washington. On Inauguration Day, January 20, he became Washington Bureau Chief. Russert last worked in Washington as Chief of Staff to Senator Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) until 1982 when he moved to New York to serve as counselor to liberal Governor Mario Cuomo. He jumped to NBC just after the 1984 election, soon gaining responsibility over the content of *Today* and *Nightly News*. NBC News President Michael Gartner is grooming Russert for bigger things. "After two years at the helm in Washington," Gartner announced, "Tim will assume new management responsibilities in New York."

In another part of Gartner's re-organization of the division he took over last summer, he put Senior Vice President Tom Ross in charge of a new strategic planning department. Ross worked for Carter as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

Voice Change. Just after the new year began Jonathan Larsen became Editor in Chief of the *Village Voice*, the trendy liberal weekly in New York City. Larsen was *Time* magazine's Saigon Bureau Chief from 1970-1971 and a *Life* Senior Editor earlier this decade. He succeeds Martin Gottlieb, a *New York Times* reporter before moving to the *Voice* in 1986.

Time to Quayle. Vice President Dan Quayle has tapped David Beckwith, a *Time* correspondent since 1971 (with the exception of three years with *Legal Times*), as his Press Secretary. Beckwith covered economics and legal issues for the magazine until being assigned to the White House a couple of years ago. He followed the Bush campaign last year.

Reich at Night. CBS *Nightwatch* viewers got a surprise when they switched on the show just before New Year's Day. A CBS News reporter has always filled in when regular host Charlie Rose took vacation, but not on December 29, 30 and January 2. CBS selected Robert Reich, who identified himself only as a professor of political economy at Harvard University.

Over the three early mornings he proceeded to interview Democratic presidential aspirant Bruce Babbitt, whom he called "an attractive candidate;" moderated a discussion about Castro's achievements; and discussed Reagan's record with three liberal reporters, agreeing Reagan used to have "too simplistic a view of the Soviet Union." CBS never told viewers Carter appointed Reich to a high level Federal Trade Commission position, nor did it reveal he was a key economic adviser to the Dukakis campaign.

More Praise Than Criticism

CASTRO'S 30TH

January 1 marked 30 years of communist rule in Cuba, but the network evening news shows didn't view the anniversary as anything particularly newsworthy. Not one story was dedicated to Cuba's political repression. Some network morning shows and news magazines, however, took notice.

On the anniversary, NBC's *Sunday Today* rebroadcast segments of co-host Maria Shriver's trip to Cuba last February. The essence of her message: while there are problems with Cuba, Castro has been for the better and has provided for his people: "Schools, family doctors, hospitals...the level of public services was remarkable," she gushed, "free education, medicine, and heavily subsidized housing."

On January 4, CBS *This Morning's* Harry Smith picked up on yet another liberal line: the cause of disgruntled exiles who want reconciliation with Cuba. He did give some airtime to those who object to a rapprochement, but sympathized with liberal exiles: "[These] 30 years have been marked by limited contact between exiles and their homeland. And for some that isolation has become unbearable." He went on to feature Maria Herrera, whose views "last Spring cost her a corner of her home to a bomb."

Harry Reasoner gave a more balanced assessment on *60 Minutes*. Though he repeated the distorted communist line on "strides in medicine, education, and housing," Reasoner noted that "over one million Cubans have fled," and that "many young people are yearning for a change and a chance to leave." Reasoner also sought out a prominent Cuban human rights activist to rebut government claims that it does not hold political prisoners.

ABC's *Good Morning America* co-host Charles Gibson was the most willing to raise the horrid side of Castro's communist Cuba. On January 2, he asked liberal Congressman Robert Toricelli: "Fidel Castro gave a speech yesterday...It was as hard line as he's ever been. 'Socialism or Death!' 'Marxist-Leninism or Death!' Why should we cozy up to somebody like that?"

Notable Quotables: THE BEST OF 1988

In addition to *MediaWatch*, the Media Research Center publishes *Notable Quotables*, a two page bi-weekly newsletter listing the latest outrageous and humorous quotes reflecting the media's liberal bias. This four page section contains the best from last year. For information on how to receive *Notable Quotables*, write to the address at the bottom of page 8.

REAGAN RECORD

Don Regan: "What's the bottom line of the Reagan Administration? It's a great record."

Lesley Stahl: "Bottom line. Largest deficits in history. Largest debtor nation. Can't afford to fix the housing emergency." -- *Exchange on Face the Nation, May 15.*

"I think it's a dangerous failure at least in terms of programs. A mess in Central America, neglect of the poor, corruption in government....And the worst legacy of all, the budget deficit, the impoverishment of our children." -- U.S. News & World Report Editor Roger Rosenblatt during CBS News GOP Convention coverage.

ECONOMY

"The nation's unemployment rate fell a tenth of one percent in March to 5.6 percent. That's the lowest it's been since May of 1979. But this low unemployment rate is not entirely good news. Fewer people are looking for work." -- *Connie Chung on the April 1 NBC Nightly News.*

"Unemployment in America in April was the lowest it's been in fourteen years, 5.4 percent. That, coupled with other encouraging signs in the economy, is obviously good news but, you guessed it, it may mean bad news in the form of higher inflation." -- *Tom Brokaw opening the NBC Nightly News, May 6.*

**Inflation
rate dips
slightly
in May**

-- Washington Times, June 22

**Consumer Prices
Up Slightly
During May**

-- Washington Post, same day

CUBAN COMMUNISM

"There is, in Cuba, government intrusion into everyone's life, from the moment he is born until the day he dies. The reasoning is that the government wants to better the lives of its citizens and keep them from exploiting or hurting one another....On a sunny day in a park in the old city of Havana it is difficult to see anything that is sinister." -- *NBC reporter Ed Rabel on Cuban life, Sunday Today, February 28.*

HUMAN RIGHTS

**Soviet Rights Improved
By 'Glasnost,' U.S. Says**

Repression Eased Under Gorbachev Policy

-- Washington Post, February 11

**North Korea, Cuba worst
abusers of human rights**

-- Washington Times, same day

OLIVER NORTH

"The best favor anybody could do for Lt. Col. Oliver North would be to send him a copy of the U.S. Constitution." -- *Mutual Broadcasting and CNN talk show host Larry King in his March 28 USA Today column.*

Continued on next page

TED TURNER'S "PORTRAIT OF THE SOVIET UNION"

"The Soviet Union, draped in history, born in a bloody revolution, bound together by a dream that is still being dreamt. The dream of a socialist nation marching toward the world's first communist state."

"Once the Kremlin was the home of czars. Today it belongs to the people."

"Atheist though the state may be, freedom to worship as you believe is enshrined in the Soviet Constitution."

- Statements by narrator Roy Scheider during three night WTBS cable "Superstation" series aired in March.

GRENADA LIBERATION

Prosperity Eludes Grenada 5 Years After Invasion

-- Washington Post, October 25

Grenada invasion halted communism in its tracks

-- Washington Times, same day

NICARAGUA

"Personally, I think the Contras are worthless." -- CBS News producer/reporter Lucy Spiegel quoted by David Brock in the January 1988 American Spectator.

**Arias warns Ortega:
No room for games**

-- Washington Times, front page, Jan. 14.

**Costa Rican Asks
Nicaragua, Rebels
To Aid Peace Plan**

-- Washington Post, same day

"And in Nicaragua, the Contras used weapons from the 'enterprise' against civilians. It's a terrorist war they're fighting. Old men, women and children are caught in the middle or killed deliberately as the Contras use violence against peasants to pressure their government. Thousands have died. Even when the hearings were taking place in Washington this summer, a Contra raid in Nicaragua killed three children and a pregnant woman. As the casualties mounted, the secret government in Washington knew that the Contra leaders were not such noble freedom fighters after all."

-- Bill Moyers in The Secret Government, the Constitution in Crisis, repeated by PBS on September 14.

GERALDO RIVERA

"What happens when the man you marry becomes a woman? Transsexuals and their wives are the focus of this edition of Geraldo." -- Opening his show, May 16.

PHIL DONAHUE

Phil Donahue: "Let's fight communism by making it safe for your mother to be on the New York subway. Let's fight communism that way. Let's make America work. You and the Reagan ideologues have spent us into oblivion -- our children are going to have to pay this bill -- and you step forward, like some religious figure saying, 'more bombs, more bullets, let's get the beachhead!' Now the beachhead, as, like, Managua's a beachhead like World War II. You're living like in an old '40's movie..."

Pat Buchanan: "Phil, calm down." -- exchange on the April 25 Donahue.

"The [Catholic] Church has always thrived on ignorance and oppression." -- Phil Donahue, interviewed by Pat Buchanan on CNN's Larry King Live, May 31.

CARL ROWAN

"Anyone found in possession of a handgun except a legitimate officer of the law goes to jail -- period." -- Carl Rowan in a 1981 column.

David Brinkley: "Suppose somebody was breaking into your house at night, and you didn't have a gun. Wouldn't you wish you had one?"

Sam Donaldson: "No, I'd call the police immediately, I'd slam the doors, I'd cower under the bed, or in the closet..."

Brinkley: "George?"

George Will: "I'd call Carl Rowan." -- *exchange on This Week with David Brinkley, June 19.*

COWS & DOGS & CATS

"Every month a truck would come from some slaughterhouse. I had become friendly with the cows; I knew them as individuals....I first realized something was ethically wrong with the milk industry - and I was right in the middle of it. You don't really know your relationship with an animal until you're making your living off of it. But I don't think it's right to exploit animals for money, or for any reason....I want [pets] to be free of humans. I think we should have a 20-year plan to phase out breeding [dogs]. Then, after a few centuries, we can move on to cats." -- Washington Post columnist Colman McCarthy in *The Animals' Agenda*, an animal rights magazine. Thanks to Washington Times columnist John Lofton, Sept. 16.

HOMELESSNESS

"As a practical matter, the homeless won't get very far unless they can persuade a Republican to break with Ronald Reagan's policies -- or elect a Democrat." -- Tom Mathews, Senior Editor of Newsweek, in the March 21 issue.

SAM DONALDSON

"You'd better be glad I'm leaving the White House beat in November, because if Bush gets elected, I'd savage him." -- ABC White House correspondent Sam Donaldson, at the Republican Convention, quoted in Newsweek's "Overheard" column, August 29.

THE PRIMARIES

"When he entered the race nearly a year ago he had the courage to say that as President he would probably have to raise taxes. And he never recovered from his courage." -- ABC's Peter Jennings on Babbitt's withdrawal from the race, World News Tonight, February 18.

"Jesse Jackson toured Chicago and brought tears and excitement wherever he went. Watch him as he walks to the Robert Taylor project, home of some of this city's poorest people. They gave him what they had, they gave him love. This week Jackson has been king. Greeted like a rock star, in a campaign more emotional, perhaps, than Robert Kennedy's in 1968." -- Reporter Bruce Morton, CBS Evening News, March 15.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

"Jesse Jackson succeeded in conducting a brilliant presidential campaign in which he enlisted white support as well as black support...and conducted a mainstream campaign." -- Walter Cronkite, July 20.

"He [Jackson] has become here, a kind of new, he's acquired a new status. He's almost like Hubert Humphrey was, a sort of conscience of the country." -- Eric Sevareid during CBS News coverage, July 20.

"Nobody almost is an old-fashioned liberal anymore in a sense of 'let's throw some money at a problem.'" -- Reporter Bruce Morton on CBS, July 19.

"Today's Jane Pauley, perky as ever on her Wednesday morning broadcast, has resilience. She arose for work at 4 a.m., as usual, after having stayed up until the wee hours. The compelling draw to keep her out late Tuesday night? Visiting the convention. 'I'm a Jesse fan,' she says." -- USA Today, July 21.

Continued on next page

MICHAEL DUKAKIS

"Dukakis is a centrist." -- Los Angeles Times reporter Robert Scheer on The McLaughlin Group, weekend of June 11.

"George Bush wants to convince voters that Michael Dukakis is a big spender who will raise taxes, coddle criminals, and disarm America. In other words, a 'liberal.' But does the dreaded 'L' word stick to Dukakis? Probably not."

-- Newsweek table of contents summary of lead story in the July 4 issue.

"Not only is the campaign getting stale, it's getting a little gruesome, and Dukakis may be sending the wrong message. He may be convincing voters the issue is: 'Do you vote for Bush and hope he lives, or Dukakis and hope he doesn't?'"

-- CNN political analyst Frederick Allen, October 11.

"Obviously, I am for Dukakis." -- Convicted murderer Willie Horton in USA Today, October 19.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

"He's against outlawing abortion, he's against President Reagan's Star Wars defense, he worries about the poor and homeless...Nine delegates to this convention describe themselves as liberals....Harold Fergiss: a lonely, rather brave figure out there on Canal Street. Symbol of the kind of Republican that once was, but almost isn't anymore." -- Charles Kuralt on CBS, August 17.

"But for all the talk about Bush's asserting his political independence, the Vice President cannot hope to defeat Michael Dukakis without standing on the shoulders of the President. Bush appears, on present form at least, overmatched as a candidate, offering the voters little more than a resume without a rationale." -- Time National Political Correspondent Laurence Barrett, August 22 issue.

GEORGE BUSH AND DAN QUAYLE

"What is really hypocrisy, as I hear that word bandied about, is to watch some pontifical powdered poop asking Dan Quayle questions and know that that person was hiding out during the Vietnam War carrying a Viet Cong flag." -- Senator Alan Simpson on NBC Nightly News, August 18.

"I've always said that I.Q. is a small part of the political world....The minute he speaks his own mind, he reminds us of why Lady Di isn't allowed to talk, the guy has nothing to say and when he speaks it's frightening...."

He explains his military policy in Europe on the basis of what [Indiana basketball coach] Bobby Knight believes, ignoring the history of World War II, this century's history. In terms of strategic policy, he looks to Tom Clancy for his authority. These are not metaphors he uses....What can he do? Can he talk or think? Which one can he do?" -- San Francisco Examiner reporter and CBS This Morning "political columnist" Chris Matthews on The McLaughlin Group, September 17.

"From a distance of two feet Quayle looks younger than he is, his face smooth and creamy, as if unmarked by life. He's good looking, no denying that. If he were a woman he would be described as beautiful. His facial bones are delicate, and his mouth is what pulp fiction writers call sensual." -- New Republic politics editor and former Newsweek reporter Hendrik Hertzberg, October 31.

"Bush won by default, and by fouls. His 'mandate' is to ignore the threats to our economy, sustain the Reagan heritage of let's pretend, and serve as figurehead for what America has become, a frightened empire hiding its problems from itself." -- Conclusion of November 21 Time article by Gary Wills.

HEADLINE OF THE YEAR

Economic Surge
Raises Concerns

-- Washington Post, January 28.

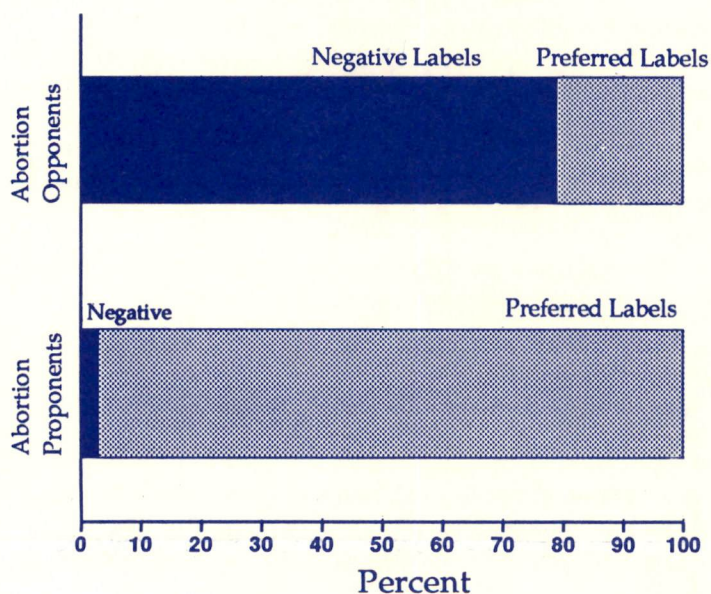
Study

NETWORKS PREFER "PRO-CHOICE," NOT "PRO-LIFE"

"Pro-choice groups said today that their battle is not over," *NBC Nightly News* anchor Tom Brokaw announced on November 10. Reporter Andrea Mitchell proceeded to detail the actions of "anti-abortion activists" and "abortion opponents" in election day referenda on public abortion funding. "Pro-choice activists," she said, were "very worried about Bush and Quayle." NBC's story, and its use of labels to describe the two sides in the abortion debate, typified network news coverage of the issue during the last four months of 1988.

Objective reporting dictates that journalists adhere to balance in their use of labels. For example, use "pro-life" and "pro-choice," or "anti-abortion" and "pro-abortion,"

Abortion Labeling



MediaWatch found 49 stories that included labels. With 87 mentions, the "anti-abortion" tag was used most often by reporters or anchors, with another 5 references to "abortion foes." The terms "pro-life" or "right to life" were used only 24 times, less than one-third as often.

How did they label abortion supporters? The networks were far more sympathetic. Only once were those groups described as "pro-abortion." Instead, they were called the term they prefer, "pro-choice," 19 times. Thirteen other times, they were given euphemistic labels such as "abortion rights advocates," "family planning advocates" or "birth control advocates." In other words, the "pro-choice" forces were designated by their preferred labels 97 percent of the time. The "pro-life" forces were afforded their desired label only 21 percent of the time.

See **STUDY**, page 8

NEWSBITES, from page 1

Thomas asserted that Reagan's "ideas have helped beat back inflation and produce real growth that for the past six years has surpassed that of any major nation except Japan."

After explaining how the theories of Milton Friedman and determination of John Wayne guided Reagan, Thomas concluded they "have helped Reagan compile the most impressive peacetime economic record of any modern President—a legacy of bold thinking and true grit."

BRADY BAGS BIG BUSINESS. The liberal Citizens for Tax Justice released a report attacking 16 large corporations for not paying any taxes after the 1986 Tax Reform bill, and CBS News reporter Ray Brady served as its dutiful mouthpiece.

On the Sept. 22 *Evening News*, he reviewed some of the examples and informed people on the street of the study. They predictably complained about the unfairness. Brady concluded: "If all the companies in its survey paid the regular corporate tax rate of 40 percent, the government would have collected an extra \$70 billion, enough to put a big dent in that huge federal deficit."

On December 9, *The Washington Post* published a story on a survey of 1,000 corporations by Tax Analysts, described as "a respected tax and information service." The study determined Big Business paid an average tax rate of 24.72 percent on their profits in 1987, up from 21.54 percent in 1986. *MediaWatch* called Brady to ask why he ignored the study. He hung up.

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Some networks were less objective than others. For instance, NBC used the "anti-abortion" label 17 times, while using the "pro-life" label just once. When it came to abortion proponents, though, NBC reporters dubbed them "pro-choice" three times, "abortion rights" once, and "family planning advocates" twice. No one at NBC used the term "pro-abortion. CBS used "pro-life" labels most often -- 38 percent of the time -- but still gave a great advantage to abortion supporters, using positive, euphemistic terms to describe them 92 percent of the time.

Most abortion labels arose in three areas:

1) Judicial Decisions: On Nov. 11, CBS' Rita Braver informed viewers that a court ruling against federal abortion funding would please "anti-abortion" activists. Anchor Dan Rather characterized Roe vs. Wade as the Supreme Court's 15 year old ruling on "abortion rights." In a Dec. 20 report by NBC's Jim Miklaszewski, Jack Fowler of the Ad Hoc Committee in Defense of Life was captioned as an "anti-abortion activist." But in Andrea Mitchell's Nov. 10 report, pro-abortion spokeswoman Dottie Lamm was labeled simply as "wife of former governor" Richard Lamm.

2. Abortion Demonstrators: When pro-lifers taunted Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis on September 6, the networks presented the protestors as "anti-abortion activists." CNN's Tom Mintier called the demonstrators "pro-life," but only after a lead-in by anchor Bernard Shaw labeled them "anti-abortion" three times. That same night, NBC's Chris Wallace outlined the candidates' positions on abortion. Bush, he said, "opposes abortion," while Dukakis is "pro-choice."

The efforts of Operation Rescue protestors did not go unnoticed by the networks, but again the labeling favored abortion advocates. On October 4, NBC's Kenley Jones followed anchor Tom Brokaw's introduction about the arrest of "anti-abortion protestors" by remarking that "abortion rights advocates" believed the demonstrators had little effect. CBS' James Hattori gave perhaps the most even-handed report on October 29, referring to the two sides as "pro-life" and "pro-choice."

3. Medical Developments: ABC's George Strait remarked without irony on Sept. 23 that an abortifacient pill, opposed by "anti-abortion groups," could be "a lifesaver" in the Third World. On Sept. 15, CBS' Susan Spencer characterized the debate over fetal research as a battle between "science" and the "anti-abortion movement."

A controversial social issue such as abortion demands even-handed treatment. The networks have proven themselves incapable of this task. By their biased use of labels to characterize the two sides of the issue, reporters have unfairly colored the national debate on abortion. 

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**A RETAIL "HO HO?"
NBC SAYS "OH, NO!"**

On December 16, NBC's Irving R. Levine took a look at Christmas sales. He didn't like what he found. "Merchants are pulling out all the stops to head off disaster, including early mark downs and gimmicks," he warned. "After six years without a recession, and heavy consumer spending, people are worried about the economy and prices are higher."

By Christmas Eve Levine realized his dire warning was off the mark, explaining: "Retailers were saved from a dismal shopping season by the calendar. This year there were two more shopping days between Thanksgiving and Christmas than last year." The day after Christmas Levine estimated sales would probably end up seven percent from 1987. "Not a boom business," Levine decided.

On January 5 ABC's Peter Jennings described the season as "a very merry Christmas for the nation's retailers" as "the largest in the country, Sears, had the biggest month in its 102 year history." Levine missed that.

OPINION LEADERS ON MEDIAWATCH: "I am overjoyed to have discovered *MediaWatch*. Not only is it delightful to read, but it also serves as great research material for some of my speeches and writings." -- Congressman Dick Armey, (R-Texas)



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Newsbites

THE EVENING NEWS GURUS. On January 23 Dan Rather told bewildered viewers: "A couple of late reports on the Reagan economy today sent up warning flags for the incoming Bush Administration. The government said that retail sales in 1988 rose at the sharpest rate in four years. And another report indicated you, the consumer, may be paying more for what you buy this year."

What? A healthy increase in retail sales is bad news? Yes, reported correspondent Richard Schlesinger who explained that store sales news combined with a slight rise in the producer price index last year means "some economists believe the wholesale price figures released today could mean inflation this year will run at more than seven percent."

How reliable is the CBS warning? Well, in January, 1988 *Evening News* anchor Bob Schieffer declared: "Everybody seems to think the economy is going to be a big problem" in the upcoming year.

NBC'S LUCKY STRIKES AGAIN. If you watched Lucky Severson's portrait of Texas life, you would never believe that George Bush won the state's vote by an overwhelming margin. NBC's *Today* show has been airing an occasional feature called 'Cross Country,' a series that takes a lighthearted look at American life. On January 10, NBC reporter Lucky Severson drove around Texas in a rickety old pickup

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Bias Comes Through in Labeling, Story Angles

ABORTION DISTORTION

The January 9 decision by the Supreme Court to rule on a Missouri abortion law and the January 23 March for Life marking the 16th anniversary of Roe vs. Wade provided ample opportunity for national news outlets to weigh in on the divisive issue. A survey of the four networks, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *USA Today*, and *The Wall Street Journal* at the time of the two developments confirmed the results of last month's *MediaWatch* Study.

Reporters used the term "anti-abortion" 42 times, but "pro-life" just six times. Identifying the other side, they used "pro-choice" 29 times but never once tagged abortion proponents "pro-abortion." *USA Today* reporter Judy Keen's labeling mirrored the media's general pattern. She opened her January 24 article this way: "As anti-abortion activists marched on Washington Monday, pro-choice advocates prepared for grass-roots battle."

"It wasn't just abortion decided 16 years ago, it was the launching of what amounted to an abortion revolution."

On *PrimeNews* the night before, CNN's Candy Crowley referred to "anti-abortion activists" who hope the Supreme Court's Missouri decision "will be the beginning of the end to abortion," but cautioned: "pro-choice advocates fear it will mean a return to back alley abortions." CNN proved to be the most unfair, issuing nine "pro-choice" tags and the same number of "anti-abortion" ones. ABC's Richard Threlkeld stood out as impartial: on two occasions in his January 9 report he dubbed each side their label of choice.

Despite the fact pro-life spokesmen were quoted more often often (52%) than pro-choice ones (48%) overall, several reports were lop-sided in favor of abortion proponents. On Jan. 22, CNN's Cynthia Tournquist gave the least balanced story, giving pro-choicers two times more airtime as well as calling supporters of abortion "pro-choice" three times and opponents "anti-abortion" twice.

But even if they refrained from the "anti-abortion" label and offered abortion opponents equal time to defend their cause, some reporters did all they could to discredit the pro-life cause. On Jan. 9, CBS' Richard Roth referred to pro-life forces as "a strong and vocal minority [which] has insisted its voice be heard."

After giving time to a Roe vs. Wade attorney to express her discontent, Roth concluded: "Her point is it wasn't just abortion decided 16 years ago, it was the launching of what amounted to an abortion revolution."



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Revolving Door

By listing the latest moves between politics and Big Media outlets each month, this column documents the often close relationship between members of the media and political organizations or elected officials.

Current tally:	Liberals/Democrats:	128
	Conservatives/Republicans	31

No Longer Speaking for the Speaker. Charmayne Marsh, Press Secretary to House Speaker Jim Wright for the past eight years, resigned at the end of last year. Marsh began her journalism career in 1966 as a UPI Washington reporter moving on to Washington bureau positions with Reuters and the *Dallas Morning News*. Her departure, however, does not leave Wright without experienced media hands. Chief Press Officer George Mair once worked for CBS News and Wilson Morris, Information Director for the Wright controlled House Democratic Steering Committee, reported for *The Washington Post* from 1972 to 1978.

From Carter to Nightline. A few months ago ABC News promoted Deborah Leff, a *Nightline* producer in Washington, to Senior Producer in London for the show. Leff worked as a trial attorney for the Department of Justice from 1977 to 1979 before Carter named her Director of Public Affairs for the Federal Trade Commission where she served until 1981.

Bingaman's Man. Veteran broadcast news producer Charles Woolsey, most recently Executive Producer of News at KOB-TV, the NBC affiliate in Albuquerque, has just become Director of Communications for Senator Jeff Bingaman, a liberal Democrat representing New Mexico. Beginning in 1968, Woolsey held a variety of Washington-based field producer positions with NBC and ABC News. He ended his network career in 1983 as Special Projects Producer for *Good Morning America* and *World News Tonight*. That year he became Assistant News Director at WTTG-TV in Washington, jumping to competing WRC-TV two years later where he remained until heading West in 1986.

Time's Cover Writer. "The Silver Fox," Barbara Bush, graced the January 23 *Time* cover. Senior Writer Margaret Carlson penned the inside profile piece on the new First Lady. In his "From the Publisher" column Robert Miller noted that in 1974, "under the inspiration of consumer advocate Ralph Nader," Carlson wrote a book on car repair. But Miller didn't tell readers Carlson was a Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission during the Carter years.

Back on the Hill. In 1966 Wes Pippert became a Congressional fellow in the office of U.S. Representative Morris Udall, a liberal Democrat. Now, 23 years later and after 30 years of reporting everywhere from Bismarck, North Dakota to Jerusalem for UPI, he's back on Capitol Hill. This time, however, he's working for Republican Paul Henry. Pippert is putting in a six month stint handling public affairs and policy development for the Michigan moderate.

Bush Brigade. A couple of Bush Administration members already in place bring media experience to their new roles. White House Personnel Director Chase Untermeyer was a *Houston Chronicle* political reporter from 1972 to 1974....The Office of the First Lady has appointed Jean Becker, a *USA Today* reporter since 1985, as one of two Deputy Press Secretaries.

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truck. His guide in this journey: "A Texan who knows his way around, Jim Hightower."

During the presidential primary season, Hightower had endorsed Jesse Jackson. Nonetheless, the Texas Agricultural Commissioner asserted, "Bush's problem is that he's just not much in touch with where the real America is." After reciting a litany of Texas economic problems, Severson described a trip to a saloon, but noted it was cut short when "we asked one of the patrons about George Bush." The supposedly typical Texan sneered, "He's from some wimp goddamn place up there called Mennepuck, Maine." Severson echoed Hightower's claim that half of Texas is fed up with hard times, concluding Bush "better pay attention" when in Washington.

THIRD WORLD BLAME. "UNICEF estimates that half a million children in 16 of the poorest nations are dying every year, dying of starvation and disease," ABC's Richard Threlkeld announced as viewers saw scenes of Ethiopia. Why? According to Threlkeld, "because their governments are spending so much money paying off what they owe to the rich nations in interest on development loans."

What about the disastrous effects of Marxist and socialist economic policies adopted by the regimes ruling these nations? That explanation never occurred to Threlkeld. Instead he blamed the U.S. for their misery, concluding his December 20 story: "UNICEF thinks that rich nations and their banks must lift at least half of the burden of their debt off the poor nations in the next five years. If not, says UNICEF, by the year 2000, eleven million

Continued on next page

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children will die every year, needlessly, because the Third World won't have enough money left to keep them alive."

ULTRA-WRIGHT CONSERVATIVES. Although House Speaker Jim Wright is the subject of a House ethics committee investigation, Bob Schieffer thinks it's "ultra-conservatives" who should have their standards examined. On December 20 Evans and Novak reported that Democrats claimed to have reached agreement with Republican Congressman Pashayan to vote their way. Since the committee is divided evenly among Republicans and Democrats, Pashayan's defection would seal a victory for Wright before all the evidence was even heard.

Issuing the most extreme labeling possible, Dan Rather introduced the January 26 *Evening News* story by warning that "hard right lobbyists are trying to influence the vote." Even though Peter Flaherty of the Conservative Campaign Fund explained, "Pashayan's office refused to deny those reports" of Democratic dealmaking, Schieffer never pursued these rumors. Instead, he focused on the direct mail campaigns by, what Schieffer called, "ultra-conservative" groups including the National Right to Work Committee, whose efforts were portrayed as highly unusual "jury tampering." Where was Schieffer when People for the American Way campaigned for the ouster of Edwin Meese?

PRESIDENT 9 1/2. It was an easy mistake to make during the busiest three days of his life. The day before his inauguration, George Bush informed the American people that his speech would be short and sweet. One reason: ninth President William Henry Harrison gave a long-winded inaugural address and died of pneumonia one month later. But Bush confused William Henry Harrison with his grandson, 23rd President Benjamin Harrison.

But by Inauguration Day, nobody cared much about this except for NBC's John Cochran, who viewed the insignificant mistake as a deeply-rooted character flaw of the new President: "But certain times with George Bush there seems to be an irrelevancy or he gets something wrong. We pointed out yesterday he referred to Benjamin Harrison dying of pneumonia after a chilly inauguration day, and of course it was William Tyler Harrison who died." William Tyler Harrison?

Actually it was William Henry Harrison. Nobody cares much about this insignificant mistake either, except for *MediaWatch* which is concerned that at certain times with John Cochran there seems to be an irrelevancy or he gets something wrong.

BUDGET BUSTING BLUSTER. On January 9 President Reagan submitted his last budget proposal to Congress. As if on cue, the networks went into a frenzy to discredit it. On the *CBS Evening News* Dan Rather announced: "It contains more for guns, less for butter, and it is out of balance and will add to the deficit." Still, Rather added sarcastically, "President-elect Bush called it, and I quote, 'an excellent budget.'" Sam Donaldson, on ABC's *World News Tonight*, charged: "No matter what Mr. Bush proposes now, it may seem mild compared to this budget, which so many on Capitol Hill say has set a standard not to meet but to run from."

About the same time, B.J. Cutler, Editor in Chief of Scripps Howard Newspapers, noted the Reagan budget simply proposed to curb "handouts to rich farmers" and "limiting Medicare to a nine percent rise." Cutler wondered, "will such sensible steps be taken? Of course not." He predicted "merry recipients will rise up" and "the TV networks will do their bit, finding one old woman somewhere who would be discomforted and thus discrediting all spending restraint with the word 'heartless.'"

How accurate was Cutler's prophecy? NBC's Tom Brokaw asked Andrea Mitchell whether Bush would make cuts or raise taxes to adjust the Reagan budget. Mitchell responded: "His aides are saying that he will come down in favor of cuts in social programs despite all the talk of a 'kinder and gentler' America." That's as close as the net-

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Networks Distort Abortion Report

THE REAL SCOOP ON KOOP

On January 9 Surgeon General C. Everett Koop filed a report with the President on the health effects of abortion. Here's what the network anchors told viewers that night: ABC's Peter Jennings said "a new report by the Surgeon General concludes that abortion causes little if any physical or emotional harm to women." Dan Rather of CBS announced that "Surgeon General C. Everett Koop...reportedly concluded that a woman who has an abortion suffers little if any physical or emotional harm from the experience." NBC's Tom Brokaw declared: "Koop reports he has not found conclusive evidence that abortions have harmful psychological effects on the women who have them," but Koop "found that there is a whole segment of the population that says, quote, 'the best thing that happened to me was my abortion.'"

In his letter to Reagan, the Surgeon General explained that "scientific studies do not provide conclusive data about the health effects of abortion on women." In claiming Koop "concluded" anything, Jennings and Rather obviously missed the mark. But Brokaw's remarks distorted Koop's statement that "anecdotal reports abound on both sides," on whether abortion is a traumatic experience. Only CNN's Mary Alice Williams accurately reported, "what is known about the psychological effects of abortion cannot support either side of the national debate about it." Perhaps anticipating network coverage, in his letter to Reagan Koop predicted that "many who might read this letter would not understand it because I have not arrived at conclusions they can accept."

Just days before the inauguration of George Bush, residents of Overtown, a black section of Miami, began rioting over the shooting death of a black motorcyclist by white police officers. Some in the media took the Overtown incident to an extreme, charging the riots were a consequence of disregard for the poor and underclass. ABC's Richard Threlkeld went one step further. He found the real villain to be Ronald Reagan and his administration's policies, and for that receives the February Janet Cooke Award.

On January 20 Threlkeld was in Miami to learn, in Peter Jennings' words, "how the new President's remarks might play in a place like Overtown." Jennings noted that "in his speech today, President Bush tried to reach beyond the crowd of well wishers to another America where the problems of poverty and crime and homelessness are still unresolved." True enough, Overtown qualifies as such a place; but Threlkeld's examination of the area quickly became a condemnation of Reagan's overall civil rights and economic policies. Threlkeld issued sweeping rhetorical judgments without any attempt at balance.

Threlkeld's first words set the tone for his entire report: "There wasn't much of an inaugural audience today in Overtown, which like much of black America has not felt part of the life of this nation for a long time." Why is that so? Threlkeld alleged: "After eight years of what many see as the

"After eight years of what many saw as the Reagan Administration's benign neglect of the poor and studied indifference to civil rights, a lot of those who lived through this week in Overtown seemed to think the best thing about George Bush is that he is not Ronald Reagan."

Reagan Administration's benign neglect of the poor and studied indifference to civil rights, a lot of those who lived through this week in Overtown seemed to think the best thing about George Bush is that he is not Ronald Reagan."

After putting on several citizens to support the assertion, Threlkeld concluded: "There is an Overtown in every big city in America — pockets of misery made even meaner and more desperate the past eight years." As for Bush's inaugural address, he added: "In this place, the response to the promise of a new President of an offered hand is 'show me.'

Overtown's already shown this week there's a price to be paid when the Overtowns of America are too long overlooked."

If Threlkeld had been interested he could have easily located many blacks who have benefited from Reagan's policies. As *Wall Street Journal* editorial writer Joseph Perkins recently pointed out in a *Policy Review* article, "most debates about the state of black Americans focus on negative indicators" and "this emphasis offers a very skewed picture of black progress."

Census Bureau statistics show that the Reagan years have been a boom time for the vast majority of black Americans. Median black family income has increased by more than nine percent in constant dollars since 1981. (During the Carter presidency, black family income dropped by more than five percent.). From 1985 to 1987 middle class black families saw their real incomes jump by approximately ten percent per year. In this decade alone, the pool of upwardly mobile blacks has grown by more than a

third. It was a trend even evident to CNN's Jeff Levine who stated on January 15: "There are signs of an emerging black bourgeoisie. For the first time, the majority of blacks can call themselves middle class."

As for black unemployment, Labor Department figures show that it has dropped by 25 percent during the Reagan years. That translates into more than two million new jobs. While the black poverty rate increased somewhat at the beginning of Reagan's term, Census statistics find it has begun to fall considerably and is now below the 1981 level, when Carter's policies were still in effect.

But Threlkeld failed to offer anyone airtime to describe these trends. He spoke of a "studied indifference to civil rights," but neglected to mention the strides toward equality that blacks have made in the work place. Perkins noted that black professional and managerial classes have burgeoned in the 1980s, as has black college enrollment.

The CNN story by Levine featured many middle class blacks "climbing the corporate ladder" who have "overcome the burden of racial discrimination." ABC's Mike Von Fremd, reporting from Alabama, found: "Today, when you watch Montgomery's children together in school, look at its streets, or eat in its restaurants, you see a community that has achieved at least part of Dr. King's dream."

When reached by *MediaWatch*, Threlkeld defended his story: "We have a difference of opinion. The research we've done over the years is to the contrary. Not just blacks, but the

Janet Cooke Award

REAGAN BASHING: ABC NEWS

To distinguish the most outrageously distorted news story of the month, *MediaWatch* presents the Janet Cooke Award. The award honors *The Washington Post* reporter who won the Pulitzer Prize for a story about an eight year old heroin addict which was later proven completely false.

poorest fifth have done worse under Reagan. Public opinion polls show time and again that the vast majority are victims of benign neglect." But Threlkeld would not provide any statistics to prove his point, nor was he willing to discuss official Labor or Census numbers: "If we want to get into a contest over statistics...you'll have to drop me a letter and through our research department we'll do it."

"There is an Overtown in every big city in America -- pockets of misery made even meaner and more desperate the past eight years."

point was being in Overtown." Despite the substance of his story, Threlkeld tried to deny he cast blame: "I don't necessarily blame Ronald Reagan or Reagan's administration....[The report] says a lot of [blacks in Overtown] blame him."

But why cover Overtown and not cover the stable black middle class that has grown by leaps and bounds this decade? Threlkeld agreed that the news media "ought to cover every aspect," but saw no need to expand his effort: "This was a piece we thought would be interesting to do because it dominated that week." What about a separate piece focusing on a middle class black neighborhood to get reaction to Bush's inauguration? He didn't see any need: "But there weren't riots there." Apparently when ABC News wants to learn how blacks fared under Reagan and what they think of the new President, the only appropriate place to survey is a poor, riot-stricken area. Need we say more? 

UNDERWRITING THE URBAN LEAGUE.

On January 24 the National Urban League released its annual report on "The State of Black America." ABC, CNN, and NBC considered it worthy of prominent coverage. According to CNN's Bernard Shaw, the annual analysis proved "the Reagan Administration made no progress to date in narrowing the economic gap" and "blacks were three times as likely as whites to be poor, and two and a half times likely to be jobless."

ABC's Bettina Gregory offered a harsher assessment: "The study concludes racial inequality actually increased during the Reagan years...This group blames all this on fewer jobs for unskilled workers and cuts in federal programs to help the poor....They say white America enjoyed a year of prosperity while black Americans were driven into poverty and despair." CNN also broadcast Jeff Levine's January 15 report on black achievements to offset the Urban League study. But ABC and NBC didn't deem the positive side newsworthy.

He contended that his report was meant to examine only Overtown and little else: "Of course there is a large black middle class. But indicators show that things are manifestly worse in places like Overtown....Our

OVERTOWN OVERTURES.

How did other reporters explain what happened in Overtown that week? On January 18 NBC's Ed Rabel absolved the rioters: "Black leaders condemn the looting and arson, but a feeling permeates these poor neighborhoods that such violent activity results from years of frustration and uneven treatment."

Rabel's rationalization continued: "Latins, able to speak Spanish and willing to work long hours at low wages in a Miami that is largely Hispanic now have overwhelmed blacks in the job market. Blacks continue to find themselves in the back of the bus."

But ABC's John Quinones saw the situation differently -- condemning it as criminal: "The violence is no longer just a civil rights protest, it's outright vandalism -- and many of the merchants in these communities are demanding tougher police action, like curfews and protection from the National Guard....What began as a racial protest has erupted into a costly struggle on the streets and the black community stands to lose the most."

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works came. But that's probably less for lack of intent than because budget constraints at the networks inhibit them from finding old women to complain.

WHEN IN DOUBT, BLAME REAGAN.

NBC and CBS agree: Ronald Reagan is to blame for the homeless. Back on December 19 NBC anchor Tom Brokaw complained "that the federal government is in a position to do a lot more, but is not." Robert Hager charged "the Reagan Administration has virtually ignored the law" requiring the government "to make any temporarily vacant federal building available for shelter space."

Almost exactly a month later, on January 20, CBS anchor Dan Rather declared that "few stronger challenges await President Bush's vision of America than the agonizing problem of the nation's homeless."

CBS sent reporter Phil Jones to Minneapolis where he found "shelters are becoming a way of life for many, the low income housing of the 1980's." Thanks to the Reagan Administration which "virtually got out of the low income housing business, slashing federal support for housing by 80 percent."

Instead of seeing more money as the solution, what about proposals offered by conservatives, but successfully fought by so-called "homeless advocates." A few of these include reinstitutionalization of the mentally ill, repealing rent control laws which artificially suppress the supply of low cost apartments, or providing vouchers so people can avoid crime ridden projects while stimulating the private housing industry.

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Reporters Blast Reagan

Good Riddance

Here are a few examples of what some star reporters really think of Reagan, culled from recent interview shows:

- "I predict historians are going to be totally baffled by how the American people fell in love with this man and followed him the way we did." -- CBS News reporter Lesley Stahl on NBC's *Later with Bob Costas*, January 11.

- "I think there's a question mark on the domestic policy: I think he left an uncaring society....a government that was not as concerned." -- UPI White House reporter Helen Thomas on CBS *News Nightwatch*, December 30.

- "[Reagan's] obsession with freedom abroad was not matched by any sense of justice at home for millions of Americans, and it is his lack of appreciation for the issues of equality, his failure to lead the nation toward healing in that area, is indeed also a part of his legacy and an unfortunate part." -- *Oakland Tribune* Publisher Robert Maynard on ABC's *This Week with David Brinkley*, January 15.

- "But Lee, blacks have looked at the past eight years and seen this administration retreat from civil rights, retreat from affirmative action, make South Africa no priority, continue to see a greater disparity economically between blacks and whites, foster a spirit of racism that hasn't been seen in 20 plus years. What makes you think blacks are going to say, okay, these [Republicans] are going to break with what used to be?" -- Question from Bryant Gumbel to RNC Chairman Lee Atwater on NBC's *Today*, January 19.

Study

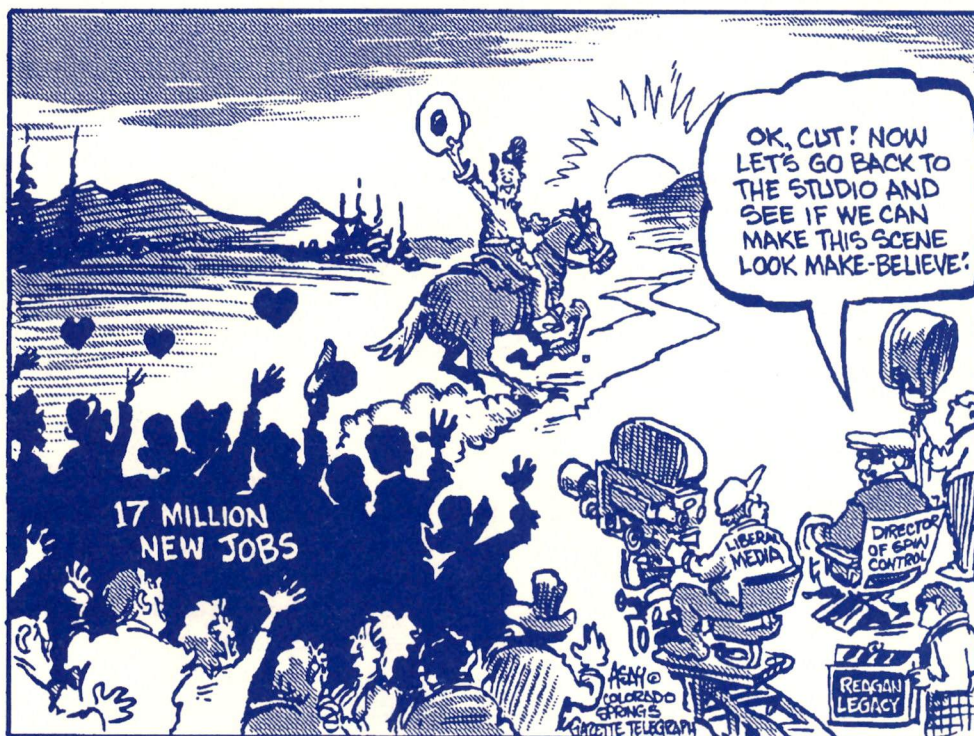
SKEWING RONALD REAGAN'S LEGACY

As the baton passed from Ronald Reagan to George Bush, TV news reporters took time out to pass judgment on the Reagan years. A *MediaWatch* Study reveals these network assessments reflected the liberal view of Reagan's legacy. Echoing liberals, network reporters conceded Reagan's popularity, praised his communications skills and applauded his relations with the Soviets. They also blamed Reagan, not congressional spending, for the budget deficit, and they held Reagan, not Democratic-controlled city governments, responsible for urban problems such as homelessness.

At the same time, they ignored or tried to discredit those aspects of the Reagan legacy most celebrated by conservatives: the rebuilding of the American economy (especially ending the inflationary spiral), the reform of the federal courts through conservative appointments, the implementation of the Reagan doctrine and buildup of the military.

MediaWatch analyzed all seven ABC, CBS and NBC stories dedicated to Reagan's years in office. These included one on ABC's *World News Tonight*, two aired by the CBS *Evening News*, one on NBC *Nightly News* and Sam Donaldson's recap of the Reagan years aired by ABC as an introduction to David Brinkley's December 22 interview with the President as well as retrospectives on CBS' *Sunday Morning* and NBC's *Sunday Today*.

The improved economy was counted as an achievement for Reagan six times, but he got blamed for its supposed shortcomings on 16 occasions, almost three times more often. In addition, the administration received blame for the deficit another 11 times. Reporters gave short shrift to aspects of the Reagan years conservatives ad-

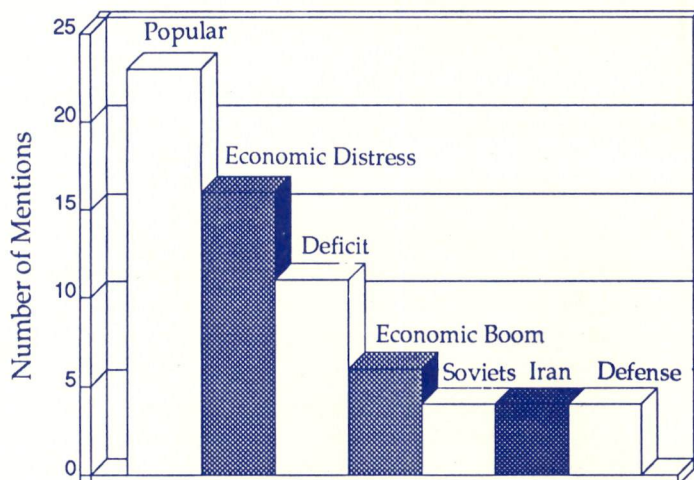


Study, continued

mire. A stronger defense was portrayed neutrally on three occasions, just once as an admirable achievement. Only two reports bothered to include mention of the dramatic change in the makeup of the federal bench.

ABC: Sam Donaldson portrayed the improved economy as more of an accident than anything planned. He impugned Reagan for neglecting the homeless and for policies toward blacks that "seemed particularly onerous, particularly when it came to his conservative appointments to the Supreme Court." In foreign affairs Donaldson noted the

The Reagan Legacy



policy achievement, "peace abroad." As for the economic recovery Threlkeld undercut the accomplishment, telling viewers "things are not nearly as prosperous as the President makes them sound," charging that "on average, more new jobs were created every year under Jimmy Carter than Ronald Reagan."

CBS: Terence Smith spent 13 minutes on the January 8 *Sunday Morning* analyzing Reagan's impact. Two of his three sources were *Washington Post* columnist Haynes Johnson, who told viewers Reagan has "mortgaged the country's future," and "historian" Bill Leuchtenberg, who announced that "even the situation with respect to unemployment...the situation there has been improved...because of the large increase in dead-end jobs." Smith did not identify either as liberals. Smith travelled to a state unemployment office where "the reviews were uniformly harsh" and charged that "the number of Americans living beneath the poverty line reached new heights during the Reagan era," though conceding "poor families benefited from sharply reduced inflation." Smith also interviewed Pat Buchanan, clearly identifying him as a "conservative supporter," but didn't let Buchanan counter any of the earlier economic doom and gloom. In fact, Johnson and Leuchtenberg got a full three minutes of air time in ten appearances, while Buchanan, in four appearances, got just over a minute to defend Reagan.

NBC: On January 20, the day Reagan left office, John Chancellor signaled it "is clearly time for a change." According to Chancellor, during eight years of Reagan, "the country's competitors got richer and the United States got poorer."

On Sunday Today January 16 Garrick Utley praised Reagan for how he "changed his thinking about the Soviet Union, and our world is a safer place for it." Turning to domestic affairs, Utley charged "when Ronald Reagan came to Washington, he in effect told the nation that it could take a vacation from troubling problems, that it was all right not to worry about the poor, about race, the homeless, or debt." 

NEWSBITES, from page 5

Neither Hager or Jones explained the options, satisfied just to blame Reagan.

FRONTLINE'S LIBERAL REAGAN LINE.

Bush's victory baffled liberal historian Garry Wills, at least judging by a recent article he wrote for *Time* magazine. Wills is equally unable to comprehend why anyone voted for Reagan.

Grenada invasion, but he credited changes in Soviet behavior to "something" that "happened: a new Soviet leader named Gorbachev," not the U.S. military build-up.

The night after Reagan's January 11 farewell address Richard Threlkeld gave the President credit for one

Narrating the January 18 *Frontline* on PBS which he also wrote, "The Real Life of Ronald Reagan," Wills complained: "In 1984 he would win again. It did not seem to matter that the deficit was growing; homeless families were in the street; and real wages were declining. Reagan's campaign team turned the whole first term into a movie featuring Americans with restored faith. In 1984," a disappointed Wills continued, "Reagan had persuaded the majority of Americans that it was morning again in America."

GLASNOSTALGIA.

Many still question the veracity of Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to reform Soviet society, but at least two network reporters regard the "initiatives" of the Soviet leader as done deals.

Take CBS *This Morning* "Political Columnist" Chris Matthews, he's convinced. The former aide to House Speaker Tip O'Neill described the Soviet Union this way on January 3: "I mean, this is for real what Gorbachev is doing in creating free speech in the Soviet Union, allowing people to vote against candidates for office, opening up economic opportunities and free markets. I think it's what we've been asking for forty years and it's happening!"

Continued on next page

NEWSBITES, continued from page 7

Ten days later, NBC's Tom Brokaw seemed convinced too, speaking of "the newly independent Soviet press." Free speech? Multiple candidate elections? Free markets? An independent press? Sounds like democracy has come to the Soviet Union. Well, not everyone would agree with Brokaw and Matthews -- but at least Mikhail Gorbachev would.

BOETTCHER WRONG. The United States charged that West German firms were involved in the construction of a Libyan chemical weapons plant. On January 5 NBC's Mike Boettcher concluded his report with support for West Germany and a denunciation of the United States: "West Germany's tough response to the American criticism reflects the new realities of a changing nation....The West German government is making it clear it no longer can afford to, nor wants to continue playing, the role of America's submissive partner."

On January 13, Tom Brokaw reported that West Germany was "beginning to acknowledge that West German companies helped Libya construct a plant" and that "these are major embarrassments since the West Germans were so quick to forcefully reject U.S. claims." Boettcher wasn't embarrassed by his remarks a week earlier: "While the West German federal government groped for answers, a local prosecutor is going to court to find out for himself. Yet another embarrassment for a government which already has been forced to reverse itself."

CHEMICAL REACTION. Not long after the Libyan chemical plant controversy erupted, an international conference on chemical weapons began in Paris. As usual, the Soviets made an earth-shattering announcement -- at least in the eyes of many in the media.

On January 8, NBC's Garrick Utley declared: "Mikhail Gorbachev has developed the knack of pulling surprises, of grabbing the international spotlight and winning public favor. Today, he did it again through one of his top aides in Paris. There, at the international conference on chemical weapons, the Soviet foreign minister Edward Shevardnadze

announced his country will begin to destroy its stockpile of those weapons." The next day, CNN's Gene Randall was one of the few to report what the Soviet announcement really amounted to: "But White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Moscow's commitment would affect only a small part of the Soviet Union's stockpile of chemical weapons. Some American observers feel that Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze's announcement was political, otherwise empty of meaning."

CONVENTIONAL MISCONCEPTIONS. Less than two weeks after the Soviet chemical weapons declaration, ABC News highlighted yet another "dramatic" Soviet announcement. On January 19, Peter Jennings reported: "We have a report tonight which represents a real challenge for George Bush. Once again, the Soviets have taken the initiative in foreign policy. They've announced plans to reduce further their nuclear weapons in Europe."

This time it was CBS News that put the Soviet move in perspective. Tom Fenton noted that the Soviets are "clearly aiming at the growing number of Germans who want their government to say 'no' to nuclear weapons." He went on to explain: "The U.S. wants to replace 88 aging short range nuclear missiles...to counter the overwhelming Soviet advantage in tanks and troops....The other major West European allies back the American plan for new missiles, so the potential is there for a serious split within NATO. That thought may not have been far from [Soviet Foreign Minister] Shevardnadze's mind today when he made the announcement."

But ABC clearly didn't see it that way. In fact, four days earlier Kathleen deLaski labeled Western allies as the real hindrance to arms agreements. Reporting on upcoming conventional weapons talks this year, deLaski declared that "analysts say this time an agreement is possible because of one man: Mikhail Gorbachev." She went on to caution however: "But some question whether the U.S. and its allies are ready to be as serious about conventional arms reductions."



OPINION LEADERS ON MEDIAWATCH: "MediaWatch is invaluable and it is great fun to read. It engages in the terribly unfair practice of quoting people accurately, a particularly nasty thing to do to the press. Keep it up." -- Elliott Abrams, former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.



MediaWatch®

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Notable Quotables

a bi-weekly report from  **MediaWatch**



111 S. Columbus St.
Alexandria, Va. 22314
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February 20, 1989. (Vol. Two; No.4)

Remembering Reagan & Evaluating Bush

"Though heir to an Administration that had been myopic about the sensitivities of minorities, Darwinian about the plight of the poor and shockingly permissive about the ethics of its members, Bush tactfully made clear his own sterner standards...Bush put his hand to his chest, managing to convey the patrician's distaste for the grimy standards he had lived with, though uncomplainingly, since 1981." -- *from the Time book, The Winning of the White House 1988.*

"He appealed to traditional American values -- bigotry, envy, greed, chauvinism and fear...Reagan was more subtle." -- *Clark Clifford on George Bush. From the February 5 Washington Post Magazine.*

"I'm one of the few people who had no tears in my eyes when that helicopter took off and Reagan was going back to California. I was going, 'Bye, hope you stay there and have a nice life.' But Bush on the other hand, though I would never vote for him, I didn't vote for him, I couldn't stand for the campaign he ran. He's looking like a President with the appointments he made. He is not doctrinaire." -- *Washington Post "Personalities" columnist Chuck Conconi on Mutual's Larry King Show, January 20.*

"How well I remember the fall day in 1980 when Ronald Reagan was elected...Once the outcome was clear, I walked the streets till dawn, sure that the world would come to an end. Now, slightly mellowed but still a staunch liberal, I have a secret to confess. I've grown fond of the man, and will even be a little sad to see him go. My fellow Democrats and feminists will stone me for this, but like Henry Higgins and Eliza Doolittle, I've grown accustomed to his face in the Oval Office....It was easy, all too easy, to like Mr. Reagan the man or myth, even if you disagreed with almost everything he did in practice." -- *Jamie Stiehm, a CBS News assignment editor in London until last year, writing in the January 19 Christian Science Monitor.*

Savings & Loans

Bush's S&L plan gathers backers

-- *Washington Times, February 7*

Bush's Plan on S&Ls Meets With Wait-and-See Attitudes

-- *Washington Post, same day*

Dan Rather

"Dan Rather of CBS News referred to Quayle yet again as 'J. Danforth Quayle,' which is not only a cheap shot by an old cheap shot. The only cure may be to start referring to the anchor as 'J. Danforth Rather.'" -- *Washington Post television critic Tom Shales on coverage of the Bush address to Congress, February 10.*

Afghanistan

"The [Afghan] army has controlled this beautiful ruggedly landscape with the help of women right from the revolution. It's the women of this country who have the most to lose if this Marxist revolution fails, if the government falls to the fundamentalist Muslim rebels. A woman's place in such a society would be back under the head to toe covering of the chattrra, cooking and bearing children." -- *Reporter Steve Hurst on CNN Prime News, February 9.*

-- turn over for more

Marxist Reporter

"Michael Gartner, who edited MacDougall's front-page [Wall Street] Journal stories in the 1960's, and is now President of NBC News, calls him an 'editor's dream. He was a very thorough, very careful, very good reporter.'" -- February 6 Time article on reaction to the revelation by reporter A. Kent MacDougall that Karl Marx is his "favorite journalist."

Tax Hike

"We cannot simply sidestep what is happening by resorting to the old ideologies or to new slogans. Who wants to read Bush's lips when to do so in the face of gigantic budget deficit means the slow decline of the America we know and believe in?" -- Mortimer Zuckerman, Editor in Chief of U.S. News & World Report, February 6.

Campaign Theories

"There's an awful lot of hand wringing going on these days about the media-meisters and the manipulators and all that, and it is largely hysteria....I just don't think you can make a very good case that Michael Dukakis got manipulated by Lee Atwater into losing 40 states." -- ABC News White House reporter Brit Hume, quoted in the February 9 Washington Times.

Bush Budget

"But Democrats raised a long list of objections. They noted that even though he had campaigned as the education President, Mr. Bush proposes a small cut in education funds." -- Reporter Sheilah Kast, on ABC's World News Tonight, February 10.

"The President proposes rewarding some schools like these with more federal aid and even a few scholarships for the nation's best math and science students. Flores was pleased to hear Bush say he wants to be an education President." -- Reporter Robert Hager on NBC Nightly News, same night.

"President Bush sees more people and companies earning more money and paying more taxes without any increase in the tax rate. But most experts say that's not likely to happen. They say inflation will force Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to push interest rates higher. Loan rates would go up. That would slow down the housing industry and the auto industry and then the economy as a whole. And with that, the government would collect less money in taxes and the budget deficit would grow. It would take new taxes to reduce it." -- Reporter Mike Jensen on the February 10 NBC Nightly News.

Dan Rather: "President Bush said last night our first obligation is to the most vulnerable: infants, poor mothers, children living in poverty. Those sentiments clash with the reality of a decade which has found the federal government offering school children less food for thought."

Reporter Bob McNamara: "Pizza and fruit cup might seem like little for lunch, but for many it's more than the main hot meal of the day, it's the only one. Since 1981, budget cuts have taken school lunches away from two million children. And nutrition experts today fear that if President Bush's budget doesn't add up, food assistance to children will be cut again." -- CBS Evening News, February 10.

U.S. Terrorism

"Navy shot down two Libyan jets the other day. Seems they mistook them for two Iranian airbuses full of tourists." -- joke from Kris Kristofferson at a Washington benefit concert for the Christic Institute. Reported by Alex Heard in February 13 New Republic.

-- L. Brent Bozell; Publisher
-- Brent H. Baker, Marc S. Ryan; Editors
-- Tim Graham, Jim Heiser, Richard Marois,
Dorothy Warner; Media Analysts
-- Cynthia Bulman; Administrative Assistant

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111 S. Columbus St.
Alexandria, Va. 22314
(703) 683-9733

February 6, 1989. (Vol. Two; No. 3)

Overtown

"After eight years of what many saw as the Reagan Administration's benign neglect of the poor and studied indifference to civil rights, a lot of those who lived through this week in Overtown seemed to think the best thing about George Bush is that he is not Ronald Reagan....There is an Overtown in every big city in America. Pockets of misery made even meaner and more desperate the past eight years." -- *Richard Threlkeld on ABC's World News Tonight, January 20.*

Economy

"I mean the wolf at the door is the deficit, the termites in the foundation is this whole competitiveness thing which has become something of a cliché, eyes glaze over when you bring it up, but it is very real. This country's standard of living is not increasing the way it used to, it is not increasing the way the standard of living in other industrial democracies are." -- *Larry Barrett of Time on CBS Nightwatch, January 12.*

Geraldo

"*Geraldo* will feature naked guests as well as partially or fully disrobed studio members. 'This is my way of saying to the critics what I think of them,' says tabloid TV cover boy Rivera. 'The guests will be nude, the audience will be nude, and it's yet to be determined if the host will be nude.'" -- *from a January 26 USA Today article describing the then upcoming February 2 Geraldo.*

Reagan Legacy

"I never met the former President, and never voted for him." -- *Newsweek reporter Timothy Noah in The New Republic, February 13.*

"In 1984, he would win again. It did not seem to matter that the deficit was growing; homeless families were in the street; and real wages were declining. Reagan's campaign team turned the whole first term into a movie, featuring the Americans with restored faith. In 1984, Reagan had persuaded the majority of Americans that it was morning again in America." -- *Garry Wills on PBS Frontline, January 18.*

The Reagan Legacy

A Swelling Medical Underclass in a Land of Plenty

-- *The Washington Post, January 24*

"An unfortunate legacy of the Reagan revolution is a swelling medical underclass: alcoholics and drug addicts who deluge emergency rooms and fill prisons, AIDS babies and crack newborns in overwhelmed pediatric wards, homeless children with anemia, schizophrenics and other mental patients in shelters and jails and on the streets...While Ronald Reagan did not cause the medical underclass, his laissez-faire approach to social problems exacerbated the trend." -- *Abigail Trafford, Editor of The Washington Post "Health" section, in article under headline above.*

"I think it pays us to remember the last eight years, while some of us in the country have done a lot better than we did in the previous eight years, a lot of people have done a lot worse." -- *Peter Jennings on NBC's Later with Bob Costas, January 13.*

-- turn over for more

Dan Rather

"Will Rogers said he never met a man he didn't like. Of course, he never met Dan Rather." -- Frank Sinatra as quoted by Jeannie Williams, USA Today, January 27.

Bush Agenda

"Bush is more sensitive and caring than Ronald Reagan, more of a hands-on administration...(if only to prove he is on top of his game), a pragmatic moderate willing to accommodate reality rather than rail against it." -- Time political reporter Michael Kramer, January 30.

"To be sure, I'm alarmed by the widening gulf between the rich and poor in our society. But George Bush's 'kinder and gentler' rhetoric doesn't include any practical solutions to the problem, such as a stiffer tax on the rich, or an expensive federal jobs program. In fact, Bush's inaugural speech explicitly downplayed the use of public money to end society's problems." -- Newsweek reporter Timothy Noah in The New Republic, February 13.

The Washington Post

"One of the best-kept secrets in journalism is the transformation of *The Washington Post* into a right-wing newspaper." -- Ralph Nader in the February Progressive.

Sam Donaldson

"I have to admit we considered making one final shipment to Iran, but no one could figure how to get Sam Donaldson in a crate." -- Former President Reagan at the White House Correspondents Dinner, April 1987.

Tax Increase

"George Herbert Walker Bush may not look like a gambler, but he has bet the farm on one risky assumption: that the American economy will continue its unabated growth...Fear of a recession is what drives the argument for raising government revenue through taxes while cutting government spending. Some experts say a serious attack on the deficit now would increase confidence in the government's ability to put its house in order, and increased confidence is one way of avoiding a recession." -- John Chancellor, NBC Nightly News, January 24.

Military Manpower

"Manpower: A Glut at the Top. In 1945, the final year of World War II, there were 710 soldiers for every officer above the rank of colonel in the Army or captain in the Navy. But as of last year there were only 146 Indians for every chief." -- Newsweek, January 23.

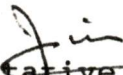
"The military has undergone an even faster trend to high technology but, unlike in the private sector, there has been no shift in the ratio of officers to enlisted except in the Air Force...In both the active and the reserves, we should reduce the number of enlisted personnel and increase the number of officers." -- Former Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, The Washington Post "Outlook" section, January 22.

- L. Brent Bozell III; Publisher
- Brent H. Baker, Marc S. Ryan; Editors
- Richard Marois, Dorothy Warner; Media Analysts
- Cynthia Bulman; Administrative Assistant

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1989

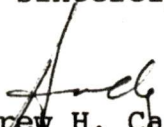

Dear Representative Miceli:

On behalf of Governor Sununu, thank you very much for your letter of January 17, 1989, in which you recommend that Kae Rairdin continue on with the Bush Administration in the position of Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs.

Please be advised that Mrs. Rairdin has already left the White House and has joined the Department of Education. In addition, all the positions in the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs have been filled or committed. However, I appreciate the time you have taken to write us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

The Honorable James R. Miceli
State Representative
State House
Boston, Massachusetts 02133

LG:

Please tell AC
that no "Tower letters"
have come through
me (legislators)

me

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDY CARD

FROM:

MARGARET CACCIA *Margie*

SUBJECT:

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATIONS FROM STATE LEGISLATORS

Andy, below are those state legislators who wrote in to the President recommending various individuals for positions with the Administration:

Sen. John Engler (MI-R): Pete Secchia: Ambassador to Italy
Rep. William Kretschmar (ND-R): Dean Winkjer: Ambassador to Norway
Rep. Paul Hillegonds (MI-R): Pete Secchia: Ambassador to Italy
Rep. David Thomas (FL-R): Dr. Robert Windom: Asst. Secretary HHS
Mr. Sam Brunelli (ED/ALEC): Ms. Robin Read Justiz: HUD or DOI senior position
Sen. Linda Brawn (ME-R): Swift Tarbell: Deputy Commissioner/AG
Sen. Ed Davis (CA-R): Chauncey Veatch: Directorship in Drug policy
Sen. James Greenwood (PA-R): Paul Laskow: EPA Administrator/Reg. III
Sen. Serph Maltese (NY-R): Elias Stevens: Commissioner of Energy Conservation at GSA
Assemblyman Dennis Brown (CA-R): George Murchison: Federal Home Loan Board, San Francisco region
Sen. Ed Davis (CA-R): Henrietta Holsman: a Presidential appointment
Rep. Lee Daniels (IL-R): Albert Putsey: soil conservation service or Small Business Administration
Assemblyman Wayne Grisham (CA-R): wants to serve as Ambassador
Assemblyman Bill Filante (CA-R): Tom McMillan: Asst. Secretary of Interior for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
Sen. Jack Metcalf (WA-R): Clare Conley: Undersecretary at Interior

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1989

Dear Alan:

I have just received your letter of February 23 in which you enclose a copy on your report, Development and the National Interest.

There is much food for thought in the seven questions posed at the conclusion of the report. When time permits, I hope to be able to read the document in more detail.

Again, thanks for keeping me up to date. Keep in touch.

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

The Honorable Alan Woods
Administrator
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

THE ADMINISTRATOR

February 23, 1989

The Honorable Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Card:

This Monday I released A.I.D.'s year-long study of the origins, evolution, successes and failures of the U.S. foreign economic development program. Development and the National Interest: U.S. Economic Assistance into the 21st Century attempts to place the U.S. economic development program in context amid the changing economic, social and political forces shaping the developed and developing world as we approach the year 2000.

The report evaluates the role of the U.S. foreign assistance program in a world where trade and investment patterns, bilateral and multilateral aid flows, private voluntary activity, and the demography of the developing world itself have changed radically in the last several decades. Development and the National Interest concludes by asking seven fundamental questions that, I believe, will face each of us who will have an impact on international economic policy in the Bush Administration.

Your views and comments would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Alan Woods

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1989

Dear Mayor Flynn:

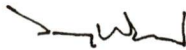
Thank you for your thoughtful letter and proposal to the President regarding the possibility of convening a White House Conference on Homelessness. I am completely supportive of the idea and have begun to pursue the possibilities.

My deputy Les Csorba has already been in touch with Secretary Kemp and will be meeting with Gregg Petersmeyer, the President's Deputy Assistant for National Service ("1000 points of light man") to discuss the idea and hopefully, to begin to organize the conference.

I will personally raise the issue with other senior staff members and make sure the President is also made aware of such a conference.

If I can be of any assistance to you in the meantime, please feel free to call me at 202 456 7140.

Thanks again and warmest personal regards,



Doug Wead
Special Assistant to the
President for Public Liaison

The Honorable Raymond L. Flynn
Office of the Mayor
One City Hall Plaza
City of Boston, Massachusetts, 02201

The Ward L. Duaal Company

401 North Michigan Avenue

Suite 3140

Chicago, Illinois 60611

Ward L. Duaal
President

Telephone
312/644-6066

February 21, 1989
Dict. 2/20/89

*Supports Inaugural
expenses -
(was strong RR
supporter)
no reply necessary*

Mr. David Pearlman
General Manager
Westinghouse Broadcasting Company
WMAQ-AM
Merchandise Mart Plaza
19th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60654

Dear David:

In writing to you at this time I would be very remiss if I did not comment, with respect and admiration, for the sterling performance you are giving Westinghouse in your stewardship of WMAQ in its news-talk format.

You assumed a major task, David, when you took the reins at a property sorely in need of good, sound programming and leadership at the top. Now you have a station that parallels the excellence of that which we have found over more than six decades at all Westinghouse Broadcasting properties.

The comment to follow was "written" to you, mentally, at 8:55 p.m. on Friday, January 20, after America had participated in the Inauguration of its 41st President.

David, I walked the floor at my Winnetka home before I calmed down after hearing your editorial attacking what you allege to be "extravagance" in the presentation of the Inaugural festivities.

As you editorialized against this all-important observance to which all Americans look forward every four years, you were attacking the new President, the Republican Party, and I suppose those who pursue a conservative political bent.

C
O
P
Y

Mr. David Pearlman
February 21, 1989
Page two

All too often, and this grieves me as a veteran broadcaster, David, radio and television, local and network, seem to take pleasure in doing what they can to attack whatever appears to be "vulnerable" in their minds in connection with the Republican Party. In short, in many quarters in our industry, David, if it does not have the "liberal hue," it is "bad"!

I am one of those who contributed to the Inaugural festivities and after giving money, as much as I could afford, toward the overall Inaugural expenses, I continued to pay for every meal, every program attended. As a result, I can assure you that my family and I could have bought food for a minimum of six months on what I paid for meals during the three days I was in attendance at the Inaugural ceremonies. Thus, in addition to what many of us gave as businessmen, as companies, as individuals, personally, to the Inaugural expense, we paid our own way on top of the prior contributions so that there would be no question about anyone saying we had a "free ride."

Anyone who had taken the time, David, to get the facts would have known that there was no out of pocket expense to the taxpayers of America for anything that took place during Inaugural Week in Washington. One of the reasons I have delayed in writing to you is that I wanted to have something in writing from the White House regarding that which took place in the way of expenses attendant to these ceremonies.

I am enclosing herewith, David, a copy of a letter sent to a resident of Massachusetts who, like you, decided that perhaps too much money had been spent on the Inaugural and at the taxpayers' expense.

The name of the recipient of the enclosed February 1 communication has been covered in this photocopy as the communication to her was a private matter. Similar letters have gone to others who have written to the White House.

David, on WMAQ-AM and on most of the network radio and television news shows, there were direct and indirect "blasts" at President-elect Bush and hours after the ceremony President Bush and others of the Republican Party for the "most expensive Inaugural...of all time" (words to that effect). The letter incorporated herewith in the form of a reply to this person in Massachusetts answers these questions very well.

Mr. David Pearlman
February 21, 1989
Page three

As to the use of a military band and military enlisted men and officers in various roles during the ceremonies, do you not think it is fitting and proper for us to use a military musical group and some of our own men and women of the military to lend formality and, yes, "color" to such ceremonies? Do you not think the people of America have a right to have a little "national party" every four years when a new President is sworn into office?

Yes, the total costs of the Inaugural were about \$24.7 million, cash outlay, but not ten cents taken from the American taxpayers, except that there were some men and women in uniform at various events and a military band functioned at several occasions. However, there was no overtime, no extra compensation for those men and women of our military. They would have been on other assignments or idle at that particular time.

As a veteran of World War II, upon returning from the North Atlantic where I had served as an officer, I was asked no less than nine times from the time I returned to the States to use some or all of my men from my ship in military parades and other functions from Norfolk, Virginia to Providence, Rhode Island. We did not get any more compensation because we were in Providence or Albany, New York than we would have had if we had remained at our base in Norfolk. The military was putting us to what it felt was "good use" to show America's fighting men to the people of our nation upon our conquest of the enemy.

On January 20, David, the people of America were able to witness the swearing in to office of a man who will have an awesome responsibility for the next four years. Whether we voted for him or not is immaterial; the majority of Americans felt George Bush should be our President. Yes, I am a George Bush supporter, but I would have been there had his opponent been the victor. I am proud to be an American and proud of the fact that at least once in four years we take the time for a little pomp and ceremony to tell ourselves who we are, how we got here and to reflect a bit upon what we as Americans have achieved in the greatest land on the face of the globe.

Finally, I should tell you, David, that it costs the poor, downtrodden taxpayers of Great Britain \$117 million a year to maintain the guard system at Buckingham Palace alone. Let us not talk about other ceremonial functions of the military in Great

Mr. David Pearlman
February 21, 1989
Page four

Britain. Let us just talk of the daily expense of that one ancient institution alone. I think the American public deserves something in the way of ceremonies, especially when they are not taxed for it as the good people of England are today, tomorrow, next year and for, I am sure, decades to come.

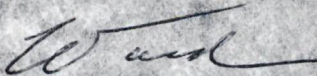
Sometimes, broadcasters wonder why we are so frequently the victims of criticism, sometimes grossly unfairly, from Members of the Congress and from other persons in government. Another local broadcaster, Walter Jacobson, a few years ago was criticized for a rather heavy attack upon President Reagan for spending a weekend at Camp David in the Maryland mountains when Walter felt he should have been at the White House, resolving a major problem embracing Israel and its adversaries in the Middle East. I was leaving the city that day or I should have called Walter or at least written him a note later. The facts are, David, that the White House goes with the President, whether it is Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, John F. Kennedy or George Bush, wherever the President goes.

I was on a committee of three in the summer of 1953, during President Eisenhower's first term in office when he asked us advice as to how Camp David should be equipped from a communications standpoint. Three of us, along with military communications specialists in the Secret Service had a role in equipping Camp David so that from a communications standpoint it was parallel to that which exists in the White House. Walter, a well-meaning man, did not take the time to get the facts and to know that anything the President can do in the White House he can do also at Camp David. By the way, the flying time by helicopter for anyone to come to see the President at Camp David is exactly twenty-two minutes.

David, this letter has been all too long, but I trust you understand the spirit in which I comment.

Kindest personal regards.

Very sincerely,


Ward L. Quaal

WLQ/rlc

Enclosure

bcc: The Honorable Andrew H. Card ✓

3/3

John Casey, JLC Aerospace, with whom you met at Governor's request on 2/17 keeps calling. Needs to followup with another meeting and claims you told him to get back in touch.

Now he'll be in town next Tues. & Wed.

Assume you don't want to see him again.

Anyone else to whom he should talk re NASA Administrator? - Breeden x2270

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

10:05 Nat'l.

Thurs. / Fri

Holiday Inn
479-4000

Casey

Request
NASA Admin -

NO

Still
fills -

407-240-4988

Gov. - NASA
Space Admin.
Names - need

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: _____

FOR:

FROM: ANDY CARD

- ☐ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

February 17, 1989

Dear Mr. Casey:

Thank you for your letter regarding the National Space Council and the NASA Administrator position.

I appreciate having your insightful views and recommendations in this area as the decisions and policy recommendations are formulated for the new Administration. Your input is quite helpful.

Again, thank you for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff

Mr. John L. Casey
President
JLC Aerospace Corporation
Suite 175
5955 T. G. Lee Boulevard
Orlando, FL 32822

JHS/MO/jg 2JHSA

✓ cc: Lorraine Camarano - Rm. 60 - OEOb

C O P Y
from ORM

003807 DOCUMENT= 1 OF 2 PAGE = 1 OF 1
OPID MO
DOCDATE 890126 THE WHITE HOUSE
RECTYP IBA WASHINGTON
MEDIA L
STAFF JOHN SUNUNU
NAME MR. JOHN L. CASEY
TITLE PRESIDENT
ORG JLC AEROSPACE CORPORATION
STREET SUITE 175
5955 T. G. LEE BOULEVARD
ADDR ORLANDO FL 32822
SUBJECT COMMENTS ON THE POSITION OF ADMINISTRATOR OF
NASA AND THE NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL
SUBCODE FG185
PE002 FG006-03
INDCODE 4200
RPTCODE CS
ACTION CSSUNU ORG 890203 JS A 890217

END OF DOCUMENT

šÉÔ

Aa

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1989

Dear Marcy:

Thank you for your letter of February 15, 1989. It was good to hear from you.

I know that you have done a good job with the Commission on White House Fellowships and can appreciate your desire to continue on with the Bush Administration. Please be advised that we have not begun to review the Commission, but rest assured that you will be given every consideration.

In the meantime, keep up the good work.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Marcy L. Head, Director
Commission on White House Fellowships
712 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20503

PRESIDENT'S
COMMISSION ON WHITE HOUSE FELLOWSHIPS
THE WHITE HOUSE

February 15, 1989

Honorable Andrew Card
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

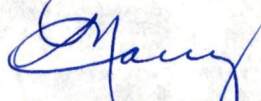
I realize that you are busy with issues far more pressing than the White House Fellows, but I wanted to formally let you know that I would like to continue as Director of the program.

In the brief time I have been at the Commission, we have expanded recruitment and improved the visibility of the program. I have developed a good rapport with Commissioners, alumni, fellows and the people around the country who serve on our regional panels.

Since volunteering for George Bush in 1979, I have looked forward to serving in his Administration and I believe I have a great deal to offer the Bush Administration through my work at the White House Fellowships.

I would appreciate any help or advice you can give me.

Best wishes,



Marcy L. Head
Director

Thurs., Feb. 16, 1989
5:55 pm

Phone call to Andy Card.

From John Mercer 755-6267 (office for 2 more weeks)
 486-2229 (home)

He is currently Deputy Asst. Secretary for Program, Policy,
& Evaluation at HUD. Also Former Mayor of Sunnyvale, Calif.
who was extremely active in USCM and NLC.

Is interest~~d~~ in job in IGA for state legislators or in
OPD???

Recommendation: Ron K.

2-18-89

ANDY -

LEFT MESSAGE ON JOHN MESSAGE MACHINE THAT
I CALLED ON YOUR REQUEST + PLEASE CALL BACK
ON TUESDAY -

THANKS
Rm

LG

2-21-89

ANDY -

TALKED WITH JOHN - TOLD HIM THAT SLOTS HERE
WERE COMMITTED. BUT OVER TIME THINGS CHANGE.
AND TO "KEEP IN TOUCH"

Rm



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61-5, Nonhyun-dong, kangnam-ku, Seoul, Korea C.P.O. Box 5775, Seoul, Korea FAX(02) 540-2235 Telephone: (02) 540-2233~4

February 15, 1989

The Honorable Andrew H. Card
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Card:

I must tell you how delighted and honored I was to meet you, although brief, during my recent visit to Washington, D.C. for the Presidential Inauguration events. I especially appreciated the opportunity, for I knew how busy and tight your official schedule must have been at the time.

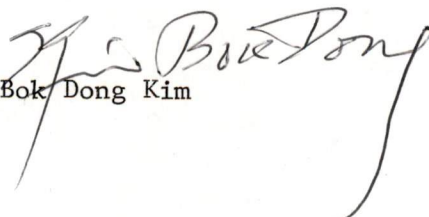
It was certainly a special privilege to meet so many of the nation's leaders during my stay there this time, and was reassuring to know that America was surely in good hands.

The explanations given by the distinguished Senators, Congressmen and leaders were extremely informative, and they helped me a great deal to put some of the policies and issues in perspective. I was only sorry that I could not spend more time.

I wish you every luck, continued success and good health. I do realize how busy you and all of the new White House Staff must be, but I also do look forward to another opportunity soon in the future to meet with you.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,


Bok Dong Kim

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

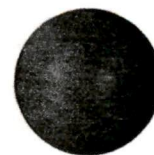
Date: February 14, 1989

FOR: Lanny Griffith

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

- ☒ Action
- ☐ Your Comment
- ☐ Let's Talk
- ☐ FYI

cc: Andy Card



February 7, 1989

The Honorable John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

Last year you were probably looking at the calendar and wondering how you were going to prepare a major message to the legislature, push through a budget package and improve international trade. Which only proves that the more things change, the more they stay the same.

You were also wrestling with the NGA winter meeting which is a legacy we all look forward to leaving to our successors. For that reason, I was particularly eager to have your help as we attempt to compensate for the President's absence. The items that we discussed include:

Saturday, February 24

2:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Three concurrent sessions with Cabinet officials

The White House

- (1) Foreign markets, domestic markets, and research and technology: Erich Bloch, Director of the National Science Foundation, and Robert Moshbacker, Secretary of Commerce.
- (2) Infrastructure: Sam Skinner, Secretary of Transportation, and Alan McArtor, Administrator, FAA.
- (3) Children and International Education: Lauro F. Cavazos, Secretary of Education, and Louis Sullivan, Secretary of HHS.

The White House staff has mentioned a luncheon with Nick Brady preceding these sessions.

Terry Branstad and I have a press conference from 12:30 - 1:20 p.m., but could make it for a late lunch.

The Honorable John H. Sununu
February 7, 1989
Page Two

Sunday, February 26

11:15 a.m. - 12:45 p.m.

Executive Committee Meeting

We have invited Richard Darman to attend. Early indications from his office have been positive.

Time to be announced

Reception or Dinner hosted by the Vice President; or Dinner at the Japanese Embassy

When the President and Mrs. Bush were unable to host the State Dinner, we accepted an invitation from the Japanese Ambassador for dinner that evening, with the understanding that Vice President and Mrs. Quayle might like to host a reception.

Based on our discussion yesterday, it now appears that the Vice President would prefer to host a dinner that evening. If that is your preference and his, the Governors are prepared to contact the Ambassador and change our plans.

Monday, February 27

10:15 a.m. - 11:45 a.m.

Drug Session

As the meeting with the President will not be possible, we would like to schedule a special session on drug abuse. Governors Castle and Martinez would have leading roles in this session as Chairmen of the Criminal Justice Committee and the Task Force on Drug Abuse, respectively.

From the Administration, we will need your help in securing the participation of:

William Bennett, Director of Narcotics Control Policy

Richard Thornburgh, Attorney General

John Lawn, Administrator of DEA

Finally, there is the Executive Committee Meeting on May 16. As you indicated, the Governors would be eager to meet with the President in the Oval Office on that date. Our working session on education would be followed by dinner at the White House that evening.

The Honorable John H. Sununu
February 7, 1989
Page Three

If we can confirm these arrangements in time to announce them at the winter meeting, that would help target our efforts in the coming months.

Will send later [You had mentioned the Children's Report. A copy of the draft report is enclosed for your review. You may retire from our ranks, but you can't escape NGA publications.

Thanks so much for your help. If we can finalize these events by close of business Friday, we can ensure the active participation of our colleagues.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,


Gerald L. Baliles

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1989

Dear Mr. Mead:

Governor Sununu has passed along to me your interest in serving the Bush Administration, possibly as Director of the AMTRAK Board.

Please know that I will make sure you are taken care of as expeditiously as possible. Please feel free to call me if you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

*I've really enjoyed working
with your wife.*

Mr. Edgar T. Mead
560 N Street, N.W.
Suite 615N
Washington, D.C. 20024

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

FG21D

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: FEBRUARY 01, 1989

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. EDGAR T. MEAD

SUBJECT: OFFERS SERVICES TO SERVE AS DIRECTOR ON THE
AMTRACK BOARD AND ENCLOSES COPY OF NEWSPAPER
ARTICLE ON EMILY MEAD

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE	TYPE	C COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D YY/MM/DD
JOHN SUNUNU		ORG	89/02/01	JS	A 89/02/07 ^{TR}
DeCard	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:	A	89/02/13	TR	A 89/02/14
PP KAUFMAN	REFERRAL NOTE:	A	89/02/15		I I
	REFERRAL NOTE:		I I		I I
	REFERRAL NOTE:		I I		I I
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COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

CS MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1989

Dear Deputy Mayor Cerkez:

Commissioner Eugene McCaffrey has advised me of your inquiry on behalf of a group of Republican women who will be in Washington, D.C. in the spring and would like an opportunity to tour the White House.

For your information, I have notified Debbie Romash, who is in charge of the Visitors' Office, of this request. I would suggest that you communicate directly with her as to the number in the group and the dates they expect to be in town so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

The Honorable Beatrice Cerkez
Deputy Mayor of Deptford
1011 Cooper Street
Deptford, New Jersey 08096



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

EUGENE J. McCaffrey, SR., COMMISSIONER
CN 317
TRENTON, N.J. 08625

February 10, 1989

Mr. Andrew Card
Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Card:

Jackie Kennedy suggested I write to you reference the enclosed correspondence from Deputy Mayor Bea Cerkez, which is self-explanatory.

Would you be kind enough to either respond directly to Deputy Mayor Cerkez or advise me as to other procedures. Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Eugene J. McCaffrey, Sr.
Commissioner
Department of Personnel

EJM:br

Enclosure

c: Deputy Mayor Cerkez



TOWNSHIP OF DEPTFORD

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
DEPT OF PERSONNEL

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

1011 COOPER STREET
DEPTFORD, NEW JERSEY 08096

609-845-5300

Feb. 2, 1989

MAYOR
JOSEPH J. KIVLEN

DEPUTY MAYOR
BEATRICE CERKEZ

COUNCIL MEMBERS
JOSEPH J. BURNS
KENNETH BARNSHAW
LINDA J. CUNARD
ANDREW DILO
DONALD C. ULZHEIMER

Dear Gene,

*Thank you so
much for arranging my
appt. in Trenton yesterday.*

*I was treated "royally"
by you and your staff.*

*It was so nice to
see you.*

*The Republican Women would
like to have a trip to
Washington in the Spring.
They asked me about a pass*

to see the White House
on tour.

Could you help us
with that line or direct
us to the proper person?

Thanks for always being
my "friend".

Sincerely,
Bea