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A Blair Hall
Princeton, NJ 08544
February 6, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

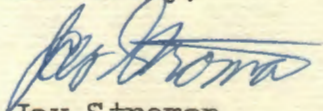
Dear Mr. Blackwell:

I want to thank you for granting me an interview last week. I found your comments instructive, particularly your views on how to sustain the Republican winning coalition in the 1980's.

I appreciate your mentioning Mr. Valis to me. I believe that an interview with him would further supplement my research, and I will try to see him when I return to Washington later this month.

Thanks again for your help. I will be happy to forward a copy of my thesis to you when I complete it later this spring.

Sincerely,


Jay Stroman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1982

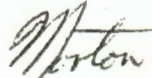
Dear Helen Marie:

I saw your Stop ERA letter in the February 6 "Richmond Times-Dispatch".

It was a great letter. You congratulated the paper, gave the reasons why the proponents are wrong, zapped their unfairness, brought out the clincher argument about the drafting of women, and politely threatened political extinction to anyone stupid to vote against the people's wishes.

Won't it be great to celebrate our second and permanent victory this summer?

Cordially,



Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President

Helen Marie Taylor
Meadowfarm
Rt. 2, Box 36
Orange, VA 22960

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1983

Mr. Scott Weeks
c/o Tuscaloosa Jaycees
Post Office Drawer L
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35404

Dear Mr. Weeks:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning
a tape of the President for your Fourth
of July program.

I have forwarded your request to the White
House Scheduling Office. They will process
your request.

Please forgive the delay in response. Let
me know if there is anything else that my
office can help you with.

Sincerely,



Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President

millers brothers

CLYDE E. MILLER

C. JOHN MILLER



POST OFFICE BOX 146 * ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN 49010 * (616) 673-2116

January 28, 1982

Mr. and Mrs. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
191 Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell:

It was a real pleasure for my wife, Betty, and I to have both of you as guests at our table during the Eagles dinner-dance held last week.

Hopefully, there will be another opportunity of seeing you again when conditions would be more conducive to visiting with one another!

Best wishes to you both.

Sincerely,

MILLER BROTHERS
Oil and Gas Producers

[Signature]
Clyde E. Miller
Partner

*The next time
you are in
Washington
please let
me know so
I can
invite you
to lunch at
Mc Ness*

*MS Bob
Draft was
letter of
thanks.
+ issue
offer
invitation
to lunch
out fine
month.
MB*

CEM/mp

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

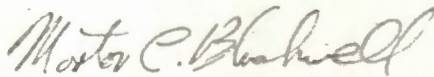
February 17, 1982

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for including my wife and me at your table during the Anniversary Inaugural Ball on January 20. We appreciate your hospitality.

The next time you are in Washington, please let me know. I would like to invite you to lunch as my guest at the White House Mess.

Cordially,



Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Clyde E. Miller
Miller Brothers
Post Office Box 146
Allegan, MI 49010

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 14, 1981

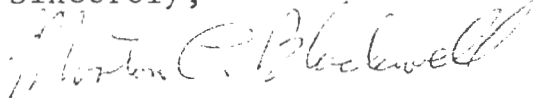
Dear Mr. van Houten:

I appreciate your letter of December 1. I am also concerned about the impact of European pacifism.

I am most willing to meet with you and Professor Valkenburgh in early January. Please call my office at (202) 456-2657 or write us a short note to set up an appointment.

I look forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Morton C. Blackwell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Morton" being more legible than the last name "Blackwell".

Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President

Jan van Houten
Huygensstraat 30
9727 JD Groningen
Holland

Jan van Houten
Huygensstraat 30
9727 JD Groningen
Holland

Groningen, December 1, 1981

Dear *Mr. Blackwell,*

As you know democratic Europe is afflicted at the moment by a fast growing so-called peace movement. Until some months ago it looked to be not more than a rather weird alliance of various discontented groups: the ever present marxists, always on the look-out for an opportunity to bring mischief to the West; traditional pacifists who are too proud to fight; trendy clergymen with a soft heart and a head to match; the yogurt-spattered luminaries of the eco movement" (Dr. Edward Norman); the unavoidable pack of politicians who on principal are willing to stand for everything the media fall for; and last but by no means least a Lumpenproletariat of youthful hooligans who jump at every opportunity which gives them an excuse to behave badly.

A mixed lot indeed! And, listening to their muddleheaded sloganeering, an amusing one too. (How Mr. Mencken would have loved this crowd!) However, during the last couple of weeks they have become quite a nuisance. Then the (for the most part) young demonstrators have been joined by thousands of Angst-ridden elderly people who should know better. These people usually have a vivid memory of the bloody awfulness of World War 2, but, alas, they seem to have forgotten all the lessons. A month ago 300.000 demonstrators marched through Bonn; only a week ago 400.000 useful idiots took to the streets in Amsterdam. How to account for this astonishing phenomenon? Is the tottering Old World near the end of its tether? Is this Die Lust am Untergang, The Great Liberal Death Wish or even The Suicide Of The West the various pundits since Spengler have been telling us about? Is this pusillanimity and lack of nerve in the face of grave danger the upshot of the cultural revolution of the late sixties, which brought us the permissive society with its hedonistic cult of self-realization and material well being? Whence this decline of the sense of reality?

Sure those politicians, who during the sixties and seventies sold Detente as the road toward the end of all conflict (and by so doing sapped the will of the electorate to maintain a balance of strength), have a lot to answer for. People have got used to the good life and there is a strong psychological resistance to face up to the harsh reality that the world still is a dangerous place. Perhaps Mr. Eliot was right after all: human kind cannot bear very much reality.

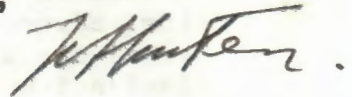
One of the most disturbing aspects of this "peace-movement" is that it has brought us violent upsurge of anti-Americanism. All the clichés are back: the Americans are simple-minded, vulgar, trigger-happy, overfed, oversexed and, worst of all, they are over here. We don't need them! (Except in times of poverty and war, I would submit)

As a political scientist and a conservative who strongly believes that the European- American alliance is of vital importance for the survival of freedom on our part of the world (like Franklin said: if we don't hang together we 'll all hang seperately), I am very worried by the effect this European uproar may have in the United States. Therefore I intend to embark on a fact-finding mission to your country in January 1982. I shall be accompanied by my former teacher and employer, Paul Valkenburgh (professor of political science at Groningen university and at The Royal Institute for the Navy). Paul wrote a critical book about pacifism earlier this year and you may call it a sign of the times (of Hollanditis, the culture of appeasement, or what have you) that 7 successive publishers refused to print it. Too risky!

We'll be in your part of the world from January 6 until January 10. We would appreciate it if we could talk to you or/and some of your colleagues during one of these days.

Yours sincerely,

Jan van Houten.



P.S. Mr. Harry C. Veryzen gave me your address & I met him at Dr. Kirk's place last summer.

2/1/82

ESSAY

NYT 2/1/82

Payoff For Repression

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Government last week decided in secret to pay \$70 million a month to American banks unable to collect loans to Poland, despite rules of the Commodity Credit Corporation that require the debtor first be declared in default.

Here are some documents — passed along by officials in defiance of lie-detector threats — that show how a craven State Department recommendation, rubber-stamped by national security adviser William Clark, takes the financial pressure off the Polish military junta by interfering with the C.C.C.'s normal guarantee requirements.

On Jan. 8, acting Secretary of Agriculture Richard E. Lyng wrote to then-deputy N.S.C. adviser James Nance, pointing out that loans from U.S. banks to Poland, which had been guaranteed by the C.C.C., were coming due along with direct loans in the amount of \$70 million per month. ("We're like co-signers on a note," explains Secretary Lyng, "and when the debtor can't pay, the creditor comes to us.")

However the C.C.C. requires the banks to aggressively seek payment from the borrower before the Government makes good on a bad debt. Was it O.K., asked Secretary Lyng, to stick to the rules: to demand a declaration of default from Poland before paying the American banks?

On Jan. 18, three low-level officials at State sent to the White House a draft of an answer for the new national security adviser. "There is complete agreement," the memo states, despite disagreement by some defense officials, "that the USG should not take any action which increases the risk that Poland could be declared in default . . . it is imperative that USDA take all possible steps to avoid any inducement for banks with claims on C.C.C. to call default. . . ."

Among these "all possible steps" were extraordinary means to get around the rules: "We therefore urge that you explore all possible methods under the C.C.C. charter to authorize payments by the C.C.C. in the absence of a declaration of default," and three such methods were suggested: "Through interpretation of the regulations, the issuance of a temporary and emergency amendment to the C.C.C. regulations, or through the direct

repurchase of C.C.C. guarantees on other outstanding obligations covering credits to Poland."

That favored treatment to avoid pressuring Poland's oppressors had to be disguised, the memo indicated, because the Administration had agreed with NATO allies two days before to withhold any rescheduling of the Polish debt: "While minimizing any increase in the risk of default, this interim method of settlement should also avoid being construed as a rescheduling of Poland's C.C.C. debt."

In plain words, the appeasement crowd at State (with the acquiescence of Treasury) not only recommended that we subvert the financial pressures on Poland agreed to at NATO two days before, but that we turn the charter of the C.C.C. upside down to do it — and then in such a secret way as to deceive the U.S. public.

Incredibly, the White House — in the person of William P. Clark, hero of hopeful hardliners — signed the memo, including the "complete agreement" canard. In its final form, sent to USDA 10 days ago, the White House order directs that American private banks who made risky loans to Poland be repayed with taxpayer dollars without requiring the usual pursuit of the debtor into default. The C.C.C. will then send Poland a bill, to be payed when and if. Without the fact of default, that is *de facto* rescheduling.

Of course, Agriculture complied with the White House order. An emergency regulation was secretly promulgated. However it was felt that the arrangement had such a reek to it that the seven members of the board of the Commodity Credit Corporation, with a quorum available in Washington, D.C., could not be trusted to vote on this rape of the rules without objection or leak. So the no-default decision was made by departmental fiat; to be ratified later by the C.C.C. board.

Deputy Secretary Lyng, a longtime California Reaganite, avoids all questions on this extraordinary regulation as "a national security matter," which it is not. He cannot deny that he received an order from the White House to authorize C.C.C. payment without the normal demand of default.

Meanwhile, President Reagan — who has probably not been briefed on this, because his N.S.C. briefer may not yet comprehend the import of the decision — blithely sails along, assuring one and all that more stringent methods are on the way unless Poland's junta eases off.

Just the opposite is taking place: the secret regulation giving the junta extraordinarily lenient treatment makes a mockery of pretensions of pressure.

In an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation, the Reagan Administration has just blinked. Poland's rulers can afford to dismiss the Reagan rhetoric because they have seen that the U.S. is ready to do regulatory nip-ups to save them from default.

Beginning Thursday, Flora Lewis's column will appear Thursdays and Sundays.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY,

A Talk With Mubarak

Following are excerpts from an interview with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt that was conducted in Cairo on Jan. 20. Parts of this interview were broadcast that day by NBC News, which provided the transcript.

By Tom Brokaw

Question. President Mubarak, do you think you can agree with the Israelis on some principles of Palestinian autonomy before the Sinai is returned on April 25?

Answer. I agree with President Reagan that there shouldn't be any deadline concerning the autonomy talks, but I hope there should be progress in this field.

Q. Is it possible the two governments will agree on a written set of principles before April 25?

A. This depends, as I said. I am ready at any time whenever we reach acceptable and reasonable principles. These principles should be encouraging for other factions to join the negotiations in the future.

Q. Other factions such as the P.L.O.?

A. Palestinians, Jordanians, who are going to join after we reach these points and principles. Whenever it is not reasonable and acceptable, it will not be encouraging for other factions to join the negotiations.

Q. But there is a vast difference, Mr. President, between your definition of what is reasonable and acceptable and what the Israelis find reasonable and acceptable.

A. I know that there is a big gap between their opinions and ours, but it should be narrowed. We stated our position several times and we can't give any concessions on something which we don't possess. The West Bank and Gaza is not Egyptian land at all, so I can't give concessions.

Q. In Israel there is a concern that when Egypt gets the Sinai back, that it will only drag its feet or that it will align itself with the Arab world once again.

A. We are not going to change our policy after the 25th of April. Why? For one simple reason: Now we have relations with the Israelis. I am sure that with these good relations we could play a good role to relieve any tension which may arise at any time with our Arabs, the neighbors with Israel, and this may help a lot in future to push the

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Tom B
NBCN

**COORDINATED
& CONSULTING, INC.**
11837 Judd Court, Suite 122
Dallas, Texas 75243 (214)669-0090

January 26, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liason
The White House
Room 136
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

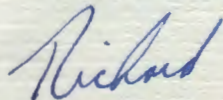
Dear Morton:

Thank you for your memorandum on potential results of the 1982 elections. The information is most interesting and I certainly hope that your prognostication is correct. You certainly had a good batting average in 1980 and trust that your crystal ball is still shined up and in good order. We certainly need to gain those 15 seats in the House and 4 in the Senate.

I totally concur with your advice that winning battles is basically a commitment of the will. Certainly President Reagan has that commitment if he will simply surround himself with more people like you that share that concern. Your ability to make specific recommendations in strategy is also very valuable and appreciated. Please keep plugging and let us know if those of us in the hinterlands can be of any benefit.

We have recently been retained by an organization of chief executive officers to help establish 50 PACs over 1982 in the business community. Certainly this is an ambitious goal for them but they do have the ability to complete it if they again have the will to do so. With these new contacts perhaps we can be of better service to the country so please don't hesitate to call upon us.

Best wishes,



Richard A. Ford
President



Frederick J. Kleisner

February 17, 1982

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

It was great to meet you at the Congressional Reception last night and at the National Commander's luncheon today.

Morton, I regret the difficulty you had in parking today. Unfortunately, that is one of the problems the best location in town can have. In this regard, should you be visiting the Capital Hilton, I would suggest having my office notified so that we can make arrangements for you to park your vehicle at our front or motor entrance.

Respectfully yours,

FJK:mb

*file
Capital
Hilton
Blackwell
Museum*



THE CAPITAL HILTON • 16TH & K STREETS, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • (202) 393-1000

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1982

Dear John:

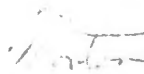
I want to congratulate everyone connected with The Madison Report for putting out an excellent publication. You did a fine job of editing my remarks.

I wholeheartedly endorse what you are doing. I wish every college campus had a newspaper which presents the conservative viewpoint on important issues.

I enjoyed meeting with you during my December trip to Princeton.

If I can be of further assistance in the future, please contact me.

Sincerely,


Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. John K. Goodwin
Publisher
The Madison Report
P.O. Box 1347
Princeton, N.J. 08540

The Madison Report



P.O. Box 1347 • Princeton, New Jersey 08540 • (609) 683-1815

February 12, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

Thank you so much for taking the time in December to speak to me and other members of The Madison Report.

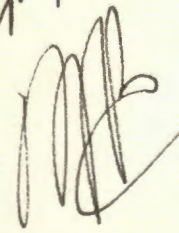
Enclosed is a copy of our second issue which includes portions of our conversation transcribed on page 3. I think you will agree that the text is very good. It is my hope that your words will stimulate students on campus to reconsider their liberal position and at least stem their criticism of a most effective and ethical conservative movement.

I have given you some extra copies too, in case you would like to pass them on to friends or organizations. At any time, we sure appreciate your support.

I hope that our December conversation marks the first of many fruitful encounters. Again, I appreciate all the advice and assistance you've shared to the paper thus far.

Respectfully yours,

John K. Goodwin, Publisher
John K. Goodwin, Publisher

*Bob,
Draft
reply.
enjoyable time
good editing job.
good newspaper.*




Feb. 4th
10-11:30 A.M.

United States Department of State

United States Permanent Mission to the
Organization of American States

Washington, D. C. 20520

Yes
accepted
1/28/82

January 22, 1982

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
The White House
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Room 134
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Morton:

You are cordially invited to attend a briefing on the situation in Central America which will be given on Thursday, February 4, 1982, by United States Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and myself, in Room 6909 from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Please confirm your attendance by calling my secretary, Mrs. Ruth Kiker, on (202) 632-9376 before February 1. To expedite the meeting, we ask that you arrive at the C street entrance (2101 C Street, N.W.) at 9:45 a.m. You will then be escorted to the meeting room.

This briefing has been arranged in response to a number of requests for an in-depth report on Central America that have been received by Ambassador Kirkpatrick's Mission, Ambassador Thomas O. Enders' Bureau for Inter-American Affairs and my Mission.

Sincerely,

Bill

J. William Middendorf, II
Ambassador

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

This is how we
received this
from the P.O. -
great job - huh! -
Anyway, we
can get another
copy of the Business
Week article from
the library - if you
want us to -

*Blackwell
Carver*

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LAWYERS**

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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814
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611 WEST SIXTH STREET
EIGHTEENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017
(213) 628-1300

CABLE ADDRESS: CALTOMS
TELEX 686142

68 BOULEVARD de COURCELLES
75017 PARIS, FRANCE
766 . 02 . 12

December 9, 1981

Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
Office of Public Liaison
Room 134, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Morton:

Thanks for introducing me to Sowell.

I wanted to be certain that you had seen the Business Week article, copy attached.

Thanks for the good work that you and other members of the Administration are doing to straighten out the country!

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert L. Toms
RLT:im
Attachment

The backlash against Sowell

For decades blacks and other minorities have regarded the federal government as their strongest ally for righting the wrongs of social and economic injustice. One long-standing voice in dissent has been black economist Thomas Sowell, who argued that the government was more foe than friend to minorities. His views were tolerated as long as his voice was soft. And his prominence in the predominantly white economics profession was even begrudgingly admired by both his black colleagues and the black establishment leadership. But now that President Reagan has embarked on a policy of slashing government programs aimed at helping minorities, and that unemployment among black teenagers has soared to 46%, the gloves have come off, and Sowell is under heavy attack as a traitor to blacks.

critical scrutiny. Here are his views and what his critics say.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION. Sowell claims that there is very little hard evidence that affirmative action has helped minorities or women. Black income as a percentage of white income peaked in 1970—the year before mandatory quotas were established—and has been below that level ever since, Sowell maintains. Moreover, he argues that quotas have actually harmed minorities. “Since quotas apply not only to hiring but also to pay and promotion, some employers choose to avoid later problems by minimizing the

Asian. Someone should—and did—challenge that.”

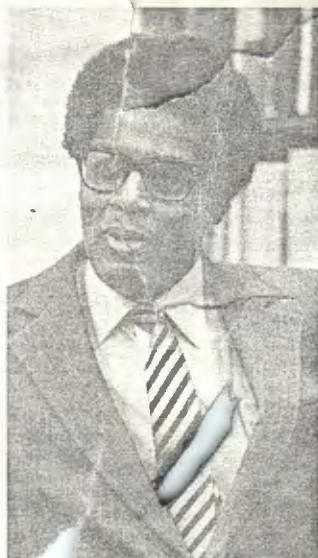
According to Brimmer, affirmative action is a necessary second step to the antidiscrimination laws that he believes Sowell approves. Antidiscrimination laws say only that discrimination should not exist; they do nothing to correct injustices. “If jockeys have to weigh 120 lb., and black jockeys have always had to carry an additional 20 lb., you have to do something to make the race equal,” Brimmer argues. “The legacy of discrimination is so great that you need affirmative action to get every one of those 20 lb. off minorities.”

MINIMUM WAGES. As part of his free market philosophy, Sowell opposes anything that limits choice. “The minimum wage law,” he says, “reduces the set of existing options available to the par-

The maverick (center) and critics: Brimmer, Darity, Simms, and Loury dispute Sowell's views on affirmative action, minimum wages, and school vouchers. “Much of the black elite's demand for removing racial barriers,” he retorts, “was a demand they be allowed to join the white elite.”



Peter A. Silva



Sue Klemens



Peter Y. Kim

What enrages the black leadership and a growing number of black economists is Sowell's view that the problems of blacks can best be solved by less government and more individual effort. This, they argue, gives intellectual support to the Administration philosophy and plays into the hands of racists. “Sowell is giving aid and comfort to America's racists,” says black journalist Carl T. Rowan. “Vidkun Quisling in his collaboration with the Nazis surely did not do as much damage to the Norwegians as Sowell is doing to the most helpless of black Americans.” To such attacks Sowell retorts: “Much of the black elite's demand for removing racial barriers was a demand that they be allowed to join the white elite and escape the black masses.”

The more significant battle in the long run, however, is being fought within Sowell's profession, especially by black economists who are now subjecting his views on affirmative action, the minimum wage, and education vouchers to

in-...ing of nonwhite or female ap-...le says.

...also force employers to place ...in token jobs, where promotion possibilities are limited. “Blacks achieved the economic advances of the 1960s once the worst forms of discrimination were outlawed, and the only additional effect of quotas was to undermine the legitimacy of black achievements by making them look like gifts from the government,” he concludes.

Most black economists believe that quotas more often than not have helped blacks because they have been used to correct blatant inequities. “When I go into a police force in a Southern black city and find no black policemen, I think I would want quotas to be used,” says Glenn C. Loury, economist at the University of Michigan. Adds Andrew Brimmer, dean of black economists and former Federal Reserve Board member: “In predominately black Compton, Calif., 80% to 90% of all the employees at a Japanese manufacturing firm were

ties—employers and employees—who must voluntarily agree if there is to be a job.” He once reviewed for the U.S. Labor Dept. economic studies of the employment effect of minimum wage laws and concluded that “the consensus of these studies is that the law does cause substantial unemployment.”

Most economists are less critical of Sowell on this issue but argue that he carries his policy implications too far. For example, when Sowell claims that minimum wage laws deserve the lion's share of the blame for the shockingly high unemployment rates among black teenagers, other black economists argue that the minimum wage is only part of the explanation. “Back around 1950, the percentage of black teenagers out of work was perhaps a fifth of what it has reached in the 1970s,” says Sowell. “And the reason for the rise, in my judgment, has been that the minimum wage has risen and its coverage has expanded greatly so that you've simply priced people out of a job.” But, according to Mar-

garet Simms, director of the Minorities & Social Policy Program at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C., "the minimum wage is not sufficient to explain the huge rise in unemployment of black teenagers." The reason she thinks the effects of minimum wages are overstated is that employers rarely make use of the student waivers and targeted job tax credits that allow them to get around minimum wage requirements.

SCHOOL VOUCHERS. Sowell also strongly supports education vouchers, a pet idea of Nobel laureate Milton Friedman, who was a mentor of Sowell's. This plan would give money to parents to spend at the school of their choice. Sowell's support of vouchers follows from his desire to increase economic options. "A free market is the ability to choose between any options—not just the available options," he says. "It is the range of options beforehand that matters."

But other black economists worry that vouchers might not open up more options. "Will there really be openings, and who will they be available for?" asks Simms. "In most situations, there are not openings available in private schools. You're not promoting choice if people can't take advantage of it." Adds Loury, "When Sowell bases his argument on the

thin reed that if people have more choice they can induce the suppliers of education to do a better job, he is begging a whole lot of questions."

The racism issue. In the final analysis, what separates Sowell from most other black economists (Walter Williams, an economist at George Mason University says that he knows of no other conserva-

The black economist who says racism isn't to blame. Can he be called traitor?

tive black economists besides Sowell and himself and that as a result they have agreed not to "fly on the same airplane") are his views on the importance of racism in determining any group's economic fortunes. One of Sowell's principal themes is that racial prejudice is not the only cause of income differences between blacks and whites. In his book *Markets and Minorities*, he argues that "differences in income between age groups are even greater than racial differences in income." In addition to age, he maintains that family size and place of residence explain much of the income gap.

Sowell pursued this theme again in his recent book *Ethnic America*, in which he also examines the economic fortunes

of all American ethnic groups except the native Indians. Many critics have interpreted such analyses as an effort to minimize the importance of racism. Sowell disagrees: "I don't deny the existence of racism. But you can't use it to explain everything. It's so pervasive, it is like oxygen. Blaming the black-white income gap on racism is like trying to blame the MGM Grand Hotel fire on oxygen."

Sowell's critics concede that books such as *Ethnic America* have broken new ground. "Until now, it has not been legitimate for black scholars to discuss other ethnic groups," notes William A. Darity Jr., an economist at the University of Texas. In addition to respecting his scholarly work, many black economists find his view that blacks can achieve success if the government just gets out of the way has a certain appeal. "Sowell does not take a patronizing or paternalistic view toward blacks," says Darity.

Most black economists are disturbed because Sowell's arguments appear to pin the blame for minorities' economic problems on the minorities. "There is much truth in what Sowell is saying," acknowledges Loury. "But if you mainly say that the problem is self-inflicted or caused by government efforts to help, it smacks of blaming the victim." ■

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*Blackwell
Cones*

3741 Donnell Drive, Suite 202; Forestville, MD 20028 • (301)736-7409



1/22

Dear Morton,

Thanks for suggesting that Jim Mooney stop by your office. I hope his foundation background is of value to the cause on some future occasion(s).

You should know the outcome of that Chic article on Sen. Helms. After weeks of debating a second draft with the editors, I concluded that the "balanced profile" which they claimed to seek was intended to emerge as a balanced hatchet piece. The manuscript went back to them, I took a cut in the article rate, and the magazine stole a proposal on Larry King that I developed for them.

Parade asked for some details on Helms, thinking that a story later on this year might be appropriate. When research was requested from the Senator's office, Clint declined to participate. I know Jesse was worn ragged after print & broadcast media did so much on him last Fall. I'll wait a while, see if any respectable mag is interested, and get hold of Clint to see if he is inclined to go along.

The MCB Lending Library's copy of that Sowell book is safe, and being read---although at a pace that would shame any self-respecting snail. Holler if someone else needs it, or can use it right away. SPQR Julian



February 11, 1982

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

It was a great privilege and honor for Montgomery County Right to Life to have the benefit of your fine political insights at our most recent meeting at Kensington Park Library.

We realize that there are many demands on your time, so we especially appreciate your generous sharing of some of it with us.

Please give our best wishes to President Reagan and tell him we look forward to the help of his persuasive charm & genius in getting protection very quickly for the unborn who are now being so cruelly killed.

Thank you once again for a stimulating, thought-provoking and informative address.

Sincerely in Life,
Mrs. Catherine O'Connor
11822 Rocking Horse Rd.
Rockville, Md 20852
Chairman, Montgomery Co. RTL

Phone: 301-770-7764

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08544

*Blackwell
correspondence*

March 5, 1982

Mr. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

At last I have been able to schedule another research trip to Washington to make further arrangements for my dissertation. Since I will be in town the week of March 14, I was wondering whether you might have some time to speak with me or whether I might be able to observe one of the conservative movement luncheons? Another opportunity will probably not arise until June.

*you
will
be in
London*

I will try to contact you a few days before I leave to determine whether any arrangements can be made. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Margaret

Margaret Latus

P.S. By the way, Harold is now one of my students in a course on Congressional Politics. It's interesting to have him in class!

Blackwell cor ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1982

Dear Mr. Karter:

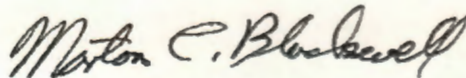
Thank you for your letter of February 27.

The problem of Black teenage unemployment is of great importance. We definitely need to expand private sector involvement in this area.

Black economists Thomas Sowell and Walter Williams argue convincingly that the root cause of youth, and particularly minority youth, unemployment is the minimum wage laws. The problem is that we have removed the bottom rung of the employment ladder, thus denying people the chance to get started upward.

I will pass the U.S. News & World Report letter you sent me on to others here.

Sincerely,



Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President

Thomas R. Karter, Jr.
2516 N.E. 25th Ave.
Portland, OR 97212

THOMAS G. KARTER, JR.

2516 N.E. 25th Ave.

Portland, OR 97212

February 27, 1982

Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
c/o The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

*Bob,
Draft
short
response*

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

In the February 15, 1982 issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, in the letters column, was the following letter, which I reproduce verbatim:

"In finding new answers to the problems described so well in "Black Teenagers Without Jobs--Time Bomb for U.S." (January 18), we need to expand private sector corporate involvement. Chief executive officers must be convinced that it is in their companies' interest to provide solutions.

"President Reagan should call on each corporation to hire one disadvantaged young person as a trainee for each 100 employees, using present tax credits to offset the cost. Congress should legislate to allow corporations to deduct up to 5 percent of payroll funds to be placed into a "reserve for human resources." These reserves would be spent by the corporations for training, apprenticeships, remedial education and cooperative-educational programs.

"Unless we get corporate involvement with appropriate tax incentives, the clock will keep ticking, with consequences none of us want for America.

"Elmer L. Winter, Past President
Manpower Temporary Services
Milwaukee"

It sounds like a good idea. I support it, and hope that the President is considering it.

Thank you very much for your time.

Best regards,

Thomas G. Karter, Jr.
Thomas G. Karter, Jr.



*Blackwell
Carmen*

Administrator

December 22, 1981

Honorable Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Morton
Dear Mr. Blackwell:

As the year draws to a close, I want to thank you for the support and friendship I have received from you as a member of the Reagan team. It has been a pleasure working with you during the past months, as it will be during the coming years.

Please accept my best wishes for a very happy holiday season.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gerald P. Carmen".

GERALD P. CARMEN
Administrator

*Blackwell
came*

February 27, 1981

Mrs. Mary Grefe
President
American Association of
University Women
2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mrs. Grefe:

Thank you very much for your telephone call today. My previous contact with AAUW has been limited to conversations with my cousin, Betty Williamson.

Enclosed is a copy of the list you requested that was distributed by Americans for Democratic Action.

I enjoyed our conversation and hope that you will contact the Office of Public Liaison if we can be of any service to you.

Yours most sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the
President

Enclosure

February 27, 1981

Mrs. Mary Grefe
President
American Association of
University Women
2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mrs. Grefe:

Thank you very much for your telephone call today. My previous contact with AAUW has been limited to conversations with my cousin, Betty Williamson.

Enclosed is a copy of the list you requested that was distributed by Americans for Democratic Action.

I enjoyed our conversation and hope that you will contact the Office of Public Liaison if we can be of any service to you.

Yours most sincerely,

Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the
President

Enclosure

Americans for Democratic Action
1411 K Street, N.W.
Suite 850
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/638-6447

February 1981

COALITION ON THE FEDERAL BUDGET MEMBERS

American Assoc. of Univ. Women
ACLU
American Council on Education
ACTWU
AFL-CIO
AFSCME
American Friends Service Committee
AFT
American Jewish Committee
American Nursing Association
Anti-Defamation League
B'nai B'rith
B'nai B'rith Women
Campaign for Housing
Center for Community Change
Center for National Policy Review
Center for Theology and Public Policy
Children's Defense Fund
Children's Foundation
Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy
Coalition for Health Funding
Coalition for Water Project Review
Committee on Urban Program Universities
Communications Workers of America
Conf./Alt. State & Local Policies
Conference of Mayors
Congress Watch
Congressional Black Caucus
Consumer Federation of America
Council of Churches
Council for A Livable World
Environmental Action Foundation
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Policy Center
Environmentalists for Full Employment
Epilepsy Foundation
Federal Organization of Professional Women
Food Research Action Council
Friends Committee on National Legislation
Full Employment Action Council
Gray Panthers
Hispanic Housing Coalition
Housing Assistance Council
Human Environment Center
ILGWU
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO
Internationnal Association of Machinists
I.U.E.
IVI/ADA
Japanese American Citizens League
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
League of Women Voters
NAACP
National Association for Economic Alternative
National Association of Farmworkers Org.
National Association of Housing Co-ops
National Association of Neighborhoods
National Association of Retarded Citizens
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges

National Caucus on the Black Aged
National Center for Appropriate Tech.
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
National Community Action Agency
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Consumer Law Center
National Council of Churches
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of La Raza
National Council of Senior Citizens
National Conference on State Legislatures
National Education Association
National Employment Law Project
National Farmers Union
National Health Law Program
National Hispanic Coalition for Better Housing
National Housing Law Project
National Low Income Housing Coalition
National Organization for Women
National Rural Housing Coalition
National Rural Center
National Senior Citizen's Law Center
National Soc. for Autistic Children
National Urban Coalition
National Urban League
National Wildlife Federation
National Women's Political Caucus
National Youth Alternatives Project
National Youth Work Alliance
Native American Rights Fund
Natural Resources Defense Council
Network
New Democratic Coalition
New York State Assembly
Office of New York State Senate Minority Leader
Organization of Chinese Americans
Planned Parenthood
Public Interest Economic Center
Sheetmetal Workers Union, Int'l.
Sierra Club
Tax Reform Research Group
The Alan Guttmacher Institute
The Progressive Alliance
The Rural Coalition
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Auto Workers
United Cerebral Palsy
United Church of Christ
United Food and Commercial Workers
United Methodist Women
United Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
U.S. Catholic Conference
United States Student Association
Volunteer
Washington State Department of Education
Wider Opportunities for Women
Women's Equity Action League
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women U.S.A.
Youth Policy Institute

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1982

The Honorable Penny Pullen
Republican State Representative, 4th District
22 Main Street
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

Dear Penny:

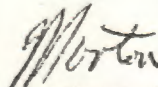
Thanks for the clipping about faux pas in the President's fund raising letters for Republican committees.

If any mass mail operation has avoided this kind of problem, I have never heard of it. You may be interested in a recent computer letter I received from "Democrats for the 80's". The letter was signed by Senator Frank Church. It began "Dear Morton". The thrust of the letter was that we must do something to defeat Republican candidates in 1982 because of the desperate situation created by the election of Ronald Reagan.

Former Senator Church's principal horror story was the large number of extreme right wingers the Reagan administration has hired. The letter provided a list of these dangerous appointees. I was amused to find myself on the list.

I think we have to roll with the punches on this and accept a little embarrassment from time to time. I remember that the National Right to Work Committee took in good spirit George Meany's facetious reply to a fund raising letter which had somehow been sent by them to him.

Cordially,



Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President

1 July

Dear Morton.

I am deeply appreciative to you for your encouragement and practical help. As soon as things begin to crystallize a bit more, I will be back in touch.

In the meantime, may God guide you in all that you do.

Warmly,

Joan Holladay.

P.S. Carolyn has been so helpful - please thank her for me.

CPO Box 1233
Wheaton College
Wheaton , Illinois 60187

*Blackwell
Carver*

MR. Morton C. Blackwell
Special Assistant to the
President for Public Liaison
The White House
Washington , D.C. 20500

Dear Sir:

I am a political science major at Wheaton college. Currently, I am doing an in-depth study of the American political system. Specifically, I am doing a research paper on political action (PACs) groups in the U.S. I recently heard you speak in Washington when you addressed the Federal Seminar of the National Association of Evangelicals conference for college students. Sir, I am wondering if you might be able to supply me with some information on political action (PACs) groups in the US, their growth and influence, and if they should be curbed. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,
Roy D. Kamphausen
Roy D. Kamphausen

*Shall we send him your blue book
yes*

*Sent Blue book
4/28 CBS*

*Blackwell
Cones*

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N.Y. 10027

RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON INTERNATIONAL CHANGE

420 West 118th Street

September 15, 1982

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
Office of the Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

You have been included in a sample of American leaders being asked to participate in a study of social leadership, conducted by the Research Institute on International Change at Columbia University. You will shortly receive a call requesting an interview that will take about an hour of your time.

America's accomplishments have always depended upon our human as well as natural resources. This research is intended to provide insight into our nation's future, at a time when individual talent and creativity are vital to continuing national progress.

Moral and spiritual issues play a vital role in shaping our national character. Therefore, we included religious leaders in this study along with high level government officials, executives at Fortune 500 corporations, heads of labor unions, federal judges, and other elite groups.

Our study will compare these leaders in terms of their backgrounds, attitudes, and "styles" of thought and imagination. It differs from traditional surveys in this focus on imagination and creative potential. For this reason, we think you will find the interview interesting and personally rewarding.

This study is completely confidential; the names of subjects will not be revealed or even retained in our files. Those interviewed will receive a report summarizing the major findings.

We hope you can find the time to participate in this interesting and socially significant research. If you have any questions concerning the study, feel free to contact Nancy Jacobs of Metro Research Services at (703) 385-1108 or Dr. Robert Lichter of the Styles of Social Leadership Project at (202) 676-6452.

Sincerely,

Stanley Rothman

Stanley Rothman
Senior Research Fellow

*replied
called Julie Kline
10/7 11:25 am
& gave regrets
(365-3029)*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~MS Air 5:55 PM~~
~~#112~~

alt Air - Lt 351 -

leaves Hartford

at 5:50 - arr 7:55
note.

[#116]

John

Shuttle
9 AM

Peter -

516-374-9288

Arr. Apr 25

Natl

9:30 - 10:30

Baltimore

6:20 United 377 arrive Philly

6:58 delta 690 at

8:35 ar 9:24 AM Hartford

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OF CALL

TO:

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

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☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Eugene Douglas
Amb at State Dept
Refugee affairs
U.S. Coordinator for Refugee

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

63-109

☆ GPO : 1981/0 - 341-528 (115)

affairs

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THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY
YALE LAW SCHOOL
401A YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06520
April 13, 1982

*Blackwell
Personal*

PRESIDENT:
Steven G. Calabresi
DIRECTORS:
Thomas H. Bell
Lawrence J. Fossi
Eugene G. Illovsky
Gary Lawson
Wesley R. Parsons
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Michael E. Rosman
Hubertus van der Vaart

(203) 432-2614

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
Office of Public Liason
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20000

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

I am writing to let you know about final arrangements for the symposium on federalism to be held at Yale on April 23-25. Your speech is scheduled for 9:00 am on Sunday, April 25. It will introduce the section of the program in which we propose to form campus groups of conservative law students. It will be held in Room 127 at the Law School. If this time should prove inconvenient, if you could get in touch with me and let me know when would be good, we will adjust the schedule.

I am enclosing the schedule as it now stands. There may be minor changes, but I expect the final version to reflect it pretty closely. I understand, from talking with Peter Keisler, that you have another engagement on Saturday evening in Washington, and would like to travel to New Haven on Sunday morning. If your plans should change and you would like to come to the events on Saturday, we will be glad to arrange for accommodations. When you arrive in town, give me a call at the number listed above and we will make sure that everything is in order and help out if there are any last minute arrangements.

Thank you once again. I look forward to meeting with you again in New Haven.

Sincerely,

David McIntosh

David McIntosh
Chicago Federalist Society

P.S. Unfortunately, things didn't go our way with the Voth campaign, but I enjoyed working on it and feel I learned a lot by doing it. Thanks once again for your recommendations.

Symposium on Federalism:
Legal and Political Ramifications

Schedule

Place: Yale Law School, 127 Wall Street (between York & High Streets), New Haven, Connecticut

Friday, April 23, 1982

Registration, Room 127	3:00-- 5:00 pm
Reception, Law School Courtyard	5:00-- 7:30 pm

Saturday, April 24, 1982, Room 127

Panel: Judge Bork, Prof. Fried, Jeffries	9:30--11:00 am
Mr. Theodore Olson	11:15--11:45 am
Panel: Profs. Scalia, Graglia, Holland	11:45-- 1:00 pm

Lunch	1:00 -- 2:15 pm
-------	-----------------

Panel: Judge Posner, Professor Bator	2:15-- 3:30 pm
Professor Kitch	3:45-- 4:15 pm
Panel: Dean Brennan, Prof. Rees, Mr. Berns	4:15-- 5:30 pm

Banquet: Law School Dining Hall	6:30 pm
---------------------------------	---------

Sunday, April 25, 1982, Room 127

Mr. Blackwell, presentation on forming campus groups	9:00--10:00 am
--	----------------

Mr. Galebach	10:00--10:30 am
Panel: Mr. Smith, Mr. William Olson	10:30--11:30 am
Mr. McConnell	

Lunch	11:30--12:30 pm
-------	-----------------

Professor Noonan	12:30-- 1:00 pm
Judge Winter	1:00-- 1:30 pm

Closing Remarks	1:30 pm
-----------------	---------

For information during the symposium call:

Steven Calabresi	Centrex-- 2-2614,	Off-campus	432-2614
Gary Lawson	Centrex-- 2-2582,	Off-campus	432-2582