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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY STAFF

FROM: Sally McElroy *slm*

There is a new address for the "Brady Fund." Any inquiries should be forwarded to:

James S. Brady Presidential Foundation
1735 Eye Street, N.W.
Suite 809
Washington, D. C. 20006

New phone number: (202) 659-4457

Mrs. Patti Frierson is Director of the Washington Office and Ms. Faith Henderson is the Administrative Assistant.

cc: Presidential Correspondence
Office of Media Relations ✓
Office of Legislative Affairs
Office of Political Affairs

WP 3/5

The Unorthodox Brady

By Lou Cannon

The longest-running campaign gag of 1980 was Jim Brady's variant of the old Bob and Ray routine, satirizing an interviewer who never listened to the answers to his own questions while interviewing a mythical Elwood P. Suggins of Upper Montclair State Teachers College, the world's leading authority on the Giant Komodo Dragon, "the world's largest living lizard." After a few questions, the bemused and moonstruck interviewer would ask: "The Giant Komodo Dragon is a lizard, isn't it, professor?"

Brady and reporters who came to call him "professor" would while away hours on this nonsensical routine, which Brady wedded to an exposition on the Snake River. Every river the plane flew over (except for the real Snake River in Idaho) became the Snake or the south fork or the north fork of the Snake, which the interviewer would get the professor to describe as "North America's longest continuous waterway, which flows through or touches on 43 states and provinces as it makes its majestic way from the Polar Ice Cap to the Gulf of Mexico." The interviews ended with the moderator asking if anyone was going to Montclair because the professor needed a ride home from the radio station.

Airplane attendants, remembering times they'd been asked to identify rivers or lakes while simultaneously serving drinks or quieting a crying child, loved the routine. So did pilots, who announced (sometimes to the bafflement of local politicians and reporters) that the campaign plane, then passing over the Mississippi or the Great Lakes, was actually flying over the Snake.

Jim Brady likes to sit in his office throwing logs on the fire, drinking beer and telling stories to whomever happens by. Reporters, piling up in the outer office as the stories go on

and on and their deadlines come and go, become furious. But their anger rarely survives the first minute or two with Brady, who tends to throw some more logs on the fire and tell them another story or two, occasionally even a useful one.

This hasn't been the textbook way to run a press office. The textbook is written by Bob and Ray. Brady has seemed always on the verge of organization, without ever quite getting there. There have been times, in the first weeks of the administration, when reporters longed for a more businesslike Brady.

Brady's style is unorthodox, to be sure, but his humor served to deflate those in need of deflating, whether in the White House or the press corps. Brady would pick a reporter he thought a bit on the self-important side and declare, with a straight face, that he was quitting the White House to take an \$85,000-year-job as editor of *Boxing Digest*. During the campaign, when he was accused by his employers of being "a leak," Brady indignantly denied it.

When I suggested that "sieve" might be a better term, he chuckled and agreed. "This whole campaign's a sieve," he said. "That's why we're winning."

He had a point. He has irritated those who would prefer to tell the press as little as possible, but those he irritated are highly in his debt. They are in his debt because Brady's ability to distinguish seriousness of purpose from taking oneself too seriously has reinforced the style and strategy of a president who also has a sense of who he is. No one could stay angry at Jim Brady for long. And this has been of benefit to Reagan, who is trying to change things in Washington and doesn't need the added obstacle of personal animosity.

What Jim Brady has shown is that it is possible to perform under pressure in a very difficult job and remain just the person you were before you had that job—and that you can defend a president's programs without developing the sense of sycophantic reverence we used to think obligatory in press secretaries.

What Brady shows to those of us who love him is a lot of class.

Mr. Cannon is a reporter on The Post's national staff.

Jim and Sarah Brady's Touching Love Story

By MARLENE CIMONS,
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—"Are you afraid?"

Sarah Brady whispered the words to her critically wounded husband as she held his right hand. She knew he could not yet speak, but they had arranged a signal: One squeeze of the hand meant "Yes."

Agonizing seconds passed. Then he responded with a single weak squeeze.

"Don't be afraid," she said. "We are all here."

Close friends of the couple, who

'I believe she said to herself: "I'm going to make Jim live.'"

have been with her this week, told of this exchange as they spoke of Sarah Brady and her ordeal following the assassination attempt on President Reagan—an attack that left her husband, White House Press Secretary James S. Brady, 40, with a gunshot wound in his brain. Of the four people hit during the fusillade Monday, his injury was the most serious.

Those who know Jim and Sarah Brady—the "Bear" and "Raccoon"—are convinced that his continuing progress—which some have described as miraculous—is due in part to the presence and strength of his 38-year-old wife.

"You know, I have everything I want," Sarah Brady told a close friend, Stephanie Weber, about two weeks ago. "I have a wonderful husband. He has a super job. I have an adorable baby. Both of us know that it's not going to last forever—but we're going to enjoy it as long as we can.

And now she is concentrating all her energy on pulling her husband through.

"I believe she said to herself: 'I'm going to make Jim live'—and look

'I have everything . . . wonderful husband, adorable baby.'

what's happened," said Jan Wolff, another close friend, who took in the Brady's 2-year-old son, James Scott, immediately after the shooting. "I was amazed by her strength. I don't know where it came from. But, somehow, she has gotten it."

Fortunately, Mrs. Brady never heard the false news reports that her husband was dead.

"When I heard Jim had been shot, I ran across the street to her house," said Joyce Velde, a neighbor. "She was watching the news reports, obviously very upset—who wouldn't be, seeing your husband lying on the ground shot? A White House car came and picked her up immediately—she just wanted to go and be with Jim. She was already at the hospital when those reports were broadcast."

Mrs. Wolff, who worked for a time with Jim Brady at the Pentagon, said hospital physicians had prepared his wife for the worst.



MICHAEL EVANS

Friends credit James Brady's progress to his wife Sarah.

"And I think when the worst didn't happen, she became strong," Mrs. Wolff said. "That first night, right after the surgery, the doctors told her she wouldn't be able to see him. But then they changed their minds. 'We see some eye movement,' they told her. 'We think you should be there.'"

Mrs. Brady went into the room where her husband lay. "She pressed his hand," Mrs. Wolff said.

'I could see that somehow he was soaking up strength.'

"She spent the entire night sitting by his bed. She felt he definitely knew she was there. They were holding hands and she was talking to him. He knew she was there. She said he was pressing her hand back."

Sen. William Roth, for whom Brady once worked as press secretary, agreed with Mrs. Wolff. He spent nearly an hour with Mrs. Brady at the hospital the day after the shooting.

"Her quiet, strong will was coming through," he said. "I could see that somehow he was soaking up her confidence and strength. She told me there were some obstacles left, but that he was going to make it. I could feel she believed and felt it to her bones. 'I want you to go in and see Jim,' she said. We went to the door to look in. 'Look at the Bear,' she said. 'He really looks like a bear, doesn't he?'"

"She and Jim were supposed to come up to Wilmington for some point-to-point (horse) races in May," Roth said. "As I was leaving the hospital, she reminded me of that visit. 'We'll be there,' she said."

Sarah Brady's response to this personal crisis had not surprised her friends.

"We had a terrible fire in our house," said Liz O'Neill, another friend. "My husband woke up and smelled smoke. We both managed to get out. The first person Hugh called was Jim. Jim and Sarah came over immediately. After the firemen had put the fire out, Sarah im-



GEORGE BRICH

sent by Concerned Child Molesters.

ties



THEDMAN / Los Angeles Times

Dr. William Vicary individual and group sessions to treat sex offenders.

of molesters are female, and those women held in such crimes usually with an adult male molesting children. The statistics are somewhat misleading, he said.

who have sexual intercourse with underaged males reported," Vicary said, "are discovered, nothing

a double standard: Girls protected, virtuous Boys attempt to be or to with peers or older in prostitutes or older

MOLESTERS Page 11

SARAH BRADY: Behind a Miracle

Continued from First Page

mediately went into the house to see what she could salvage for me. And she caught some kid coming in the front door, trying to loot—and chased him out. The Bradys took us home with them for a week. And she cooked all night for us."

It was not the only time Mrs. O'Neill experienced Mrs. Brady's thoughtfulness. "In 1977 I found a lump in my breast that turned out to be malignant," she said. "When I awakened after the surgery, the first two faces I saw were my husband's—and Sarah's."

During the year that followed, Mrs. Brady continued to be a source of support for her friend. "I was on chemotherapy," Mrs. O'Neill said. "I had no energy. I was nauseated all the time. I'd call her when I was blue. She would always listen. She was a rock for me—and I don't think she ever knew it."

Sarah Kemp Brady was born in suburban Virginia, outside Washington, where she has lived all of her life. Her father, who died several years ago, worked for a time as an FBI agent and later was an aide for many years to a congressman from Oregon. She was graduated from the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, Va., taught school, and later worked for a time as director of administration for the Republican National Committee.

"I believe they met at a cocktail party," Stephanie Weber said. "Jim told us: 'I saw her across the room and said: I want to meet that girl.'"

They dated for several years. She called him Pooh—short for Pooh Bear—and he called her Raccoon, because of the circles under her eyes and her little hands. The little hands worked very fast—like a raccoon's—friends said, when the Bradys were indulging in their mutual love of food. "She was always saying she was as skinny as a rail until she met Jim," Liz O'Neill said.

"Some of the best meals my husband and I have ever had were at the Bradys," Mrs. O'Neill said. "Especially eating Jim's Chili—'Bear's Goat Gap Texas Chili.' Hugh, my husband, got Jim's recipe, and one night tried to

make it. At one point, he didn't know what to do, so he called Jim. Jim came right over to help. I walked in and saw the two of them sitting there: Hugh in a cowboy hat, Jim in a beat-up straw hat, in a rocking chair, both of them listening to Judy Collins sing 'Amazing Grace,' while the chili was bubbling away in the kitchen."

Brady had a habit of lying down on the living room floor and falling asleep after consuming one of his own rich meals. "And there were also places in their house called 'Pooh corners' where he'd just stretch out," Mrs. O'Neill said.

And they loved good restaurants as much as they loved his cooking.

"They went to Chicago once—this was before they were married—and Jim was going to take her to this famous steak place to impress her," said William Greener, another close personal friend and former colleague of Brady's.

"That was the night he was going to give her a ring," Greener said. "He had made a big deal out of going to this place—'You're going to love it; I've got it all arranged.' Well, they had to wait one hour and 20 minutes for a table. Some big deal. I don't know if she ever got the ring that night."

Their son, Scott, was born two years ago. "Sarah and I were sort of going through the same things in our lives," Jan Wolff said. "We both had our children late. Both of us had been professional women—and both of us stopped working when we had our babies. I had been uncertain about it and she had always been so supportive of me. She has made me stronger. She stopped work about a month before Scott was born and has never gone back—or wanted to. She wanted to be a mommy."

Mrs. O'Neill remembered the time Scott was born. It was Dec. 29. "Jim was over New Year's Eve with Missy (Melissa, his daughter from an earlier marriage) while Sarah was still in the hospital," she said. "He was so happy. He said: 'You know, now I realize what life is all about.' He said he'd like to have five more. I told him he was never home long enough."

Indeed, Brady once told a reporter covering the Reagan campaign last fall that the only part of his job he found painful was the separation from his family. "It's gotten so bad," he said, "that every time my little boy hears an airplane flying overhead, he points up to the sound and says: 'Daddy.'"

But the Bradys made the most of what little time they did have together. "When Jim was traveling press secretary for John Connally (during the Republican presidential primaries), he would be on the road 9, 10, 11 days at a clip," said Bill Rhatican, who served as the "stay-at-home" Connally press secretary and who now runs public affairs for the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp.

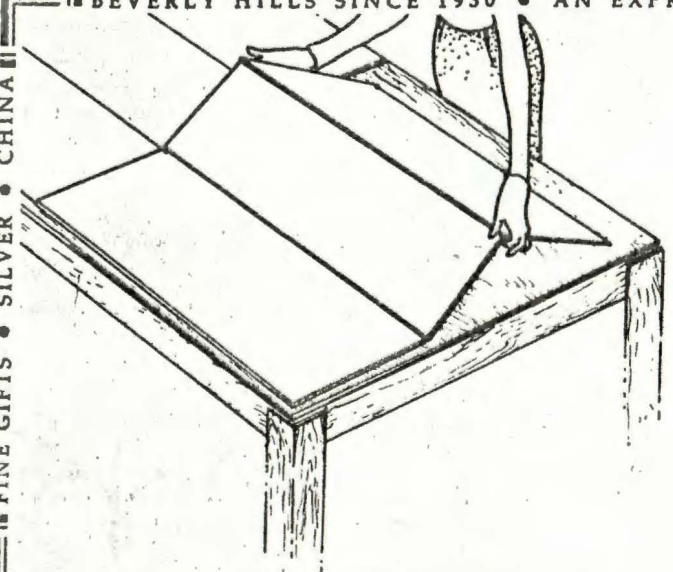
"The governor would go back to Texas at the end of a swing—and Jim would come here for, maybe, one day," he continued. "If he came into the office on that one day, Sarah and the baby would frequently come in with him. They wanted to have that time together. And we had an unwritten rule in here that on those rare days he was at home—physically at home—we'd leave him alone. It was obvious to all of us that they were absolutely devoted to one another."

That devotion appears to be making all the difference in the world right now: Brady spoke his first word the other day.

"Raccoon," he said.

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A Word About Jim Brady

RONALD REAGAN'S press relations have been among the best that we can remember of any president. This was not a foregone conclusion, and it surely has not been because his ideology was secretly shared by the Washington media or because the media had some special affinity with him over the years. And it also has not been because of all that "management" and "manipulation" the people in our business always fear and often countenance. Rather, it has been owing in large part to Mr. Reagan's own easy affability as a campaigner and as a president and also, in large part, to that affability as it has been reflected in James S. Brady's personality and enterprise.

Mr. Brady has held, in many ways, the most visible (and thankless) job in Washington. The man better known as Jim, and even better known yet by the nickname he really loves—"the Bear"—came equipped with all the qualifications to do this impossible job: humor, patience, wit, loyalty to the president and, fully consistent with that, an inclination as well as a capacity to get information to his restless, boisterous and not always very polite media charges. This, as precedent has

shown, is not a job for the uptight or the grudge-holder or the secretive or the unforgiving; and Jim Brady has been the opposite of all these things.

As Mr. Brady lies wounded in George Washington Hospital, our gratification at his progress only partially mitigates our rage at the cruelty of his fate. A great man with a joke, a reader of serious (non-Washington) books and the inventor of a drink called "Captain Bear's Nightie Night" and of a corrosive meal known as "Goat Gap Texas Chili," Mr. Brady is clearly a fellow who has learned to enjoy a life apart from the grim, driven ways of high politics in this city. That, paradoxically, can mean the difference between someone who is good at one of these high-powered White House jobs and someone who is not. Mr. Brady has values and interests and joys outside and independent of the mad, workaday duties of serving as a president's press secretary. His capacity to convey these, and to reach back to them under pressure, clearly have lent him a special credibility in his job. The president's press aide is a real man, a whole man and a fine man. What has happened to him is an unspeakable outrage.

Murderous Publicity

TODAY, ONLY two days after American television viewers watched police and Secret Service agents subdue a suspect alleged to have shot the president and three others, the trial of Bernard C. Welch—accused murderer of Dr. Michael Halberstam—opens in D.C. Superior Court. What connects Monday's tragedy and Wednesday's trial has nothing to do with the facts of either episode or with the suspects involved. Both men enjoy the same rights as any American at such times: an absolute presumption of innocence until found guilty after a fair trial, at which every legitimate measure of assistance to the defense has been made available.

The link between the Welch trial and the Hilton Hotel shootings lies in the dilemma of minimizing potentially prejudicial pretrial publicity. The defendant, Mr. Welch, complained in a tape-recorded interview with a reporter from this newspaper last week that the press had "already found me guilty. I just don't believe I'll ever get a fair trial in the Washington area. It's going to be a farce...."

The allegation could not be more serious, and Mr. Welch's attorney, Sol Z. Rosen, has filed a pretrial motion to shift jurisdiction from Washington on grounds that adverse publicity has already made it impossible to empanel an unbiased jury. The prosecutors disagree, and Chief Judge H. Carl Moultrie, who is presiding at the Welch trial, will have to rule on the request. Related to the motion are other defense requests of more immediate and disturbing concern. Mr. Rosen has asked that all pretrial hearings be closed to the press and has subpoenaed the

reporters—and all stories on the case from both The Post and The Star. A secret trial remains a dubious trial, in our opinion. There is no reason for one in the Welch case, especially since the defendant himself has raised the ante in playing pretrial publicity poker on more than one occasion.

First came his voluntary interview with Life magazine, for which Mr. Welch received about \$8,000 in return for assigning the magazine the right to exclusive use of certain personal photographs. Since then, he has given other interviews, including the one to this newspaper, and has arranged the sale of rights to a book on his life to a New York writer.

Under the circumstances, what would be the logic of closing pretrial or trial proceedings in his case to the working press? Is it that, unlike others, they have not paid for the privilege of reporting him?

As for Mr. Welch's request for a change of venue and other pretrial motions, Judge Moultrie needs no assistance from us in determining their merits. Whatever its outcome, though, the Welch case has reminded the press again of how carefully it must proceed during such sensitive proceedings if judges, lawyers on both sides and the public are not to put the media on trial instead of the defendant. Since the Welch case will probably not be the last dramatic trial to be held in Washington this year, today is a sadly appropriate day to remind ourselves that all parties involved—prosecution, defense, judge, jury, and the press—bear responsibility for proving that pretrial publicity, however generated, need not prevent a fair judgment in open court.

According to Mayor the Atlanta victims " (instead of black), the ment would have move money to help solve the who remembers the s when members of my murdered by the Nazis angered by the mayo ments. Beyond that, I a why the mayor finds i address the grievances fending and instilling Jews. If Mayor Barry is quainted with Jewish m. mind him of this story:

When, during World V ordered all Danish Jews of yellow stars on their Christian X of Denmark he and his family would well. The king understo sion specified for one mi tion of the decency of th It is similarly true that a crastination on the part officials because of the vi affront to both black and As was the case with I feelings of concern, mutual sense of loss pro today—black, white, Jew to wear ribbons to expres rage at the events in Atlan port the federal governm put a stop to the slaughter

RACHEL EISENE
Washington

I, a Jew, care very much tims in Atlanta. Mayor search his conscience and the victims in Atlanta would he care? His th marks speak volumes.

BARBARA N. F
Rockville

Mayor Barry's recent sl is a glaring affront and hu of the citizens of the nation

Borrow

In their article "E Savers" [op-ed, March 19 stein and Kathleen Pol point that should be inser ard and placed on the policy maker in Washing

"When the govern-neu nance a deficit, it absoe presumps credit) thar w be available to private h ever the past decade th government borrowing h portant contributor to o rate of capital formati parentheses supplied).

Another point that th classification: namely,

The Saudis and the IMF



The White House NEWS SUMMARY

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1981, -- 6 a.m. edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL

"President's Condition Continues To Improve; Brady Shows Gains" -- Doctors predict 'full recovery' for Reagan. Brady moves left toes for the first time and plays catch with his wife. (Post/A-1)

"Miners Ponder Lengthy Strike" -- Industrial negotiator dispels hopes new agreements will be reached soon. (UPI, 2:40)

"Shooting Gives Reagan Boost In Popularity" -- In a Washington Post-ABC News poll Reagan's approval rating showed a climb of 11 percentage points, 73 percent approve of Reagan's performance as President. (Post, A1)

"Kremlin Expert On U.S. Can't Prolong Visit Here" -- Top Soviet Americanologist refused extension of visa, apparently scuttling a televised American-Soviet debate on the arms race. (Post, A2)

INTERNATIONAL

"Assailants Fire Grenades At U.S. Embassy In San Salvador" -- In two separate incidents the U.S. Embassy was attacked Wednesday night. No one was injured. (AP/UPI)

"Deposed Thai Premier Makes Bid To Regain Power" -- PM Tinsulanond rallied forces loyal to him Wednesday and demanded coup leaders to surrender capital city. (Post, A1)

NETWORK NEWS (Wednesday Evening)

REAGAN -- Bullet that wounded President ricocheted off limo, accounting for mild injury. Portion of WH staff moves to GWU Hospital. NBC reports Reagan had collapsed upon entering hospital. (ABC, NBC, CBS-lead)

HAND GUNS -- Debate over controls opens again. Sen. Kennedy calls for tough legislation. (ABC, CBS-2nd)

MORNING NEWS: (Thursday Morning)

Senators Paul Laxalt and Jesse Helms will be on Good Morning America (ABC)

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NATIONAL

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION CONTINUES TO IMPROVE; BRADY SHOWS GAINS

Reagan continued to progress toward what his doctors predicted would be "full recovery" Wednesday. The biggest change Wednesday was improvement of the condition of Jim Brady. Brady moved his left toes for the first time, counted to three and spoke simple words. Dr. O'Leary said Brady played catch with a small plastic ball wrapped in gauze and is responding to commands. "There is no evidence of complications at this time," O'Leary said. But while aides were happy about Brady there were signs of uneasiness for the first time at the WH since the shooting over press queries concerning the President's condition. These concerns were sparked by at least a day's delay in a WH photo of the President, which had been tentatively promised for Wednesday. At the daily WH briefing, Larry Speakes said the picture had been postponed for at least a day and declined to give a reason. It was learned however, that Michael Deaver, had determined the President shouldn't be photographed while he still has tubes in his arms and chest. WH sensitivity over the delay in the picture was a reminder of how traumatic the shooting was for the 70-year-old man, despite Reagan's exceptional recovery and his hospital quips. (Lou Cannon, Washington Post, 4/2, A1)

SHOOTING GIVES REAGAN BOOST IN POPULARITY

The burst of gunfire that injured Reagan Monday sparked an instantaneous and sharp rise in his popular standing with the American people, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll. Reagan's approval rating showed a climb of 11 percentage points from Sunday, to Tuesday, when the new poll was conducted. In the survey, 73 percent of those interviewed said they approve of Reagan's performance as President, 16 percent said they disapprove, and 11 percent expressed no opinion. In addition, the poll uncovered evidence of public dissatisfaction with the performance of Secty. Haig, whose actions before and after the shooting have made him a center of controversy. Despite their fear that a President presents a ready target, Americans overwhelmingly reject the idea Presidents should isolate themselves from the citizenry for safety's sake. (Barry Sussman, Washington Post, 4/2, A1)

MINERS PONDER LENGTHY STRIKE

Striking coal miners began picketing non-union soft coal mines within hours of rejection of a tentative contract, and stepped-up efforts were forecast to halt coal production. B.R. Brown, President of Consolidation Coal Co. and Chief Industry Negotiator, seemed to dispel any hopes a new agreement might be reached soon by saying the industry "has no plans to resume negotiations." United Mine Workers President Sam Church Jr., who placed his leadership prestige on the line by traveling through the coal fields to push contract ratification, had no comment on the 2-1 "no" vote by 160,000 UMW membrs. (Drew Von Bergen, UPI, 2:40)

REAGAN'S RISK MAY HAVE BEEN MUCH GREATER THAN BELIEVED

Reagan's life may have been in graver danger after he was shot in the chest Monday than was evident from preliminary medical reports. The President might have died of blood loss and shock if U.S.S.S. agents had ordered him transported to a more distant hospital, rather than driving him swiftly to nearby G.W. Univ. Hospital, according to medical sources familiar with his case. In the opinion

of Roberto Hernandez, a D.C. paramedic who helped carry the stricken President into the emergency room, Reagan looked like a man whose life was in danger. However, since his operation, Reagan has improved steadily, and a statement Wednesday said he was in good condition despite some pain requiring mild medication --normal for someone who has had major surgery. (Susan Okie, Washington Post, 4/2, A1)

OBSESSION WITH ACTRESS LED TO CROSS-COUNTRY TREK

John Hinckley, Reagan's accused assailant, had an obsession with actress Jodie Foster that went beyond infatuation to a long and ominous cross-country courtship, according to sources and the full text of a letter addressed to her. "Jodie," the letter reads, "I would abandon this idea of getting Reagan in a second if I could win your heart and live out the rest of my life with you, whether it be in total obscurity or whatever. The two-page letter, addressed but not mailed to Foster, sketched a portrait of a lonely, shy and desperate man almost pleading for the affections of the young starlet. Law enforcement officials investigating the case firmly believe Hinckley acted alone Monday. "We've found no evidence whatsoever to indicate a conspiracy," said Thomas P. Decair, a spokesman for the Justice Dept. (Ron Shaffer & Neil Henry/Washington Post/4-2/A1)

SENATE UNIT REBUFFS NAVY ON ACTIVATING OLD CARRIER

In the first big flinch on defense spending since the Nov. election, the Sen. Armed Services Comm. Wednesday refused to go along with the Navy's request to take the aircraft carrier Oriskany out of mothballs. Sen. Carl Levin of the committee said the Oriskany vote was a "harbinger" of a change in political mood toward the record-high defense budgets proposed by the Administration. Sen. Tower cautioned against assuming his committee would disapprove reactivating other battleships. The chairman said he personally favored the idea because of all the firepower that could be mounted on the WW II ships. (George C. Wilson, Washington Post, 4/2, A2)

KREMLIN'S EXPERT ON U.S. CAN'T PROLONG VISIT HERE

The Administration has refused to permit the Kremlin's top Americanologist to prolong his current visit to the U.S., apparently scuttling a televised Soviet-American debate on the arms race. According to a senior State Dept. official, the Administration is displeased that numerous Soviet officials have appeared recently on U.S. television while requests for reciprocity in Moscow have been ignored. (Robert G. Kaiser, Washington Post, 4/2, A2)

INTERNATIONALEL SALVADOR

SHOTS FIRED AT U.S. EMBASSY

Half a dozen shots were fired at the front of the U.S. Embassy Wednesday night, breakin a window but injuring no one, a Marine gaurd on duty at the time reported. The attack, the fourth on the embassy within a month, occurred after the start of the nightly curfew in San Salvador, and there were no eyewitness reports. But it was assumed the firing came from a passing car or truck. (AP, 3:20)

ASSAILANTS FIRE GRENADES AT U.S. EMBASSY IN SAN SALVADOR

Suspected leftist guerrillas fired two rocket-propelled grenades at the U.S. Embassy, but missed their target in the fifth attack on the fortress-like facility this year. The two grenades fired Wednesday evening by assailants in a speeding pickup truck smashed into a nearby office building, shattering windows on the first and second floors but causing no injuries, a soldier investigating the attack said. (John E. Newhagen, UPI 3:59)

DEPOSED THAI PREMIER MAKES BID TO REGAIN POWER

Thailand's PM Prem Tinsulanond, driven from Bangkok by a military coup, Wednesday rallied forces loyal to him from a N.E. provincial city and demanded the immediate surrender of the coup leaders now controlling the capital. Although Prem declined to say whether his forces would move against Gen. Sant's troops, unconfirmed reports from the Thai capital state soldiers loyal to Prem were heading toward Bangkok from three directions. Sant called Prem " a person of low morals and weak as a woman" and accused him of dragging the monarchy into politics, AP reported. Sant was also quoted as saying his administration would not alter Thailand's pro-American foreign policy. According to UPI, State spokesman Dyess said, "Our position is the king is the head of the state in Thailand, and we deal with whatever government is appointed by the king." (William Branigin & John Burgess, Washington Post, 4/2, A1)

U.S. ECONOMIC AID TO NICARAGUA IS SUSPENDED BUT MAY BE RESUMED

The Administration announced Wednesday it is withholding further economic aid to Nicaragua but held out the possibility aid will be resumed, if Nicaragua continues its freeze on arms shipments to El Salvador and reduces its other support for the guerrillas. At the same time, the Administration announced it would not invoke a law requiring immediate repayment of \$40M in loans to Nicaragua. The Administration's decision, was widely regarded as an attempt to strike a compromise between pressure from conservative Republicans in Congress to halt all support to Nicaragua and the desire, in Dyess' words, not to "slam the door" on that country and its leftist government. Moreover, Dyess announced the Administration is "considering a resumption of (Food for Peace) and later development assistance if the favorable trends" in Nicaragua continue. (Edward Walsh Washington Post, 4/2, A2)

POLISH OFFICIALS SEEK FOOD AND CASH AID IN LONDON, PARIS AND WASHINGTON

As Polish Deputy Premier Jagielski went from Paris to Washington today seeking emergency financial and food aid for his broke nation, the Solidarity Union formally took its IOM members off strike alert. In Brussels and Belgium, European common market agriculture ministers gave priority approval for a \$216M emergency food-aid package to Poland at 15 percent below world market prices. U.S. officials said Washington was prepared to offer Poland emergency food aid and to reschedule debt repayments on condition the Polish government and trade unions seek to avoid a clash. (Bogdan Turek, UPI, 3:32)

U.S. OFFERING AID TO POLAND WITH STRINGS

The U.S. is prepared to offer Poland food and financial aid, but only if the Polish government and the nation's trade unionists will move toward a peaceful solution to their problems. The milk and grains will be offered under the Public Law 480 "Food for Peace" program, in which surplus U.S. foods are sold to other countries in return for "soft" currencies such as the Polish Zloty. The new statement by the Administration also puts the trade union movement Solidarity on notice any rash actions on its part can affect the U.S. aid program. (Jim Anderson, UPI, 3:40)

STILL IN CONTROL AFTER MILITANT CRITICISM

Despite criticism from militant union leaders Lech Walesa emerged from another tussle this week still in clear control of Poland's independent labor movement. Walesa told reporters he may have lost some friends on the commission but he still has many among the federation's IOM members. There was much criticism because the agreement did not satisfy the farmers demands. Walesa was accused of being too soft. But one union adviser said there was never any possibility the commission would repudiate what he (Walesa) had done. "He's too powerful," said the adviser. (Thomas Netter, AP, 2:38)

100 GREEN BERETS, U.S. DESTROYER GOING TO LIBERIA FOR DEMONSTRATION

The Administration announced Wednesday it is sending 100 Green Berets and the U.S. destroyer Thorn to Liberia as a demonstration of support for the military government of that W. African nation. The dispatch of Green Berets and the naval vessel is particularly symbolic because of the timing. The Special Forces team is to arrive in Liberia on April 10 from Ft. Bragg, N.C., and the destroyer is scheduled to visit Monrovia April 12-15. April 12 is the anniversary of the military coup and execution of Tolbert, who was shot three times in the head by soldiers who broke into his mansion about 1 a.m. In announcing the Liberian aid, State's Dyess said it is a response to the "desire of the Liberian government to increase its defense capabilities and a willingness on our part to assist them." (Don Oberdorfer Washington Post, 4/2, A2)

SOVIETS SAID TO TAKE OVER KABUL'S SECURITY

Four Afghan Army units that had been guarding the capital city of Kabul have been moved into the countryside and replaced by Soviet forces, Western diplomats reported in New Delhi Wednesday. According to one analyst, the shift indicates the Soviets no longer trust the Afghan Army units to guard the capital even under the supervision of Russian troops. (Stuart Auerbach, Washington Post, 4/2, A15)

REAGAN--Now believed the bullet that struck Reagan ricocheted off bulletproof limo, thus explaining Reagan's mild injury and quick recovery. Team of lawyers from Edward Bennett Williams see's Hinkley to discuss trial strategy. Issue likely to be legal sanity at time of shooting. Review Hinkley's comings and goings for last several months and conclude he may have been stocking Reagan for awhile. Also review relationship with Nazi movement and actress Foster who holds press conference to say she recieved letters and turned them over to authorities; and that she is shocked, frightened, and streded by incident. CBS's Liz Totten reporting from Yale concludes by asking the question: Was there administrative oversight or too little attention paid to the letters? ABC carefully reviews the shooting showing police and security agents apparently lax at time. SEC investigation infers that Hinkley's father sold Company stocks to son which he used often to survive during bad times. Doctors say Reagan still feels pain but is doing well. WH aid says Reagan may return to WH next week. Brady's condition still critical and future uncertain. ABC reports Brady pulls the tube from his mouth in obvious sign he is improving rapidly. WH officials say Reagan still in command but he slept most the day in a hospital room paid for by his California insurance policy. NBC opens saying a large chunk of the WH moves to GWU and takes over 10 rooms and WH doesn't know who'll pay for them. Bush continues in charge and soon to be a forgotten man according to ABC's Sam Donaldson. Reporters ask tough questions about Reagan's condition because WH wont let outside photographs.

ABC's Sam Donaldson interviews security agent who says Reagan shouted at him for pushing into limo, but adds Reagan has since apologized.

NBC departs radically from other network's coverage when NBC's Robert Gazelle reviews Reagan collapse upon entering the hospital. Gazelle interviews attendant who says Reagan was in a life threatening situation, contrary to everything WH and O'Leary had said. Gazelle adds the hospital has told the attendant not to discuss the matter further. Secy. Regan orders his own investigation of the shooting. USSS and two hill investigations already commissioned.

ABC/Wash. Post poll taken after shooting says that two-thirds polled favor more stringent hand gun control laws. Also, Reagan's approval rating goes up to 73%; 43% say Bush can handle the job; and Haig has lost favor of 43% of people. (figures represent pluralities)

Dixon pose's for news-picture that conveys their love. (NBC Close)

HAND GUN--The debate once again kindled as Congress is tired of ignoring issue and hand gun lobby tired of fighting issue. But Sen. Kennedy gives emotional exhortation that references Reagan. Security for Kennedy tightens. ABC adds Meese again states opposition to hand gun control laws. (ABC,CBS-2)

NBC reviews violent crime in U.S. Shows Secy. Smith saying that 30% of family youths touched by violent crime and NBC's Linda Ellerbee says Smith is wrong, that the figure is only 6%. Differences result because Justice keeps two sets of figures; one on local crime reported and the other on a survey of victims. World reaction to U.S. laws is critical and editorials beg tighter controls. (NBC-12)

ATLANTA--22nd black child added to list of killings. (CBS-6, ABC,NBC-3)

DOW--Up 10.27 due again to Reagan's rapid recovery.

ABSCAM--Sen. Harrison Williams on trial and FBI shows video tapes.
(CBS,ABC,NBC,4)

UMW--Mine officials bitter that miners reject negotiated agreement, and they say this means a long strike. (CBS,NBC-3, ABC-5)

NICARAGUA--Administration withdraws economic assistance because of aide to the guerillas. (CBS,NBC-7, ABC-6)

POLAND--Workers cancel strike alert in most of country but there is uneasy compromise in ranks of labor. Meat rationing in full effect. CBS shows Secy. Baldrige with Polish leaders. (CBS-8, ABC,NBC-7)

THAILAND--The democratic government and the military claim legitimate control of government, a familiar scene in the country. (CBS,ABC-8)

ASSASINS--CBS's Morton Dean reviews assassination attempts against major figures starting with Kennedy in 1963. (CBS-9)

FIRE--Fourth fire in Las Vegas hits Ceasars Palace-no deaths. (CBS-5,ABC-12, NBC-2)

TORNADO--Levels Alabama town. (CBS-6,ABC-11,NBC-9)

SHUTTLE--Looks like she'll fly on April 10. (ABC-13, ABC,NBC-6)

The White House Communications Agency will play back a 38-minute composite of the network news Thursday at 9:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. on channel 6.

ABC News "Nightline"

Wednesday, April 1, 1981
11:30 p.m. EST

The entire broadcast was devoted to a Ted Koppel interview with White House Counsellor Ed Meese and Chief of Staff James Baker.

Koppel's questioning revolved around Monday's events and the role the two men played immediately following the shooting. Baker mentioned that the President had collapsed just as he walked into the emergency room, but that he was able to walk into the building with some assistance.

When asked whether they had initially thought an adversary would attempt to take advantage of the situation, Baker replied that there was a need to portray to allies and adversaries alike that there was a continuity of government and that it is functioning and in order. He also mentioned that WH communications was established between Air Force II, GWU Hospital and the WH between 30-45 minutes after receiving word the President had been shot.

Koppel recapped Sec. Haig's remarks that night that there was no heightened military alert, but questioned whether some units had actually been put on alert. Meese responded that some units had been put on a defense alert, but that they were units ordinarily on alert of some basis. Sec. Weinberger was in contact with the National Command Center in the WH Situation Room. There was a desire to be prepared for all contingencies he said.

Koppel read a copy of a cable that went out to all U.S. embassies abroad appraising and reassuring them of the situation. Baker said that the cable had gone out at 5:45 p.m. EST. Meese noted that it was the second cable and that an earlier cable had been sent out to all embassies as soon as the doctors gave their first report (between 3-4 p.m. EST) that the President was in no critical medical danger.

ABC then replayed the tape of Sec. Haig saying that he was in control here in the White House pending the return of Vice President Bush. TK said Haig had mistated the Constitutional line of authority, that there were disagreements between between Sec. Haig and Sec. Weinberger and that both Meese and Baker were distressed over Haig's announcement in the press room. Meese responded that neither of us (Baker and Meese) were distressed and that there was not one second when there was a lack of someone in charge. The President was in charge and his authority flowed to all the Cabinet officers and staff in the WH situation room. Meese also said that if the President had been placed under anesthesia, there were people ready to take care of any possible contingency. At no time was anyone displeased with Sec. Haig or anyone else. Meese went on to note that Sec. Haig felt it necessary to reassure our allies. Koppel then asked who's decision was it for Haig to make the statement. Baker answered that it was his decision, but it was a decision with which they agree. Baker also noted that prior to leaving for the hospital, he and Sec. Haig agreed that Haig would be the "point of contact in the WH Situation Room" and that he functioned extremely well in that capacity. Baker also noted that the perception that he was not pleased with Haig's behavior is a misperception and a carryover of the previous week's events. Meese mentioned that both he and Baker were happy to be on the program tonight so that they could bring the perceptions back into line with reality.

Meese went on to say that veterans of the Washington scene had told him that the White House's reaction to the crisis was "smooth, calm, that people did their jobs without a lot of flurry and as a result, we think those people should get credit for it." Meese also mentioned that there was a contingency plan to always have someone there in authority to make a decision on a particular problem.

Koppel mentioned former President Ford's comment that the shooting incident would help the President get some of his domestic programs through and asked whether either share that perception. Baker agreed with it although he didn't know how long it would last on the Hill. Meese said the latest Washington Post-ABC Poll (indicating a 10 percentage point increase in the Presidential approval rating) taken immediately after the shooting indicates that there are some beneficial residual effects. The way the President reacted to the situation reaffirmed to the American people that the President has the qualities of leadership.

On the question of gun control, Meese said the President won't change his views on gun control and will remain opposed to it.

Baker concluded saying that the President is fine, but that Wednesday and Thursday will be the days the President experiences the greatest amount of postoperative discomfort. He was up and walking today and signed various documents.

Meese said that a sure sign that the President is in good shape is that he hasn't lost his sense of humor. He said that he won't allow television cameras into the hospital so that the President could have his privacy.

Tomorrow's News

Hinckley will return to U.S. District Court for a preliminary court hearing. Two congressional committees will begin an investigation of the Secret Service's performance during the attack on the President.

* * * * *

President Reagan: A Remarkable Man

By VERMONT ROYSTER

Ronald Reagan continues to confound all who watch him, friends or critics.

The events of Monday were but the latest example, impressive though that was. Here was a 70-year-old man with a bullet in his lung, walking under his own steam from car to hospital emergency room. There he underwent more than two hours of emergency surgery and emerged from it in a condition that would have been remarkable for one half his age. Even the doctors who attended him were astonished at the stability of his vital functions, presaging a rapid recovery. One of them noted that his "physiological age" belied the calendar.

So much for those who feared he might be too old for the presidency. His foes tried

Thinking Things Over

to make his age a major issue in the campaign, his friends and supporters were nervous that he might not be physically up to the demands of the presidency. We are not likely to hear of that again any time soon.

Mr. Reagan is the fifth U.S. President to be the target of an assassination attempt in this century, beginning with McKinley in 1901 and running through the two attempts on Gerald Ford. Just why this should be so in this country, of all countries, must remain a puzzle. The targeted Presidents have been both Democratic and Republican: except for the Puerto Rican gang attempt on President Truman, all the attempts seem to have been the work of isolated gunmen. Not organized terrorists, just individual madmen.

What is unusual in the Reagan case is that he is the first President-in-office to be actually shot and to recover. Teddy Roosevelt, who was wounded in 1912 and also recovered, was then several years out of office. McKinley died within a few days of being shot, John Kennedy within a matter of minutes. All the others escaped.

That Mr. Reagan survived is due both to his own efforts to keep his body in good shape and to sheer luck that the bullet didn't hit three inches closer to his heart. In many ways that's the story of his life, a combination of foresight and fortune.

Ronald Reagan was elected President in 1980 because, in large measure, the times were right for him. He had been standing in the presidential wings since 1966 when to everyone's surprise he was elected governor of California. But not until last year had disillusionment with a generation of liberal Democratic policies shifted the public mood enough to make Reagan a strong presidential possibility. Before that he couldn't even win the Republican nomination.

But when the tide of fortune turned Mr. Reagan was ready to greet it. What the voters had come to feel about the state of the country, and what ought to be done about it, he had felt for a long time and he was able to articulate the people's feelings.

Indeed, for a politician, President Reagan has been remarkably consistent in his political advocacy. Ten years ago while still governor of California, he would express to any visiting journalist essentially the same thoughts, frequently using the same words and homely parables, that he used so skillfully in his successful campaign. He did not have to change his rhetoric to fit a new political mood. He waited patiently until the public mood matched his own.

Since his election his consistency of thought and action have been equally remarkable. Every new President in the past quarter century, seeking the office, has talked of reducing government spending, with a balanced budget promised in the

near future, and of cutting the people's taxes. To everyone's astonishment President Reagan from his first day in office actually set out to do what he said he would do.

What's more, he seems to have thus far carried the people with him, in defiance of the conventional wisdom that cutting the government's budget is politically impossible. At least, his friends have been surprised, his foes confounded.

President Reagan is no deep philosopher or intellectual giant. What President of our times has been? But he has proved more than a match for the intellectual snobs who have sneered because he was once a movie actor and scoffed at his use of the copybook maxims. What has been overlooked is that this man has lived a long and varied life, and somewhere along the way found out who he is, what he thinks and why he thinks it. That's a rare thing for any man.

Two small incidents from Monday: When Mrs. Reagan rushed to the hospital and asked him what had happened, he replied, "I forgot to duck." And as he was wheeled into the operating room he looked up at the surgical team and remarked, "I hope you are all Republicans."

One-liners, to be sure, and not even too original. But not lines fed by any gag-writers, to whom his scornors attribute his wry humor. These are the words of a man a little frightened by what he faces but determined to face it with grace, a man who has come to terms with death as well as life, which is the measure of true courage. Such a man is not easily bent with every wind.

So the suspicion grows that there is more to Ronald Reagan than has met anyone's eye. I will no longer be surprised if he proves to be both a strong and successful President, one who in the end captures the country's imagination and turns its direction around as no President has done since Franklin Roosevelt.

(NOTE: We have included these three editorials in their entirety for those who would like to read the entire text.
White House News Summary)

Crisis Management

Question: What is Bush's status now, technically?

Answer: He is the Vice President.

Q. Is he the stand-in President?

A. No he is not.

With those words, Lyn Nofziger, a longtime aide to Ronald Reagan and now assistant to the President, told a press conference at George Washington University Hospital Monday night in no uncertain terms that there had been no transfer of presidential power. The President had just been operated on to remove a bullet from his lung, but he was still in charge of the government.

Mr. Nofziger, an old hand at politics and government, performed coolly under fire, keeping the White House line straight in a sea of rumors. So did most other top government officials, with the exception of one slip by Secretary of State Haig which TV-man Dan Rather blew up to far greater significance than it deserved. What with rumors going out on the air that Press Secretary James Brady had died and that the President was undergoing open heart surgery, the TV reporters and anchormen behaved less admirably, but the question of how the government itself functioned is of more importance.

There will be much said about the failure of the Washington police and Secret Service to keep the press area outside the Washington Hilton free of unauthorized strangers, but once the shooting began the two agencies were impressive. Secret Service Agent Timothy McCarthy used his body to shield the President, suffering a serious wound. Policeman Thomas K. Delahanty was wounded as he lunged for the gunman.

The President was hustled out of the area and the hospital alerted to receive him. Mr. Nofziger rushed to the hospital and quickly put out the word that the President had been shot, correcting early reports that he had merely received a bump. Cabinet officers who are members of the crisis management team quickly assembled in the White House situation room. Vice President Bush was notified while flying from Fort Worth to Austin, Texas, diverting his flight back to Washington. The Senate was notified simultaneously. By 4:15 p.m., an hour

and forty minutes after the shooting, Secretary Haig was announcing to the press that the crisis team was in place, he was temporarily in charge and in touch with Vice President Bush, who was en route.

Much has been made of the Haig performance, for two reasons. His remark to the press that "constitutionally" he was third in line to the President and Vice President was 34 years out of date; the Presidential Succession Act of July 18, 1947 put the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tem of the Senate ahead of the Secretary of State. The other reason was that Mr. Haig only last week had gone public with his complaints over the President's decision to put Mr. Bush at the head of the crisis team. Monday's performance made it appear that Secretary Haig was trying to overreach his authority, bringing back memories of his strong role in the last days of the Nixon White House.

Aside from the constitutional slip, however, it would be hard to fault Mr. Haig's performance. He was the ranking Cabinet officer in the White House at the time. He was in touch with the Vice President. His answers to other questions were careful and correct. Although immediate steps were taken to protect the life of Speaker of the House O'Neill, it would have been a bit ludicrous at that point to suggest that he should have been hauled over to the White House to play his Third Man role.

It also should be said on Mr. Haig's behalf that he, like Mr. Nofziger and the others, moved quickly and was prepared to offer a measure of leadership in the midst of crisis. The reminder that Vice President Bush is next in line for the presidency gives weight to Mr. Reagan's decision to put him at the top of the crisis team. But it is not a bad thing to have people like Secretary Haig, trained to make quick decisions, when crisis events occur. Fortunately, with the President snapping back quickly from his surgery, we can all relax a bit. But in looking back it will be hard to find much fault with the way the men and women who immediately serve the President performed in the midst of uncertainty and danger.

Man at the Center

During that brief time Monday when President Reagan's life was in danger, something came into focus that we had not thought much about before: There really is a great deal riding on this particular President.

As we noted here yesterday, the American system is remarkably resilient in the throes of crisis. The institutions are strong and deeply rooted. The processes for the orderly transfer of power are clearly defined, as nearly as that is possible in an imperfect world. And this country is uniquely rich in individuals with the intelligence and character that qualifies them for leadership roles and awesome responsibilities.

But Mr. Reagan has brought one thing to his job that has been all too rare in Presidents, and indeed in political leaders of all kinds. At a time when politics has seemed fraught more than ever with undirected pragmatism, Mr. Reagan brings a set of philosophical principles to the White House and has dedicated his administration to applying them. They have developed out of long years of public life. They sound old-fashioned to some, but he has never allowed himself to be embarrassed by those modernists who think it unsophisticated to have deeply held beliefs. He has known for years that it is out of such beliefs that leadership springs.

During the Monday crisis, for example, we thought of all those years when the safe money was on the so-called moderates among the Republicans, years during which Mr. Reagan kept shaking his head and refusing to say the things that would have put the safe money behind him. We thought of his speech to the veterans, during the heat of his campaign, when he actually said America's cause in Vietnam was noble. The man is an interesting blend of political skills but resistant to the temptation to read the opinion polls and tailor his own opinions accordingly or fuff them up with contradictions and ambiguities. In his first few weeks in the White House, he also has displayed remarkable calm and good humor as his appointees have jockeyed for power and influence.

In short, the man has in a few weeks taken on an appearance of dependability. He was quick off the mark with a well-thought-out economic program that is already working its way through Congress. He had the political spunk to tell the Russians that the summit they wanted would have to wait until we could be sure there were substantive things to be settled. And he has been telling the voters—as he did in his speech to the building trades unionists shortly before he was shot—that they can make it on their own, without constant government help and intervention, if the government will simply relieve some of the burdens it has imposed. And perhaps most remarkable of all, he could even remain cheerful when he was walking into the hospital to have the bullet of a would-be assassin removed.

Mr. Reagan is, of course, no superman. Neither he nor we can know what awaits this administration, whether it be good or ill fortune. Some Presidents are lucky, some are not. Mr. Reagan's appointees may serve him well or they may not. His visions may exceed the means available for achieving them or make demands that the country cannot meet. Like all Presidents, he will face further risks and opportunities.

The first question before him and the country centers on how Congress will deal with his economic program. There has been speculation that the shooting may help, by engendering both sympathy and admiration from those who might otherwise oppose or try to weaken his program. Since we find the program on the whole attractive, we hope so but we would prefer to feel that the program was succeeding out of a recognition of its merits. And certainly, those people who have genuine doubts have every right to raise them.

But we are feeling more confident than ever about the country's leadership. We wish Mr. Reagan a speedy recovery so that he can pick up soon where he was so frighteningly and cruelly interrupted.

* * * * * * * * * * *TODAYS EDITORIALS--Thursday, April 2, 1981* * * * * * * * * * *

CRISIS -- "America has become a nation of crisis aficionados, accepting crisis -- especially a crisis involving the President -- as the medium by which character and status are most surely revealed. This builds a certain skew into the nation's political life, since the traits and ranking that emerge at a time of crisis do not necessarily have much to do with good governance, which is unavoidably heavy on organization, expertise and routine. In sum, crisis may be a flawed medium for exploring either government or society. But this one provided Americans with a degree of reassurance to offset the shock and the injury caused by the gunman. The reassurance lies in the sense of sharing not only vulnerability but also the capacity, personal and institutional, to deal with a terrible event." (Washington Post, 4/2)

COTTON DUST -- "The new head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Thorne G. Auchter, has selected the cotton-dust control standard as the first case for the application of the administration's "cost-benefit" approach to federal regulation. Comparing relative costs and benefits is, no doubt, a useful device for deciding among alternative regulations. But in the cotton-dust case and all the many others like it, no computation, simple or complex, can absolve Congress of its responsibility for seeing that industries do not pass off the real cost of doing business on either their workers, their communities or the general taxpayers." (Washington Post, 4/2)

GUN CONTROL -- "The American disease, in other words, is not so much violence as innocence. We marry to the pressures of industrial life the absence of constraints common to the frontier. We pretend there is no connection between violence and weapons, assassinations and guns. We thus pull the wool over our own eyes. And for all the talk of a new era, we are not much different now that we have been ever since our pattern of leadership was disrupted by the assassination of 1963." (Joseph Kraft, Washington Post, 4/2)

THE SHOOTING -- "I know with abysmal certainty what's ahead. In the next weeks, our airwaves and newspapers will be filled with cries against violence. We will write the usual editorials in favor of gun control or mandatory sentencing or death penalties. Round up the usual psychoanalysts of our society and its crazies. Repeating this litany, I am appalled at how routine the unspeakable has become. My adulthood has been punctuated by so many assassins and would-be assassins that the grotesque has become expected. But the swell of violence has taken this secret toll on each and every one of us. Our feelings are worn around the edges by exposure to the irrational, the random, the evil. We now believe what was once unbelievable." (Ellen Goodman, Washington Post, 4/2)

"This assassination attempt probably was more akin to the attack that killed President Garfield than to the attack that killed President Lincoln. That is, it probably was unrelated to public policy in any meaningful sense. It was not symptomatic of any social division, or of anything larger than the turmoil in a single clouded mind. But that fact, while underscoring the basic health of the body politic, also reveals an intractable problem: The principle kind of physical threat to presidents is rooted in irrationalities, and hence is random, and hard, if not impossible, to anticipate." (George F. Will, Washington Post, 4/2)

AUTO IMPORTS -- "I don't know whether (Transportation Secretary) Lewis took Milton Friedman's advice, but I looked up Kissinger's account in The White House Years of the problem with Japan on textile exports in 1969. Change 'textiles' to 'autos,' and shift Nixon's foolish campaign promises in 1968 to win some southern votes to Reagan's slip from freetrade purity last year to win some votes in the Midwest auto belt, and Kissinger could be writing about present-day events. 'Protectionism is the resort of the economically weak; a wiser national policy would seek to enhance the mobility of labor and resources so that we can shift out of declining industries and expand our more productive sectors. And protectionism is above all an untenable posture for a nation that seeks to be the leader of the alliance of industrial democracies.'

(Hobart Rowen, Washington Post, 4/2)

CLEAN AIR ACT -- Current law is premised on two concepts: first, there is a whole lot we don't know about air pollution, but we have reason to believe that it isn't good for you and that certain sensitive groups in society are vulnerable to levels of dirty air that simply don't bother the great majority of Americans. These concepts have met with some success. A lot of cleanup has been purchased. And a great deal of new pollution has been avoided. Many cities are now cleaner than ever. Only those with overwhelming growth have failed to keep pace -- but absent the Clean Air Act, the result would have been much worse."

(Leon G. Billings, Washington Post, 4/2)

EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS

THE MAN -- "Teddy Roosevelt, of course, reacted to a shot in the chest by going on to make a speech. Ronald Reagan, who had finished his speech when the bullet got to him, has been less verbose but funnier....The spectacle of grace under pressure is rare enough to be exciting wherever it appears. When it appears in circumstances like the Monday shooting, it is a profound reassurance. If anything can put such sudden, chaotic violence into a bearable perspective for the rest of us, it is the knowledge that we have a president whose self-possession is equal to the absurdity of it as well as the horror."

(Washington Star, 4/1)

THE STAFF -- "President Ronald Reagan emerged from his ordeal a hero. With his unflinching gentle sense of humor he tried to calm and reassure the nation. He did not think of himself, he thought of the impact of what had happened on the nation and the world. He remained the accomplished communicator, even with a bullet in his body, not knowing how it would affect him and his future as he was wheeled into the operating room. It was the ultimate art of psychological leadership. His own imperturbability under stress transferred itself to the entire White House. There, men and women, however close to tears, performed their duties with impressive cool-headedness. Even though the most unflappable among them, Jim Brady, the president's press secretary, had become one of the victims of this dastardly act, Lyn Nofziger, David Gergen and Larry Speakes stepped into his shoes and performed with commendable level-headedness....The arrival of the vice president, George Bush, also had a remarkably steadying effect. He conducted himself with the ease of a man who knows how to face crises, how to remain self-effacing yet self-assured under stress. Mrs. Reagan added calm and confidence with her caring presence in the hospital."

(Henry Brandon, Washington Star, 4/1)

THE STORE -- "...for a few hours while Mr. Reagan lay anesthetized, there was a problem of command. Officials had to imagine the worst. Was the shooting part of a political conspiracy? Did it presage attack by a foreign power? Was it meant to disable the United States during a challenge overseas. These legitimate concerns seem to have been handled better in fact than in word.... Mr. Weinberger is said to have pressed a claim to command, because a standing secret directive makes him the Vice President's military agent in the President's absence. And many people who last week watched Mr. Reagan reject Mr. Haig's bid to manage foreign crises were uneasy at the sight of a nervous general asserting 'control.' The lessons here are plain. The Constitution held up well; it would have served an even more acute disability. But standing directives about chains of command should not be secrets that suddenly surface in a crisis. And a Government that wants to address a crisis with a single voice should choose one. The Vice President is the obvious choice; the Secretary of State is his logical stand-in."

(New York Times, 4/1)

GUN CONTROL -- "...Since the American population is so mobile, there is need for a national gun law rather than a welter of state and local laws. If such a law would not reduce crime from its present levels, there is plenty of factual evidence to suggest that it would reduce killings and hold down future crime increases."

(New York Times, 4/1)

BUDGET -- "After weeks of skulking in the bushes, the Democrats down in Congress have finally pulled out their knives and moved onto the attack. Their obvious plan is to chop President Reagan's economic program into little pieces and replace it with a jerrybuilt job of their own devising....We're not saying that every decimal point in Reagan's economic proposals is sacred. But the fact is that both the budget cuts and the tax cuts the President has asked for are integral parts of a strategy designed to restore the U.S. economy to health. And if any major element in the program is eliminated, that strategy won't get a fair test. More to the point, it won't have a prayer of succeeding. If Rostenkowski and the other Democrats had any reasonable alternative to the President's program, it might be different. But all they have to offer is tired old schemes that have repeatedly failed us in the past."

(New York Daily News, 3/29)

DAIRY -- "...Whatever the accuracy of claims that other Reagan cuts will not hurt the truly poor--and we have disagreed with him on some of them--this one certainly doesn't hurt the poor. The dairy industry is one of the richest and most powerful lobbies in Washington...Consumers and taxpayers will benefit from the action by President Reagan and the Congress, and there are more poor folks in those categories nowadays than there are in the dairy industry."

(Atlanta Journal, 3/30)

FOREIGN POLICY -- "The Haig versus White House affair of the past two weeks in Washington casts useful light on the technique of foreign policy making--or not making. The main lesson to be learned from it is that, if foreign policy is to be consistent and is to enjoy a reasonable chance of success, there should be an easy, close, and mutually trustful relationship between the president and his secretary of state....There has been less than total trust at the White House in Mr. Haig's primary dedication to the welfare and to the interests of his President. And now the ambassadors in Washington are wondering as they so often did during the Carter years who will be making what foreign policy, and in what direction."

(Joseph C. Harsch, Christian Science Monitor, 3/31)

UNITED NATIONS -- "...The Kirkpatrick-van der Westerhuizen meeting raises parallel questions. Why did Kirkpatrick meet with officials of a foreign government with whom relations are strained without knowing who they were or the conditions under which they were visiting? When and how did she become aware of the general's identity? How long has she been aware of US policy forbidding visits by South African military officers? When did she inform the State Department of her visit with van der Westerhuizen, and what did she say? What was the subject of the discussions? The questions need to be answered because Americans should know if the meeting was part of a covert Reagan Administration effort to circumvent longstanding policy on South Africa without congressional approval, a serious breach of policy, or if Kirkpatrick simply went out on her own and bungled."

(Boston Globe, 3/29)

POLAND -- "The United States may have been understandably reluctant to take the Western lead in alleviating Poland's economic distress. The US ranks only fourth among Poland's Western creditors, with West Germany at the top. But there is no reason for America to hang back on immediate food aid that requires only White House authorization to go forward. After last year's poor harvest, Poland needs additional US credits or credit guarantees, along with all it is receiving from Europe, to carry it through until this year's harvest. It has asked for \$200 million in Commodity Credit Corporation credits for purchases of food in the United States. To expedite this would not only honor a humane American tradition but contribute to the Polish stability necessary for stability in Europe." (Christian Science Monitor, 4/1)

EL SALVADOR -- "While controversy swirls around the Reagan Administration's proposal to send an additional \$25 million in military aid to El Salvador in fiscal 1981, various aid offices around Washington are quietly assembling a total financial- and military-aid package that could reach \$523 million. The bulk of this money is to come from three multilateral-aid institutions--the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund....Despite the glare of publicity surrounding El Salvador, most of the aid program is beyond public view. Most of it escapes Congressional oversight. And, what is most ironic, most of it is to come from allies that disapprove of the policy it supports." (New York Times, 4/1)

SOVIETS -- "...After delaying a decision for several weeks, he [Ronald Reagan] has now declared that to lift the embargo at this time would be to send 'a wrong signal' to Moscow. Mr. Reagan is right. It would be to advise the Soviet government that the U.S. government is indifferent to what it did and is doing in Afghanistan and what it might do in Poland. It would be to throw away a piece of what little leverage the U.S. has over the Kremlin, confuse America's allies, whose spines the administration has been trying to stiffen in the face of Soviet ambitions, and do nothing much for American grain farmers, who are getting along quite well in a world market where demand far exceeds the supply. Eventually, the grain embargo should be terminated, but not as a gift to the Soviet government with nothing obtained or even expected in return." (Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/31)

CHINA -- "...Many Americans, including President Reagan, have an emotional attachment to Taiwan as a bastion of resistance against communism in Asia. But the Chinese also have strong emotions on the subject. They consider Taiwan an inseparable part of China and have vowed to reunite the island and the mainland under one flag...The mutual desire to contain the Soviet Union necessitates that both the U.S. and China must compromise. In this case, it means that the U.S., while engaging in trade with Taiwan, must continue to keep the relationship unofficial; China, while continuing to vow to restore Taiwan as an integral part of the Chinese nation, must put off indefinitely any moves to fulfill that pledge. To candidate Reagan, such a compromise was a 'cynical fiction.' But to President Reagan, it apparently is a necessary evil. We suspect that, now in the Oval Office, he has come to understand that larger interests are at stake. We applaud that understanding. It is far better to have a friendly China standing with the United States in opposition to Soviet ambitions than to have a China alone, neutralized and immobilized by Soviet power on its borders." (Dallas Times Herald, 3/25)

REACTIONS...

"First comes cold shock, deep in the pit of the mind. Not again. Not again. (NYT)

"How close, how very close we have come to another tragic national trauma." (Sun)

"The institutions and laws which guarantee the liberty that makes life dangerous also make our system strong." (WSJ)

"Don't let it be true! Don't let it be happening. Not again. (Ph. Inquirer)

"It is pathetic when one crazed assassin can negate a national election and change the history of this nation..." (Carl Rowan, Star)

"An obvious human solution to the terrible events this week is the enactment, at long last, of a stiff law to control the possession and spread of handguns. (CSM)

"No, no, no, no. Another assassin's deranged acts wounds the President and this country." (Chicago Tribune)

"Can the act of one individual among 225,000,000 fairly characterize the behavior of the whole country?" (Detroit News)

"Last week's big Washington news, the quarrel between Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Haig, seemed embarrassingly trivial." (Boston Globe)

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EDITORIALS ON THE SHOOTING...

Together -- "First comes cold shock, deep in the pit of the mind. Not again. Not again. Not another one of those days of grim unity, with everyone remembering where they were when they heard the news. How many times have we all gathered together, tragically united around the alter of events?... This generation of Americans -- this generation of spectators -- has joined together again and again in sorrow. But we have also gathered in another kind of unity; the unity of exaltation over great deeds, like the moon landing; the unity of joy, as on that split-screen day just 10 weeks ago today. As the hostages were released on one side of the world, Ronald Reagan welcomed the country to his Washington. 'Standing here,' he said, 'one faces a magnificent vista, opening up on this city's special beauty and history.' May he, and we, soon repair that history and reclaim that beauty." (New York Times, 3/31)

The Nightmare, Again -- "How close, how very close we have come to another tragic national trauma... The President has the prayers of all Americans for a full and swift recovery." (Baltimore Sun, 3/31)

Times of Violence -- "Mr. Reagan and James Brady, his press secretary, were victims, in part, of the powerful aspirations in this society for human liberty... The institutions and laws which guarantee the liberty that makes life dangerous also make our system strong. Ronald Reagan, a man with a powerful belief in human liberty and a detestation of oppressive state control, would be the first to uphold that view, we think." (Wall Street Journal, 3/31)

The Assault on the President -- "In the face of these recurrent shocks, there is the consolation of a heartening resilience and balance in the nation. There are established procedures, customary and constitutional, carefully being followed, guaranteeing the continuity of government. So far as can be seen, the administration has reacted with poise and good judgment." (Washington Star, 3/31)

Again, American Violence, But The Nation Must Go On -- "The awful fascination tyrannized the mind, the consciousness...Dominating it all, the overriding feeling, as history unfolded tyrannically, was the ghastly immediacy of wishing, praying against reality. Don't let it be true! Don't let it be happening. Not again...What has happened to this most decent, most humanely established and dedicated of nations that to kill or try to kill its leaders has come to be part of the American way of life?...In Washington...rain began to fall, as if the heavens were weeping on and for the seat of the government of the United States. As well they might. As well they should. Sympathy, though, seems not enough, not good enough. Not for James S. Brady, that decent, careful man of 40, wounded in the brain. Not for Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy, or District of Columbia police officer Thomas K. Delahanty wounded on protective duty in full light of day in the nation's capital, where safety should be -- but is not -- a basic assumption. Not, certainly, for Ronald Reagan, who with characteristic self-confidence and cheer joked with bystanders and physicians even as he was being moved toward surgery. Overriding the sympathy, the rage, the senses of disgust and frustration is the clear imperative that the business of government, and of the nation, must and will go on."(Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/31)

Lessons We Can't Seem To Learn -- "It is pathetic when one crazed assassin can negate a national election and change the history of this nation by simply squeezing the trigger of one of those buy-'em-like-chewing-gum revolvers. How many tragedies and near-tragedies must we have before we accept what is so sickeningly obvious?"
(Carl Rowan, Washington Star, 3/31)

Mending America -- "An obvious human solution to the terrible events this week is the enactment, at long last, of a stiff law to control the possession and spread of handguns. The civilized world must wonder: How many Americans must fall victim to easily purchased crime before the United States comes to its senses? It must do so now. It can take example from such countries as Britain and Japan, where firearms are under stringent controls and where wild gun play like that all too graphically witnessed two days ago is a rarity."
(Christian Science Monitor, 4/1)

Again the Gunman Strikes -- "No, no, no, no. Another assassin's deranged acts wounds the President and this country...The entire nation lies wounded, grasping for understanding of the dark, violent side of its nature, waiting for normal life and work to resume. And not only the nation; the world, too, suffers injury; for this hiatus leaves us rudderless. Even after the immediate crisis is past, those who look to the United States for leadership in a dangerous and violent era must ask themselves how far they should follow a nation that so regularly produces these horrors."
(Chicago Tribune, 4/1)

Violence against democracy... -- "Making the President safer carries the risk that he would grow isolated from his constituents, or -- what is equally bad -- that they would come to feel he is isolated. It also would make American politics colder and less human. But even these risks begin to look acceptable next to the terrible example of violence to which our President has been exposed."
(Chicago Tribune, 4/1)

...and a democracy of violence -- "Is this enough? Will the newest assassination attempt against a President -- the seventh in this century -- at last give our lawmakers guts enough to tell the gun-fondlers that their hobby will have to be curbed? Or will they again decide it's better for other people to lose their lives than for them to lose votes?"
(Chicago Tribune, 4/1)

President Reagan -- "This may be the time to consider security measures for the president of the United States that go far beyond anything undertaken in modern times. This may be the necessary time for just such security precautions."
(Atlanta Constitution, 3/31)

Rapid Rebound -- "Though Mr. Reagan may be in his seventieth year, his physicians have marveled at his remarkable constitution, which they say should accelerate his recovery. The task before Mr. Reagan now is most difficult: How to handle the world's toughest job while recuperating from a serious injury. We hope the president uses the coming months to test his concept of a 'cabinet government.' By relying on his senior advisers, Mr. Reagan can avoid overtaxing himself...It is heartening to see that official Washington has continued to function normally during this emergency. The senseless, violent act of one individual has not thrown the government into chaos, nor thrown the country into a panic. If anything, it may have brought us closer together." (Baltimore Sun, 4/1)

Attack on the President -- "There is much about the event we don't yet know, and, indeed, for five terrible hours yesterday, as the country anxiously watched television newsmen announce and then retract one report after another, Americans might have wondered if anybody knew anything for sure. What we who know President Reagan knew for sure, however, is that this amateur ranch hand is as tough as boiled rawhide, tough in body and tough in spirit. Those gentle wisecracks he offered on the way to the operating room are only the outward signs of an uncommonly sturdy heart. But while we sigh with relief that Mr. Reagan will be well, we grieve for our friend James Brady, his press secretary, who was shot in the head by the same gunman. And we grieve, too for the nation, which once again will be excoriated at home and abroad for its 'violence-prone society.' Can the act of one individual among 225,000,000 fairly characterize the behavior of the whole country?...Can the American people, who endure a crucible to choose a president by democratic means, guarantee the life of that president? The answer is sadly, simply, no. While contemplating that grim fact, however, let's take heart today that the assassin failed, that the president is happily on the mend."
(Detroit News, 3/31)

Gunfire in Washington -- "Visibly and swiftly, the government showed that it continued to function. As the President entered the hospital, his Administration was already working to reassure America and the world of that fact. Last week's big Washington news, the quarrel between Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Haig, seemed embarrassingly trivial."
(Boston Globe, 3/31)

Once Again -- "Despite so many years of it, the responses were precisely the same as always. Incredulity. Then a wave of horror and revulsion. The involuntary groan: "My God."...The true horror is the constantly mounting evidence that our efforts to govern our relationships with each other civilly through discourse, accommodation and peaceable democratic persuasion can be destroyed in an instant by the whim of a gunslinger; and the awful implication that, finally, our destiny is at the mercy of maniacs."

(Russell Baker, New York Times, 4/1)

The Presidency Under Glass -- "...in the wake of the shooting, many are beginning to say America must do more to protect its Presidents...It is an understandable reaction and, since five of the last nine Presidents have been shot at, it's only practical. But is it wise? There is no ignoring the need for security, but there is a price to be paid for encapsulating Presidents even more. It would mean a different kind of Presidency and, necessarily, a different kind of Presidential campaign -- changes that would create their own dangers for Presidents and public."
(New York Times, 4/1)

TREASURY CHIEF REGAN PLANS APRIL MEETINGS
IN THREE EUROPEAN CAPITALS

Secretary Regan plans to visit London, Paris and Bonn next month for meetings with finance ministers and other officials. While Treasury hasn't confirmed precise travel plans, it is expected that Regan will be in Britain on the weekend of April 10-12 for a meeting of the "Big Five" finance ministers, representing the U.S., West Germany, Britain, France and Japan. Such talks would give the ministers an opportunity to discuss international economic developments, including interest rates, and International Monetary Fund and World Bank policy issues before the 21 May meeting in Gabon of the IMF policy-making interim committee. (Wall Street Journal, 3/30)

U.S. FAVORS ALTERING A NAMIBIA PROPOSAL

Reagan administration officials said today the U.S. was prepared to discuss a modification of the stalemated UN plan for independence for South-West Africa that might be acceptable to South Africa and to some key black African states. The officials discussed this possibility as the WH, seeking to demonstrate that foreign policy business was going on as usual despite the wounding of President Reagan, announced formally Tuesday that Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs, would lead a mission to southern Africa next month. The administration wants to ask the various parties to consider adoption of a "Zimbabwe formula," in which the future laws of the country would be worked out in negotiations before an election took place. The current UN-sponsored plan for South-West Africa's independence says elections would be held first to set up a constituent assembly that would in turn draft the laws. (Bernard Gwertzman, New York Times, 4/1)

JAPANESE CARMAKER ROLLS UP SLEEVES TO CRACK U.S. MARKET

A seventh Japanese import has just joined the fight for the U.S. car-buyer's dollar. Despite rocketing Japanese car sales in the U.S. and Western Europe over the past six years, American Isuzu Motors (AIM) adds its name to six other Japanese nameplates in selling cars in the U.S. Projected sales this year are 20,000 and 50,000 in 1982.

(Charles E. Dole, Christian Science Monitor, 3/30)

YESTERDAY'S NEWS TODAY
 A SUMMARY OF PERTINENT ARTICLES FROM MAJOR U.S. DAILIES
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REAGAN'S REBOUNDED SHOULD HELP PROGRAMS

No strategist would plan it this way. But both today's politicians and yesterday's history books indicate the attempted assassination of President Reagan will help more than hurt his broad legislative program. Unless long-range effects on his health are more severe than now foreseen, the President's cheerful rebound from traumatic injury also will strengthen his credibility if he seeks another term in 1984, at an age approaching 74. It would be hard for opponents to make a case of senility against a candidate who stands out in the voters' recent memory as a man able to smile and wisecrack his way into and out of emergency surgery and a close shave with death. Most key legislators and staff members of both parties predicted yesterday that sympathy for Mr. Reagan is not likely to change votes on specific items of his economic package as it moves through Congress. But if that program hits a roadblock and Mr. Reagan needs to intervene directly, or go to the people over the heads of Congress, he will be boosted by public admiration for his performance in adversity. (Ernest B. Furgurson, Baltimore Sun, 4/1)

INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO REAGAN: PRAYERS, ADMIRATION -- AND RELIEF

Running through West European reaction were sympathy for Mr. Reagan and his family; admiration for his poise, humor and bravery; and a degree of incredulity that American laws still permitted 50 million handguns to circulate far more easily than they do in Europe. The Soviets may try to make some propaganda capital out of the attack later, painting the U.S. as wracked with violence and crime. In Paris, French television broke precedent and stayed on until 1 a.m. March 31. A senior French journalist told the Christian Science Monitor, "The French government is relieved. It appreciates Reagan after four years of (a) disappointing Jimmy Carter. At last an American leader is decisive and seems to know what he wants and where he's going. Thank heavens Mr. Reagan recovered...No one here knows Bush. Who is Bush?" (David K. Willis, Christian Science Monitor, 4/1)

HAIG ACTED PROPERLY, REAGAN AIDES AGREE

Everyone who matters agreed yesterday that Secretary Haig acted properly by taking charge in the WH Monday while President Reagan's condition was in doubt. James Baker said Mr. Haig suggested the role for himself as senior cabinet officer pending the return of Vice President Bush. Mr. Baker and other officials acknowledged that there were differences between cabinet members during the six hours of the emergency. But the differences were not about who was temporarily in charge, Mr. Baker said. However, criticism of Mr. Haig continued to leak from other levels of the WH staff and from some State officials. Basically, it boiled down to the implication that, besides misstating his authority, he had over-asserted himself. (Henry Trehwitt, Baltimore Sun, 4/1)

MAJOR NEWSPAPER HEADLINES -- Thursday, April 2, 1981

THE BALTIMORE SUN

"REAGAN MAKES GOOD PROGRESS; WALKING ALREADY" (A-1)

"REAGAN'S ECONOMICS HELD FAULTY:
Plan Would Yield \$109 Billion Deficit, Panel's Study Says" (A-1)

"HINCKLEY WROTE JODIE MONDAY: 'I AM DOING THIS FOR YOUR SAKE:
Last-Ditch Bid to Impress Actress: Mental Tests Begin; Secrecy Granted"
(5-Column Head w/2 sub-heads/pic/A-1)

"U.S. SUPPORT OF TOBACCO FARMERS IS SAFE UNDER HELM'S SINGLE-MINDED PROTECTION"
(3-column head/pic/A-1)

"KENNEDY VOWS BID TO 'END ARMS RACE IN OUR STREETS" (A-1)

"SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL IS FIRED, ANOTHER QUILTS AFTER ACCORD" (A-1)

"DESPITE HEALING EFFORTS, WRONG CHEMISTRY IS WORKING AGAINST HAIG'S SURVIVAL
IN POST" (A-1)

WASHINGTON STAR

"REAGAN IMPROVES, PLANS A TRIP:
To Visit Calif. and Mexico in 3 Weeks: President Walking in Hospital Room"
(Banner w/2 sub-heads/pic/A-1)

"HINCKLEY UNDERGOES MENTAL TEST:
Psychiatrist Checks His Fitness for Trial" (Head w/1 sub-head/A-1)

"NEVER IN SERIOUS DANGER, DOCTOR SAYS OF PRESIDENT:
GW Spokesman Disputes Reports" (Head w/1 sub-head/A-1)

"U.S. HALTS AID TO NICARAGUA; CITES SALVADOR" (A-1)

"SECRET SERVICE GOING TO HILL IN SECURITY PROBE" (A-1)

"U.S. WON'T LET SOVIET EXPERT DEBATE ON PBS" (A-1)

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

"REAGAN'S LIFE WAS IN DANGER: DOCTOR:
Serious Blood Loss Revealed" (Banner w/1 sub-head/A-1)

"PRESIDENT WALKS AND EATS SOLID FOOD" (A-1)

"HINCKLEY IS GIVEN PSYCHIATRIC TESTS" (Head/pic/A-1)

"U.S. A 'NATION OF HYPOCRITES' ON GUN LAW ACTION" (A-1)



The White House NEWS SUMMARY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1981, -- 6 a.m. edition

TODAY'S HEADLINES

NATIONAL

"Reagan, In Good Spirit, Making a Fast Recovery" -- President Reagan is making a speedy recovery and takes time out to sign the milk bill and greet visitors. (Post/A-1)

"Reagan Staff Plan for Interim Rule: "Business As Usual" -- Administration will use experiences of Eisenhower Administration to maintain a "business as usual" approach to conducting government affairs. (Post/A-1)

"Brady Improves Dramatically" -- Press Secretary James Brady has regained consciousness but remains in critical condition. (Post/A-1)

"Pact Rejected: Threat of Lengthy Coal Strike Looms" -- United Mine Workers vote to defeat proposed contract, long strike seems likely. (AP)

INTERNATIONAL

"Solidarity Votes in Bitter Debate to Cancel Strike" -- Solidarity trade union votes to call off general strike, but accuse Walesa of selling out union interests. (Post/A-1)

"Thai Generals Seize Power in Predawn Coup" -- A peaceful military coup has overthrown Thailand's year-old government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond. (Post/A-1)

NETWORK NEWS (Tuesday Evening)

REAGAN -- Doing extremely well, signs milk bill and receives visitors. White House staff continues work on a "business as usual" basis. (ABC,CBS,NBC-lead)

HINKLEY -- Motive may have been obsession with actress.

MORNING NEWS: (WEDNESDAY MORNING)

James Baker will appear on the CBS Morning News (7:30 a.m.).
The NBC Today Show will interview Ed Meese (7:15 a.m.).

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NATIONAL NEWS

REAGAN, IN GOOD SPIRITS, MAKING A FAST RECOVERY

President Reagan, cracking jokes through his first day of exercising authority from a hospital bed, was making an excellent recovery yesterday from a bullet fired into his chest, apparently by a former neo-Nazi who pulled the trigger in an attempt to impress a movie actress. The only somber moment in the President's cheerful day of recovery...came at 12:16 p.m., when White House doctor David Ruge told him that Press Secretary James S. Brady and two other men also had been shot. "Oh damn, Oh damn," Reagan responded, and his eyes filled with tears...Meanwhile, at the White House, Meese and Baker worked with Vice President Bush to convey the impression that the crisis had passed and that it was business as usual. Baker held a mid-afternoon news briefing in an attempt to deflate reports of new tension between Sec. Haig and senior White House advisers as a result of Haig's role during the tense hours before it was known that the President would come through his ordeal so well. (Lee Lescaze, Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 51 inches)

REAGAN STAFF PLAN FOR INTERIM RULE: "BUSINESS AS USUAL"

Hours after Ronald Reagan was shot, even before the bullet was removed from his chest, the White House senior staff was drafting the blueprint for sustaining the momentum of the Reagan Administration while the President recovers from his wound. "Basically, the message is that this government is doing business as usual." Until the President is safely returned to the White House and fully back at work in the Oval Office, every public gesture and activity will be aimed at demonstrating that nothing fundamental has changed while he is away. As it happens, the Reagan White House had at its fingertips a handy guide from history -how the Eisenhower Administration maintained its equilibrium when Ike was hospitalized with a heart attack on Sept. 24, 1955. Late Monday afternoon, when the extent of Reagan's injury was not fully known, White House speechwriter Tony Dolan sent Robert M. Garrick, Meese's deputy, a memorandum. Dolan's memo summarized the approach of the White House staff after President Eisenhower's heart attack. In all these actions both Bush and the senior staff are careful to weigh their words, in the manner suggested by the Eisenhower staff experience, so that no one forms the impression that Bush has taken over as president. (Lou Cannon, Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 30 inches)

LOVE LETTER HOLDS CLUE TO MOTIVE IN SHOOTING

The young loner charged with shooting President Reagan had a fixation for teen-age movie star Jodie Foster and attempted to assassinate the President in a grotesque attempt to get her attention, according to a letter found in his Washington hotel room. An unmailed letter was found in his hotel room here on the day he allegedly shot and wounded Reagan. "I will prove my love for you... through a historic act," Hickey reportedly wrote to Foster. The hand-scrawled, two-page letter indicated that Hinckley was going to shoot Reagan and that Hinckley himself might also be killed, according to sources. The letter also said that Hinckley had seen Foster's photographs many times and that he admired and loved her. (Athelia Knight and Neil Henry, Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 61 inches)

BRADY IMPROVES DRAMATICALLY

Presidential Press Secretary James S. Brady regained consciousness but remained in critical condition in the intensive care unit at George Washington University Hospital Tuesday, after undergoing a 6 1/2 hour operation in which doctors removed a large portion of the right frontal lobe of his brain. Despite extensive destruction of tissue on the right side of his brain and some damage to the left frontal lobe, Brady's condition improved dramatically in the hours after surgery. He was awake, able to see, and able to move his right arm and leg when asked to, according to doctors at the hospital. (Susan Okie and Victor Cohn, Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 23 1/2 inches)

HAIG'S ACTION AGAIN RAISE CONCERN OVER HIS CONDUCT

For the second time in two weeks, the actions of Sec. Haig have prompted questions inside and outside the Reagan Administration about the way he is conducting himself in office. Haig's latest problems stem ...through a private disagreement in the White House Situation Room with Sec. of Defense Weinberger. The dispute, according to one source, centered on Weinberger's displeasure with Haig's televised remarks and disagreement over the nature of the increased readiness procedures that were ordered for U.S. military forces around the world. As the controversy became a matter of public discussion Tuesday, senior White House assistants moved with swiftness to praise Haig and minimize the political damage. Presidential aides also minimized the nature of the disagreements between Haig and Weinberger, conceding that there were some disagreements -- some "sparks," as one called it -- but emphasizing that there was never a boisterous "row" between the two Reagan Cabinet members. (Martin Schram and Michael Getler, Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 35 inches)

A DRIFTER'S GRIM MISSION

Long Bus Ride Leads to Scene of Reagan Shooting

John W. Hinckley Jr., the man accused of shooting President Reagan, arrived in Washington shortly after noon last Sunday, stepping down from the 5:30 a.m. Greyhound express bus from Pittsburg into a seedy terminal on New York Avenue N.W. That trip had taken seven hours, the last leg of a cross-country journey that began four days earlier in Los Angeles and ended at this side-door entrance to the nation's capital, where Hinckley disembarked -- a chubby, glassy-eyed drifter in the need of a shave, according to those who say they saw him. (Mike Sager and Eugene Robinson, Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 29 inches)

GOP MODERATES FAIL IN BID TO REDUCE BUDGET CUTS

An effort by moderate Republicans to rescue nearly \$1B from President Reagan's budget cleaver failed Tuesday when enough Democrats voted with the President to give him one of his clearest victories yet in the congressional budget battle. By a vote of 59 to 40, with 16 Democrats joining most Republicans in upholding Reagan's position, the Senate rejected a proposal by Sen. John Chafee (R-R.I.) to restore \$973 million that Reagan proposed to cut from a variety of social programs. The Administration's interest in defeating Chafee's proposal was underscored when Vice President Bush, who rarely presides over the Senate, took his chair for the vote. Because Republicans had maintained a high degree of unity in opposing the Democratic initiatives, the breakaway effort by the Republican moderates were viewed as the best chance for restoring money for social programs in the first phase of Senate action on Reagan's budget propos-

als. As such, it had the support of Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) and other Democratic leaders. Most of Chafee's Republican supporters came from the Northeast and Midwest, giving the effort a regional cast, although the Chafee forces did their best to deny it. (Helen Dewar, Washington Post, 4/1, A2, 17 inches)

PACT REJECTED; THREAT OF LENGTHY COAL STRIKE LOOMS

The specter of a long strike looms over the nation's soft-coal industry after miners scorned a proposed contract that would have paid them up to \$111 a day and ended one of their shortest walkouts in years. UMW President Church reportedly was unwilling to concede defeat. But Church, having just returned from the coalfields, was unavailable for comment. In a last-ditch campaign swing across the country to endorse the contract, Church quoted B.R. Brown--chief negotiator for the coal operators - as saying, "If you vote it down, call me back in two or three weeks." (Gene Grabowski, AP 4:23)

TEEN-AGE BOY IS 21st ATLANTA VICTIM

Timothy Hill became Atlanta's 21st black child murder victim Tuesday as medical examiners positively identified the body found floating Monday afternoon in the Chattahoochee River as the 13-year-old his mother called "a good little, hard-working boy." Police kept Timothy, missing since March 13, off the official list of missing and murdered children because he had a history as a runaway, and because Atlanta police were still investigating reports that he had been spotted several times by friends. (Art Harris, Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 23 inches)

U.S. OFFICIALS PREPARING TOKYO AUTO-IMPORT TALKS

The Administration is preparing to send an interagency group of officials to Tokyo next week to discuss with the Japanese government the problems of the U.S. auto industry and how the Administration plans to help it, according to Administration sources. No agreement is expected to result from the several days of discussions, sources said. Meanwhile, Sen. Danforth Tuesday asked Bob Dole to speed up action on his bill placing three-year import quotas on Japanese automobiles. Sources said they didn't know what response, if any, the Japanese would make to the American's presentation. (Jane Seaberry-Washington Post-4/1-D7)

FARM PROGRAM UNVEILED ON HILL, MEETS PANEL MEMBER'S PROTESTS

Secretary Block, on Capitol Hill to unveil his 1981 farm bill proposals, got a class-action reminder Tuesday of the sensitivity of congressional toes when stepped on. And through it all, just about everyone fussed at Block about the Administration's refusal to lift the partial embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union. Block agreed the embargo has undermined farm markets, but he repeated his optimism the Administration won't leave it on forever. (Ward Sinclair, Washington Post, 4/1, D7)

CARTER SAYS REAGAN SHOULD STAY IN PUBLIC EYE

Former President Carter says it's the duty of the President to be in the public eye, and the assassination attempt against President Reagan should not make him withdraw. Carter, assessing the response of the U.S.S.S. and WH to the shooting, said, "The situation was handled well and the exchange of command was handled very well." (AP 4:08)

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

SOLIDARITY VOTES IN BITTER DEBATE TO CANCEL STRIKE

Leaders of the Solidarity trade union voted Tuesday evening to call off its plans for a general strike after a tumultuous session in which militants assailed labor leader Lech Walesa for allegedly selling out union interests. But after a bitter debate, the union's National Consultative Commission voted 24 to four in favor of calling off the strike, which was scheduled for today but was postponed with a last-minute agreement between the government and Solidarity. Six delegates abstained in the voting Tuesday. The decision was reported immediately by the official news agency PAP. The agency said delegates were still discussing whether to call off a state of strike readiness and said it depended on the assessment union leaders made of the agreement Walesa signed in Warsaw last night. A Soviet television commentary Tuesday evening said the situation in Poland remained "very tense" as some Solidarity members continued to demand a strike. ("Reuters", Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 18 inches)

Warsaw Pact armies were reported still holding maneuvers in and around Poland. In Washington, the State Department said 18 divisions of Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces remained in an increased state of readiness in Poland and neighboring countries. "They don't seem to have stood down their preparations even though the Polish labor federation has called off the general strike," said one Pentagon analyst. (Thomas Netter, AP, 3:59)

THAI GENERALS SEIZE POWER IN PREDAWN COUP

Thai generals overthrew the year-old government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond in an apparently peaceful military coup Wednesday and established a Revolutionary Committee to rule the country, Radio Thailand announced. The announcement said the generals, considered pro-Western as was Prem, seized power "because of the deteriorating situation,"...Gen. Sant Chitpatima, deputy commander-in-chief of the Army, heads the Revolutionary Committee and Prem has resigned as prime minister and commander-in-chief of the Army, the announcement said. The constitution was abolished and the Cabinet and Parliament were dissolved by the committee, which took over at 2 a.m., according to the broadcast at 5 a.m. ("AP", Washington Post, 4/1, A1, 16 inches)

AGEE SAYS WASHINGTON FALSIFIED PROOF OF MOSCOW-SALVADOR LINK

Former CIA agent Philip Agee says the U.S. forged evidence of Soviet support for a guerrilla insurgency in El Salvador to justify a Vietnam-like "intervention in El Salvador and Latin America." Tuesday, Agee charged there were translation errors and discrepancies in the so-called "white book," a series of guerrilla documents the State Dept. said proved Moscow and Cuban and Vietnamese allies supplied arms to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. He charged the purpose of falsification "is to prepare public opinion in the U.S. for intervention in El Salvador and Latin America to eradicate the Vietnamese syndrome." Agee conceded there was a discrepancy between his argument "The CIA prepared false documents" and his accusation the State Dept. drew conclusions not supported by the documents presented. (Alison Smale, UPI, 3:53)

KIRKPATRICK SAYS FLAP OVER SOUTH AFRICA WAS "HIGHLY TRAUMATIC"

In an interview here, (United Nations Ambassador Jeane J.) Kirkpatrick maintained repeatedly that she was being pilloried not only for an innocent mistake but for something that was not even a technical violation of policy, because the Reagan Administration has not yet decided that it will continue what has been U.S. policy since 1962 in refusing official contact with highranking South African military officials. Her remarks suggested that, if nothing else, reaction to the visit of Van der Westhuizen and three other South African officers has helped prod the Administration into announcing some portions of an Africa policy long "under review" and undefined. As enunciated by Kirkpatrick, it is a policy that will in substance resemble a return to the kind of "communication" with the white government practiced under the Nixon and Ford Administrations -- keeping criticism of South African policies private on the theory that nothing is to be gained by public denunciation. (Karen DeYoung, Washington Post, 4/1, A3, 31 inches)

U.S. TO TEST NEW POLICY FOR AFRICA

A senior Reagan Administration policymaker will travel to Africa next month to test the waters for a new U.S. policy toward the region, the WH announced Tuesday. The Crocker trip, coming after the completion of "the initial phase" of a U.S. policy review toward the continent, is intended to broaden the new Administration's consultations with Africa and sketch the outlines of emerging positions, officials said. The U.S. is seeking to strengthen communications and understanding with "all Africa states," according to the WH statement. This evidently includes S. Africa, where the Administration has been taking a less hostile line than the Carter administration did. (Don Oberdorfer, Washington Post, 4/1, A4)

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TODAY'S EDITORIALS/COLUMNISTS--APRIL 1, 1981

REAGAN -- "The assassination attempt Monday afternoon left those who share Reagan's dream cold with fear at the futility of going on without Reagan...Nobody could guess what would happen to this Administration's motive force during protracted convalescence for its chief. Far from being the irrelevancy of his caricatures, Reagan is the vital spark that moves his Administration...Even if Bush, with vastly more governmental experience than Reagan, fully agreed with Reagan's ideological revolutionary goals, he could not match Reagan's ideological commitment...That is what makes the President personally irreplaceable if his Administration truly is to change the nation. Confined to G.W.U. Hospital, his Administration's vital force is depleted. If he had been killed or incapacitated, its radical quality would have ended."

(Rowland Evans & Robert Novak, Washington Post)

"The honeymoon has ended and a new legend has been born. The gunfire that shattered the stillness of a rainy Washington Monday afternoon broke not just four bodies...It also created a new hero in Reagan, the chipper gipper who took a .22 caliber slug in his chest but walked into the emergency room on his own power and joked with the anxious doctors on his way into surgery...What happened to

Reagan on Monday is the stuff of which legends are made...As long as people remember the hospitalized President joshing his doctors and nurses--and they will remember--no critic will be able to portray Reagan as a cruel or callous or heartless man...This society, which stubbornly resists even the most modest effort to discipline its own appetite for handguns, had once again paid the price for its folly...I have a chilling thought that mocks the merry mood of the Grid-iron dinner..Next year-God knows what awaits us."(David Broder, Washington Post)

"What is worth some thoughtful attention now are the political implications of the attempt on the President's life...One result is likely to be the restoration of the "Imperial Presidency." A wounded Ronald Reagan will, for a time, be immune from political attack...There's danger in that--a danger that the President himself can reduce by recognizing that the enhanced authority and power he gained from the attempt on his life must not mean that his policies are no longer subject to debate. America is grateful that his life was spared, and wishes him a full and speedy recovery...But the national outpouring of sympathy does not confer infallibility. I hope he knows that, too."

(William Raspberry, Washington Post)

HANDGUNS -- "Let's not talk about gun controls...Because "gun controls" can mean anything or nothing...We agree on the law enforcement aspects, but believe that handguns...should be taken off the open market...True, just as all the narcotics laws in the world haven't stopped drug traffic, there is no way to stop handgun killings or assassinations of national leaders. But right now--once again--it is a question of focusing serious attention on the subject. And if this week's events do not do it, you have to ask yourself what in God's name will?"

(Washington Post)

"We should recognize that people have a right to own guns, but do not have the right to use them criminally. Moreover, we think that people who are found in possession of guns while committing a crime or participating in a violent dispute should lose both the gun and their freedom...The real problem, however, is to motivate the criminal justice system to take these or better laws seriously.. Available data suggest that a person convicted of illegally carrying or possessing a handgun is generally treated leniently. This is a serious mistake: A person in a public place with a gun and without a permit is often a person looking for trouble...Real progress in reducing gun violence almost certainly requires methods--aggressive patrolling, undercover operations, tougher sentences--that liberals instinctively dislike. We think, however, there is no way around these tough choices, and it is time we face up to them."

(James W. Wilson & Mark H. Moore, Washington Post)

BRADY -- "Ronald Reagan's press relations have been among the best that we can remember of any President...It has been owing in large part to Mr. Reagan's own easy affability as a campaigner and as a President and also, in large part, to that affability as it has been reflected in James S. Brady's personality and enterprise...As Mr. Brady lies wounded in G.W. Hospital, our gratification at his progress only partially mitigates our rage at the cruelty of his fate...The President's press aide is a real man, a whole man and a fine man. What has happened to him is an unspeakable outrage."

(Washington Post)

Network News SummaryTuesday evening, March 31, 1981

REAGAN--CBS reports Reagan is doing extraordinarily well and signs milk price supports to prove it. Brady's progress is extraordinary but his future uncertain. McCarthy and Delehanty in good condition. Late afternoon WH press releases say Reagan is sitting up in hospital, reading newspapers, eating gelatine. Hospital aid says Reagan collapsed after entering the hospital. Reagan receives visitors. Tears well in his eyes and he says oh damn, oh damn when hearing of Brady's condition. Bush shown during day and reinforces desired message of business as usual. WH insists administration was always poised for contingencies. CBS's Dan Rather reviews Haig's power struggle over crisis management. CBS's Diane Sawyer says Haig appeared at the WH press office on his own initiative, and surprised and annoyed Meese, Baker, Bush and other WH officials, who say this opens up old wounds. WH sources say Haig argued with Weinberger, and State spokesman Dyess says Haig was trying to project continuity of government. CBS's Phil Jones says Sen. Baker is disturbed that Haig would have been in charge, and other Congressional sources say Haig is in trouble.

ABC reviews yesterday's and today's events in similar order. ABC follows Bush to Ambassador of Netherlands meeting. Shows Sen. Laxalt saying that freedoms in America cannot be compromised and Reagan will not be a prisoner of the situation. Sen. Roth encouraged by Brady's improvement. ABC's Frank Reynolds says the WH conducts all out effort to put Haig's conduct of yesterday into perspective. Speaks and Bush shown saying there are no problems. ABC's Barrie Dunsmore concludes this can hardly help Haig's image or his future performance. Secy. Smith says no political motive for the shooting and the incident is not likely to change administration's gun control position. ABC's Peter Jennings says other countries are now painfully aware of U.S. crime/violence statistics and are wondering why a country so well endowed is plagued. France's D'Estang says U.S. image is not tarnished because violent individuals are everywhere.

U.S.S.S.--NBC opens by reviewing the same events. NBC adds the secret service is investigating access to the President. NBC's Marvin Kalb says WH tries to blur conflict because WH must appear calm. All networks present picture of WH in control of reigns of power.

HINCKLEY--Networks review everything about Hinckley. (about 6-8 minutes each) Topics include his upbringing, his older brother's relationship with one of Bush's sons, his stunned classmates who say he was well liked, and how something went wrong down the road. Hinckley's motive may be an obsession with an actress who Hinckley claims was snubbed by Reagan.

CRIME--FBI releases figures that violent crime is up 13%, major crime up 10% and crime in Miami up 67%, over the last decade. ABC's scheduled special segment on handgun crime is modified to reflect reactions to yesterday. Things aren't likely to change because of well financed handgun lobby. O'Neill and Jimmy Carter say no change is likely.

STOCKS--Reagan's recovery sends stocks up 11.71.

ATLANTA--21st missing black child found. (CBS-2,ABC-3,NBC-2)

THAILAND--Government overthrown by military. (CBS-3)

POLAND--Workers are divided but vote to call off strike, but refuse to ratify agreement. Soviet maneuvers increase. (CBS-4,ABC-5,NBC-3)

DEATH--Founder of Readers Digest, Wallace, dead. (CBS-6,NBC-4)

The White House Communications Agency will play back a 56-minute composite of the network news Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. on channel 6.

YESTERDAY'S NEWS TODAY
 A SUMMARY OF PERTINENT ARTICLES FROM MAJOR U.S. DAILIES
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MORAL ISSUES FOREMOST WITH AMERICAN VOTERS

Americans are far less divided into "liberals" and "conservatives" over traditional political issues than is generally believed, according to a study of American political, social, and religious attitudes, conducted by Research and Forecasts, Inc. Controversial "moral" issues tend to divide Americans most, i.e., abortion, homosexuality and drug use. But only 24 percent consistently take strict stands on all such issues, with most Americans evaluating each moral issue by individual circumstances. At least seven out of 10 Americans believe the courts are too concerned with the rights of criminals, that the government has too much power over the lives of the average citizen; that the U.S. has been too willing to accept refugees; and that social security taxes should be increased if necessary to provide adequate incomes for older people.
 (Richard J. Cattani, Christian Science Monitor, 3/31)

REAGAN'S CRISIS MANAGEMENT TEAM
 GATHERS TO SCAN TROUBLE SPOTS -- ESPECIALLY POLAND

Administration's new crisis management team gathered yesterday to monitor the world's trouble spots -- above all the volatile situation in Poland -- after President Reagan was wounded in an assassination attempt. "We have informed our friends abroad of the situation," Secretary Haig said at the WH. "There are absolutely no alert measures that are necessary at this time or contemplated." With Mr. Haig in the Situation Room at the WH were, among others, Secretary Weinberger, Secretary Regan and Attorney General French Smith. Haig's intent clearly was to reflect calm during the uncertainty over the president's condition.
 (Henry Trewhitt, Baltimore Sun, 3/31)

TERREL BELL NAVIGATING ROUGH SEAS

In the two months since he took the helm of the department that some cynics have labeled the Reagan administration's "Titanic," Secretary Bell has sailed some very rough seas. Bell has fought unsuccessfully to bring some of his own lieutenants on board at the Department of Education. And while he expected the ax to fall heavily on his agency's \$15B budget, sources close to him say he did not anticipate what has turned out to be a virtual death blow to what many educators see as the federal government's most successful education programs.
 (Alison Muscatine, Washington Star, 3/29)

MAVERICK FRANCE SHIFTS GEARS ON FOREIGN POLICY,
 LINES UP WITH U.S.

After 20 years as the naughty boy of the Western alliance, France is beginning to appear to U.S. officials as the staunchest U.S. ally -- at least for the near future. Some of the officials -- and some Frenchmen -- believe that changes in President Giscard d'Estaing's approach to world politics over the past few months are only election tactics. He faces the voters April 26 in a bid for a new seven-year term. Others say that the increasing power of the Soviets have given Paris and Washington a common interest. France has built up its defense budget by a steady 3 percent a year in real terms and supports U.S. plans to postpone a summit meeting with Moscow. (Hal Piper, Baltimore Sun, 3/31)

ONCE AGAIN, TELEVISION'S PICTURES
TELL THE STORY BETTER THAN ITS WORDS

Yesterday's was the sort of coverage the television news people would rather not be proud of. But the startling technology of TV news again was able to transform the nation's views into eyewitnesses at history, even if it was American history of the worst sort, the kind written in blood. Much of the reporting of the breaking aspects of the story was of the kind that validates the value of distance between event and report. In their rush to keep the nation abreast of every detail of the story, the TV news people often lost the facts under a pile of rumors and unconfirmed reports, many of which turned out to be untrue. ABC lost some of the edge it may have gained with the speed of its visual coverage in the grating presence of Frank Reynolds, whose highly emotional style was ill-suited to handling the roller coaster tension of the events. AT NBC, John Chancellor was glaringly absent until his regular stint on the Nightly News. Ed Newman was stolid but reliable for much of the day. Dan Rather filled Mr. Cronkite's chair at CBS with energy if not the solid presence-amid-crisis that was Cronkite's. But if the mistakes of instant reporting undercut the overall quality of the networks' coverage of yesterday's events, nothing could diminish the power of their pictures or their all encompassing presence.

(Bill Carter, Baltimore Sun, 3/31)

WATT: A COLLISION COURSE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The new Interior Department secretary has moved forward rapidly with proposals for sweeping policy changes that will have profound effects on the way the nation manages its public lands and its natural resources. He has said that he intends to accelerate the development of resources on federal lands by eliminating protective regulations that he considers excessive. He has sought to expedite oil and gas exploration off the California coast and in Alaska's Arctic Wildlife Range. He has proposed relaxing strip-mine standards for land reclamation. And, he has called for an end to acquisition of land for national parks and recreation areas.

(Roger Cohn, Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/31)

HAIG'S "SHOW THE FLAG" TRIP TO MIDEAST:
PRIMARY FOCUS ON THREE SENSITIVE AREAS

Secretary Haig's trip to the Mideast this week is to an area intimately tied up with the U.S. economy (Gulf oil fields), political philosophy (containment of communism), and ethno-religious heritage (Israel, Lebanon, Greece, among others). Yet at no time has the administration's approach seemed so fraught with ambiguities, confusion, opposition, and even apparent contradictions. At present three major areas are sensitive to every move in State. The West Bank: Ronald Reagan appeared to reverse longstanding American policy by describing new Israeli settlements in the West Bank. Lebanon: Although the U.S. continues to support Israel's right to defend its territory, it appears to be increasingly irritated with the actions of a renegade Lebanese officer who is supplied, backed up and to some extent directed by Israel. U.S. bases: President Reagan maintains that the U.S. should have military bases on the mainland in the Middle East in order to enhance security. But the question is, where will these bases go?

(John Yemma, Christian Science Monitor, 3/31)

EDITORIALS/COMMENTARY

CRISIS MANAGEMENT -- "For the moment, Mr. Haig's loss has been Mr. Bush's gain, though the Vice President apparently did not push for the crisis job or the other diplomatic assignments he has landed, such as heading preparations for the Western economic summit in Canada this summer. The other obvious gainers in terms of the intangible coin of political influence were Edwin Meese 3d, the President's counselor, and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff. In their first test of strength with the most renowned member of the Reagan Cabinet, they demonstrated that in spite of all Mr. Reagan's talk of Cabinet government, power remains strongly centered at the White House. It is surprising that Mr. Haig, President Nixon's chief of staff and thus familiar with such infighting, should have underestimated their power. The White House lavished praise on the Secretary of State late in the week. Yet the price for not having settled the affair far more quickly and quietly has been to show disarray in an Administration that has heretofore prized harmony and unity, and to open political wounds that will take time to heal."

(Hedrick Smith, New York Times, 3/29)

"Ronald Reagan has made his decision; now let him enforce it...For the Reagan White House has not developed either the structure or the talents required for managing foreign policy. The Haig State Department ...Bush, in the past, has generally performed better than expected. Maybe he can become a screen for crisis management by the Allen staff. If that succeeds, there will be no complaints from this quarter. But my guess is that authority will gravitate to State anyhow, and that the true outcome of the present scuffle is a legacy of doubt as to who's in charge."

(Joseph Kraft, Washington Post, 3/29)

"If political science were a real science--which it ain't--the mathematical formula that would explain last week's strange case of Alexander M. Haig would be: E+WHE=T.Ego plus White House Experience equals Trouble...But a less-than-skillful president is liable to let the tensions build to the point of explosion, costing him the services of able, energetic and experienced people. Carter lost Califano that way, and Reagan last week was on the verge of losing Haig. Hiring such men in the first place is a risk. But good presidents are those who can make the risky decisions work."

(David S. Broder, Washington Post, 3/29)

"...ensconced in the seat of power, the man [Haig] is dangerous. Somebody better pay attention because Haig is going to get people killed--a lot of people--for no good purpose at all. He is the perfect example of the old men who dream up wars for the young to fight."

(Gainesville Sun, 3/24)

"So far, the public does not have a clear notion of who is in charge. Secretary Haig has blundered in escalating a management decision into a public power struggle, one which he brought on by overzealously guarding the table of organization and his own turf....In recent crises, the national security adviser has been the manager, backed, of course, by the president. Now, an elected official and a well-qualified vice president decides to take over."

(The Oregonian, 3/27)

"The only lasting legacy in this quarrel is the enhanced position of the Vice Presidency and continued erosion of its Throttlebottom image. Just as Jimmy Carter seemed secure and trusting with Walter Mondale, so Reagan seems with Bush. This development is important politically and constitutionally. When Reagan chose Bush for a position of line responsibility over Haig, he chose someone he cannot dismiss. Haig can be replaced tomorrow. If Reagan wants to fire Bush, he has to have him impeached." (Boston Globe, 3/26)

"Both George Bush and Alexander M. Haig Jr. have had a knack for being in the right place at the right time during their long and rising careers in government. But Bush seems to know better what his place is and what he should do when he gets there. That may explain why Haig is nursing the wounds of backstage battles and wondering about his role as Secretary of State, while Bush has been given more power and responsibility than any Vice President in modern times." (Saul Friedman, Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/29)

"Despite all the attendant hysterics, there is nothing more to the great Haig-Bush fight-to-the-death power struggle story than this: Ronald Reagan decided George Bush will serve as his deputy and stand-in. Alexander Haig didn't like it. Reagan said too bad. And everybody went back to work...What must be remembered about Bush emerging the victor in this great power struggle is that he never once struggled. 'I've not discussed my role,' he told me in an earlier interview. 'I've felt that is one way to diminish what role I have and what future roles I expect to have.' He has managed his first 'crisis' very well." (Michael Kilian, Chicago Times, 3/29)

"So the single voice with which the Reagan Administration intended to speak to the world has kept saying nothing more urgent than 'I quit.' For a Secretary of State to threaten resignation eight or nine times in 65 days must be a record. For him to invoke the ultimate weapon for no discernible policy reason plainly signals the end of the vaunted system of 'Cabinet Government.' For the White House then to cast the problem as a jurisdictional conflict between Mr. Haig and Vice President Bush is foolishly to ignite the primary campaign of 1984. And for the President to blame these multiple embarrassments on the press is just silly." (New York Times, 3/27)

"The result today is that Mr. Reagan emerges with a clearly firmer hand on the helm of his own Administration, and Mr. Haig's rush for the throne has been slowed by a significant public stumble. There should be consolation in that, but it would be more heartening if it were accompanied by the confidence that the Administration's machinery for dealing with the workaday challenges of foreign policy had yet been put together in a professional, organized and responsive way." (Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/26)

ENERGY -- "Among its territorial aggressions, the State Department has now recaptured control of international energy policy from the Energy Department. That little coup has been accomplished quietly. But it carries large implications for the American response to the next energy crisis...When will that crisis arrive? No one can say, but experience suggests that it will come without warning. The damage that it inflicts can be limited by the skill with which the national response is managed. Historically, the State Department's record in this area is not a reassuring one... It's not a matter of personalities, or personal competence. The State Department ought not to be the country's policy-maker and negotiator on energy for the same reason that it ought not to be permitted to dominate the talks with Japan on imported autos. State is not

well equipped to manage matters that are preponderantly the country's internal business...at the first tweak on that oil line from the Persian Gulf, the Reagan administration is going to see why its predecessors decided that they needed a strong Department of Energy." (Washington Post, 3/29)

BUDGET -- "It's not hard to spot a gaping hole in President Reagan's anti-inflation and economic productivity package. It's that sacred cow of the Internal Revenue Code: the unlimited deduction for interest payments on mortgages that homeowners can take on their income-tax returns...Mr. Reagan's budget proposals would cut the subsidies for the poor, but leave those for the well-to-do inviolate. Not only is the policy inhumane: It is subgrade economics because it ignores the ferocious inflationary push that housing now exerts through its privileged place in federal tax law." (Baltimore Sun, 3/23)

"The budget ax already has fallen on some federally-funded programs in Los Angeles. And KNX wonders if the Reagan Administration remembers it promised more than amputation to cure this country's ills...President Reagan campaigned on the premise that Americans will do better for themselves what the government has been doing for them. So now the government is backing off training (CETA) or hiring the unskilled and disadvantaged. But who is stepping forward to fill the continuing need? Why hasn't the Reagan Administration launched a massive campaign encouraging private help as public aid shrivels. KNX challenges local business and industry nationwide to demonstrate that this country has more than a scalpel for a heart." (KNX Newsradio Editorial, Los Angeles, 3/18)

"There are now hard numbers where before there could only be informed guesses about what the Reagan budget will do the nation's poor. The answer: It will hurt the working poor most sharply, often wiping out the incentive for them to continue working. Many would be just as well off on welfare. These are tragic prospects in human terms, unwise as social policy and bizarre coming from an administration that says, at least, that it champions work over the dole... If the White House won't adjust its budget cuts to be socially more sensible, Democrats in the U.S. House ought to work to stall the whole process until changes can be negotiated with the Republican Senate." (Dayton Daily News, 3/23)

WASTE/FRAUD -- "If Mr. Reagan is truly serious about his commitment to making government efficient and effective, no concern can get a higher priority than corruption, both public and private. To fulfill that commitment will demand resolute funding, support and coordination of the work not only of the new council, but by the Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service and every other device of law-enforcement available. To fail in that commitment will guarantee that those who stand eternally ready to corrupt government and all it touches for their own profit or power will prevail. That would make hollow mockery of every other administration effort to make government efficient and effective." (Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/29)

LEGAL SERVICES -- "It is heartening to see the organized bar rallying to the defense of the Federal Legal Services program for poor people. The outcry by the American Bar Association and various state associations has already had some effect in Congress. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources has broken with President Reagan, voting at least to let the program continue, though with only a third of its present funds. That is progress, but hardly enough...Lawyers recognized the value of Legal Services years ago. Congress needs to heed their advice now." (New York Times, 3/27)

"...Reagan is right to want to cut what is not essential from the federal budget. For too long the federal government has attempted to do too much for too many. But since we live in a society that places a high value on justice, and since legal aid has proved to be an effective method of securing justice, the Legal Services Corporation is essential. This is one program Congress should not cut." (Shreveport Journal, 3/25)

VETERANS -- "The Reagan administration is on shaky ground when it proposes to eliminate \$12 million for funding for counseling centers for Vietnam veterans. ...We believe it would be a mistake to lock up these centers where Vietnam veterans can mingle with their peers to talk about what life was like over there, receive counseling services and feel that somebody cares. Scores of veterans here have been helped. It would be premature to halt this worthy program now. The price is small." (Cleveland Plain Dealer, 3/25)

PUBLIC HOUSING -- "The Raygun Administration is zapping the nation's public housing, home for the nation's poorest families, and in the process burning a large hole in its 'social safety net.' Unless the fast-draw, now-you-see-it, now-you-don't Raygun budgeteers holster their pistols, the quality of life in the nation's public housing projects--such as it is--could degenerate quickly." (Boston Globe, 3/28)

TRANSPORTATION -- "In mass transit, Amtrak and Conrail it is time for changes, but not for abandonment or drastic curtailment of federal support. There is talk in the Congress of giving transit authorities discretion in using federal funds for operation or capital purposes according to local needs. Transit stamps or vouchers to help the poor cope with rising fares are another concept getting attention. The need, through better targeting and new approaches, is to affirm and strengthen the federal government's commitment to public transportation." (Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/30)

"Stephen Berger, chairman of the United States Railway Association, suggests that Conrail deserves one more chance to balance its books. He is right. This time, though, the attempt should be strengthened by the clear understanding that time is running out. Congress should honor the spirit of its agreement with labor and offer generous financial incentives for voluntary retirements. The rail unions should face economic realities and accept work rules that will reduce average incomes. It has all been tried before, but there can now be one big difference. Congress has been too willing to forgive failure in the past; even without reform, workers got paid and shippers got served. This time, the public will support a last-time notice, and there is a good chance the message will get through." (New York Times, 3/30)

WATT -- "In the two months Secretary of the Interior James Watt has been in office, it has become clear that while he may have 'hit the ground running,' he is running in the wrong direction....Unless he alters his course, Mr. Watt's place in history may be closer to Blackbeard the Pirate than a guardian of the public trust. Instead of operating on the basis of public stewardship, Mr. Watt views public assets as opportunities for short-term exploitation for the enrichment of special interests--including those which he represented in his previous position as head of the Mountain States Legal Foundation." (Huey D. Johnson, Washington Star, 3/25)

CETA -- "CETA was an obvious first target for the administration because, unlike most social programs, it is not protected by an organized group of professional workers who stand to lose their own jobs. The people who hold CETA jobs don't organize letter-writing campaigns. The only way their loss will be detected is in higher welfare and unemployment counts, higher local taxes and fewer community services." (Washington Post, 3/29)

FOREIGN POLICY -- "...There are good reasons for standing firm and united against Soviet belligerence, and European pacifism hardly seems to be a realistic response. But lately, certain strategic thinkers have begun to posit the opposite assumption: namely, that the West could actually win a nuclear exchange with the Soviet bloc. Such a radical departure from the strategy of mutually assured destruction has awakened the old fear of nuclear holocaust, which for over a decade had largely been put out of mind by reasonable people." (Shreveport Journal, 3/25)

ZIMBABWE -- "The Reagan administration has wisely decided to give \$225 million in foreign aid to black-ruled Zimbabwe over the next three years. It may not be enough, but it is more than the U.S. has provided before, and it signals to Zimbabwe and other black south African countries that this nation supports their struggles to overcome centuries of white colonial rule and establish independent, multi-racial societies." (Charlotte Observer, 3/27)

NUCLEAR -- "Nuclear proliferation is a foreign policy issue the Reagan administration is yet to address....Is the Reagan administration prepared to assume a forceful international role in preventing nuclear proliferation? Will it talk tough to European allies who seem less concerned than they should be about the evident danger of supplying countries like Iraq and Pakistan with the wherewithal to build atomic bombs? We must hope so." (Boston Herald American, 3/26)

CHINA -- "Recently...there have been welcome signs that President Reagan is heeding sound advice concerning the strategic value of Washington's rapprochement with Peking....Four years ago Fidel Castro told Barbara Walters, with considerable chagrin: 'My evaluation is that you have in China one of your best allies.' It is to be hoped that the Reagan team will be able to listen and learn from our Chinese allies, even if to do so means jettisoning some of Reagan's own, most treasured right-wing shibboleths." (Boston Globe, 3/28)

"...Apparently the Reagan Administration has recognized what finally had become obvious to its predecessors: In America's global confrontation with the Soviet Union, there are advantages in maintaining good relations with the world's most-populous nation, China." (Miami Herald, 3/25)

SOUTH AFRICA -- "It's also time to question the direction that African foreign policy seems to be taking. Not long ago, National Security Adviser Richard Allen said future U.S. relations with South Africa would be determined strictly on the basis of self-interest, not on traditional opposition to South African apartheid. Allen's statement, profoundly disturbing to black Africa, contrasted with assurances by the State Department that U.S. policy was still under review. The question now is not only whether there's a new approach to southern Africa, but who has the leading role in developing it." (Newsday, 3/25)

NATO -- "Richard Allen's recent expression of concern about 'pacifist sentiments' in Western Europe drew additional attention to a problem that has caused uneasiness among allied leaders for months. A good many citizens of NATO countries do not accept the need to maintain a realistic counter-balance to the nuclear forces of the Soviet Union...the principle of maintaining a strong stance against Soviet pressure is such a longstanding fixture of American policy that it is hardly remarkable for the national security adviser to point it out." (Washington Star, 3/29)

SEA LAW -- "President Reagan has made his first mistake in national security affairs. By putting a 'hold' on the UN Law of the Sea negotiations, he is giving our opponents an opening to cripple the mobility of our armed forces. The potential for future trouble is immense....Our fundamental national oceans interest is strategic freedom of movement. Oceans mining may be financially important to the three large U.S. companies that urged the president to halt the treaty. Mining is of miniscule importance, however, compared to unhampered deployment of our Air Force and Navy over and across the seas. The sooner President Reagan and his advisers realize this, the better." (Union, Jacksonville, 3/25)

AUTO IMPORTS -- "American economists and European leaders have been expressing increasing concern that auto industry protectionism could set off an international trade war, to the potentially severe detriment of U.S. exporting industries and the world economy. Should that happen, should political expediency win in the fight over import quotas, millions of Americans--and not just new car buyers--would suffer the economic consequences." (Los Angeles Times, 3/25)

CIA -- "President Reagan deserves commendation for resisting suggestions that the Central Intelligence Agency be given authority to snoop on American citizens in their own country....Reagan's decision not to allow the CIA to function in this country is a sign that he realizes what can happen when government agencies are given too much power. He is to be applauded and encouraged to maintain his vigilance." (Des Moines Sunday Register, 3/22)

PRESS -- "...what some newspapers are doing when it comes to covering Reaganomics is outrageous...In the end, only the truly wealthy can survive and prosper in inflationary times. Therefore, it's fatuous to criticize a program aimed at curbing inflation as being tilted in favor of the rich. Honest dialogue and reportage of it is critical. Lack thereof is a far greater long-term threat to the economically disadvantaged than anything the Reagan plan has to offer." (Jerry Heaster, Kansas City Star, 3/22)

WH REDECORATING -- "Archibald Cox, the former Watergate prosecutor, came out swinging last week on the heavy participation of oilmen in Nancy Reagan's little project to refurbish the White House...Mr. Cox's comments were well taken...The Reagans should give back not only the oil contributions but the others as well, for who knows what interests the other contributors may have. If the White House truly needs fixing up, even in tight times the taxpayers are the appropriate people to pay for it." (Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/29)

THE BALTIMORE SUN

"REAGAN'S RECUPERATION GOING 'EXTREMELY WELL,' OTHER VICTIMS IMPROVING"

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(6 column banner w/2 subs)

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"LETTERS HINT SUSPECT ACTED OUT FANTASY"

"MEETING AT HOSPITAL: Senior Aides Confer With President -- He Is Sad at Plight of Brady
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"INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO REAGAN: PRAYERS, ADMIRATION -- AND RELIEF"

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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(Head w/sub)

"GUN ISSUE TO ESCALATE IN NATION"

"HINCKLEY'S CHARACTER SEARCHED FOR MOTIVE"

PRESENTATION COPY

George F. Will

Reagan's Imperishable Grace

Again Americans have glimpsed the skull beneath the skin of life. Something as fragile and precious as fine porcelain, something Ronald Reagan has striven to strengthen, has been cracked: the nation's sense of social healthfulness.

But the president, acting intuitively, as a natural leader can, limited the damage, even while in an extreme situation and in pain. He bore his pain with alan, even jauntiness. He was reminiscent of President Theodore Roosevelt, who, campaigning in Milwaukee in 1912, was shot while delivering a speech and finished the speech before accepting medical attention.

Ronald Reagan was, in a word, presidential, and then some. Nothing could redeem that day, but the president's imperishable example of grace under pressure gave the nation a tonic it needed.

For the country, the attack on the president was the kind of experience that underscores the seriousness of the phrase "body politic." The presidency is so central, not only in the constitutional scheme but also in the nation's fabric of reverence and affection, that a physical attack on the president is an almost physical trauma to the people in their corporate existence—to the body politic. This is especially so after the nation has had four presidents in 20 years and 3 months.

Any attempt to assassinate a president of the United States—a constitutionally limited and accountable official—is an act of derangement. But what can be drawn. This assassination attack probably was more akin to the attack that killed President Garfield than to the attack that

killed President Lincoln. That is, it probably was unrelated to public policy in any meaningful sense. It was not symptomatic of any social division, or of anything larger than the turmoil in a single clouded mind. But that fact, while underscoring the basic health of the body politic, also reveals an intractable problem: The principal kind of physical threat to presidents is rooted in irrationalities, and hence is random, and hard, if not impossible, to anticipate.

That is why being president requires physical courage. Of the last nine presidents, five (Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, Ford and Reagan) have been subjected to a total of six attacks. Ford, the least polarizing president since Eisenhower, was attacked twice, both times by demented women.

Anyone sufficiently methodical and heedless of personal safety can threaten a president, and the most recent attack on the nation's foremost political figure may have no more to do with politics than the attack on John Lennon had to do with music. Many assassins and potential assassins (it is chilling to consider the possible size of that latter class) may use, or contemplate using, attacks on public figures therapeutically, to work out their private turmoils.

Since Nov. 22, 1963, there have been many assassination victims from John Kennedy to John Lennon, but there is remarkably little known about the minds of the assassins. The suspect in this case carries with him some terrible resonances. Where did this wanderer spend some of his formative years, and buy some of his guns? Dallas. In what city was he arrested carrying

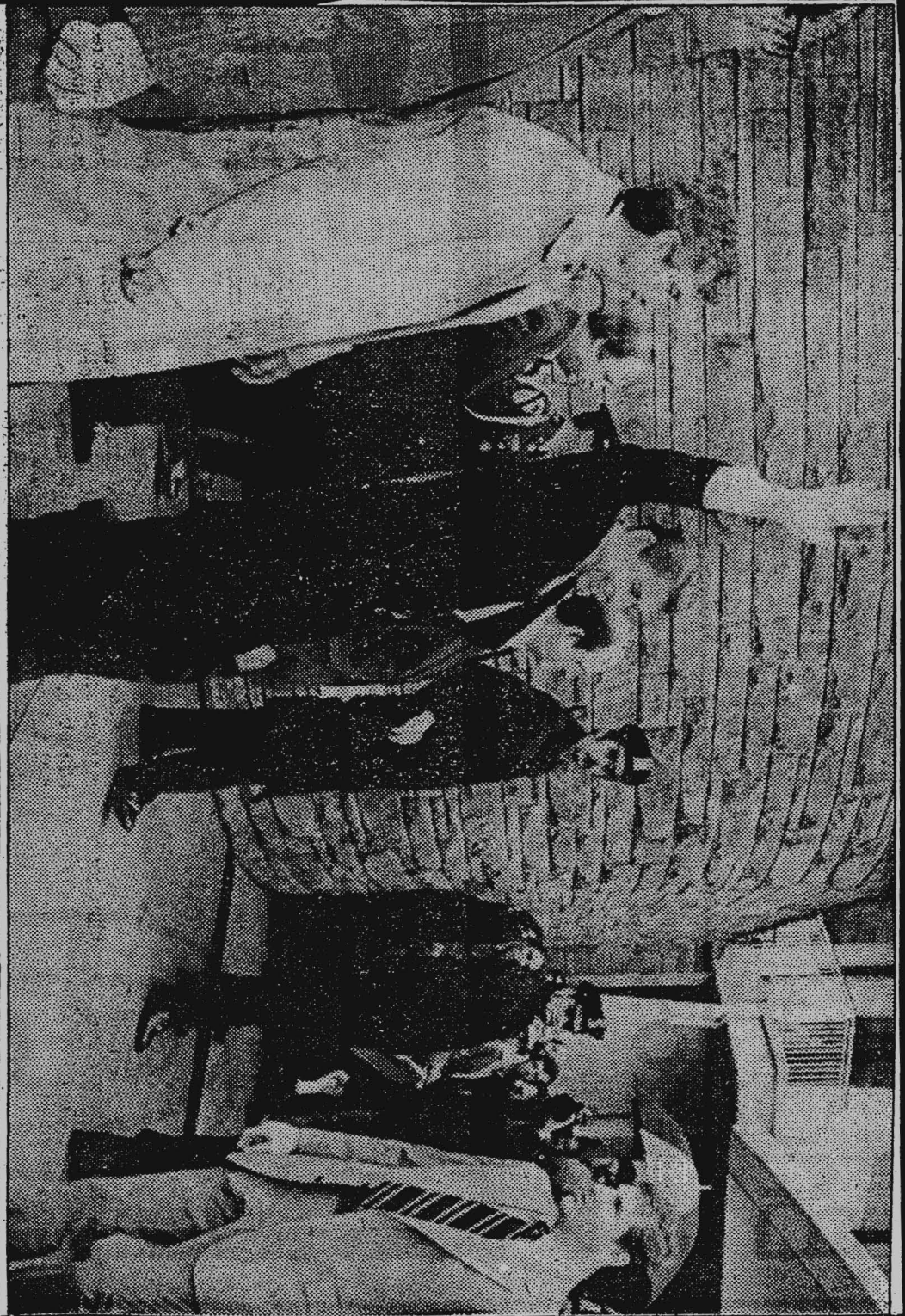
three handguns, while President Carter was in the city? Nashville.

The movie "Nashville" concerned an inscrutable, blank-faced young man who came to town to assassinate a political figure for no known or perhaps even knowable reason. He was described as "the Bremer type," a reference to Arthur Bremer, the wandering young loner who stalked and shot George Wallace. It is painful to note that we have had so many assassinations we are beginning to develop a typology.

An especially painful part of this episode is the thought of the torment of Jim Brady's family. As this is written, the nation, relieved by the president's escape and buoyed by his comportment, is, understandably, almost exhilarated. Yet Brady is desperately ill.

Brady is a Washington rarity, a man of large public responsibility who retains his sense of the primacy of private life. He knows the absurdity of the thought that he could ever have anything more important on his mind than his children.

Last week, when President Reagan hosted a grand luncheon for members of baseball's Hall of Fame, Brady wore his Chicago Cubs hat to the luncheon. Like the man he serves, he is a cheerful professional, good at his serious job and lighthearted in the doing of it. He has served in several important positions in government, and in several political campaigns. He is one of democracy's utility infielders. I know he will like that description. Anyone who does not, does not understand our national pastime, or our national politics.



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A Service of Healing for James S. Brady

Held in the United States Capitol
Friday, April 3, 1981

Opening Sentences

The Collect for Healing

Old Testament Lesson: II Kings 20:1-5

Psalm 23 (*read in unison*)

The LORD is my shepherd; *
I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; *
he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul; *
he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his
Name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil; *
for thou art with me;
thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of
mine enemies; *
thou anointest my head with oil;
my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days
of my life, *
and I will dwell in the house of the LORD for ever.

New Testament Lesson: I John 5:13-15

Psalm 121 (read in unison)

I lift up my eyes to the hills; *
from where is my help to come?

My help comes from the LORD, *
the maker of heaven and earth.

He will not let your foot be moved *
and he who watches over you will not fall asleep.

Behold, he who keeps watch over Israel *
shall neither slumber nor sleep;

The LORD himself watches over you; *
the LORD is your shade at your right hand,

So that the sun shall not strike you by day, *
nor the moon by night.

The LORD shall preserve you from all evil; *
it is he who shall keep you safe.

The LORD shall watch over your going out and
your coming in, *
from this time forth for evermore.

Gospel Lesson: Luke 7:1-10

The Lord's Prayer (using 'trespasses')

Intercessions (offered silently or aloud)

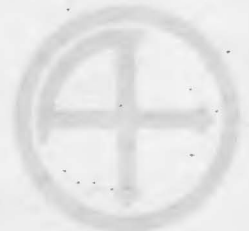
Prayers

Benediction

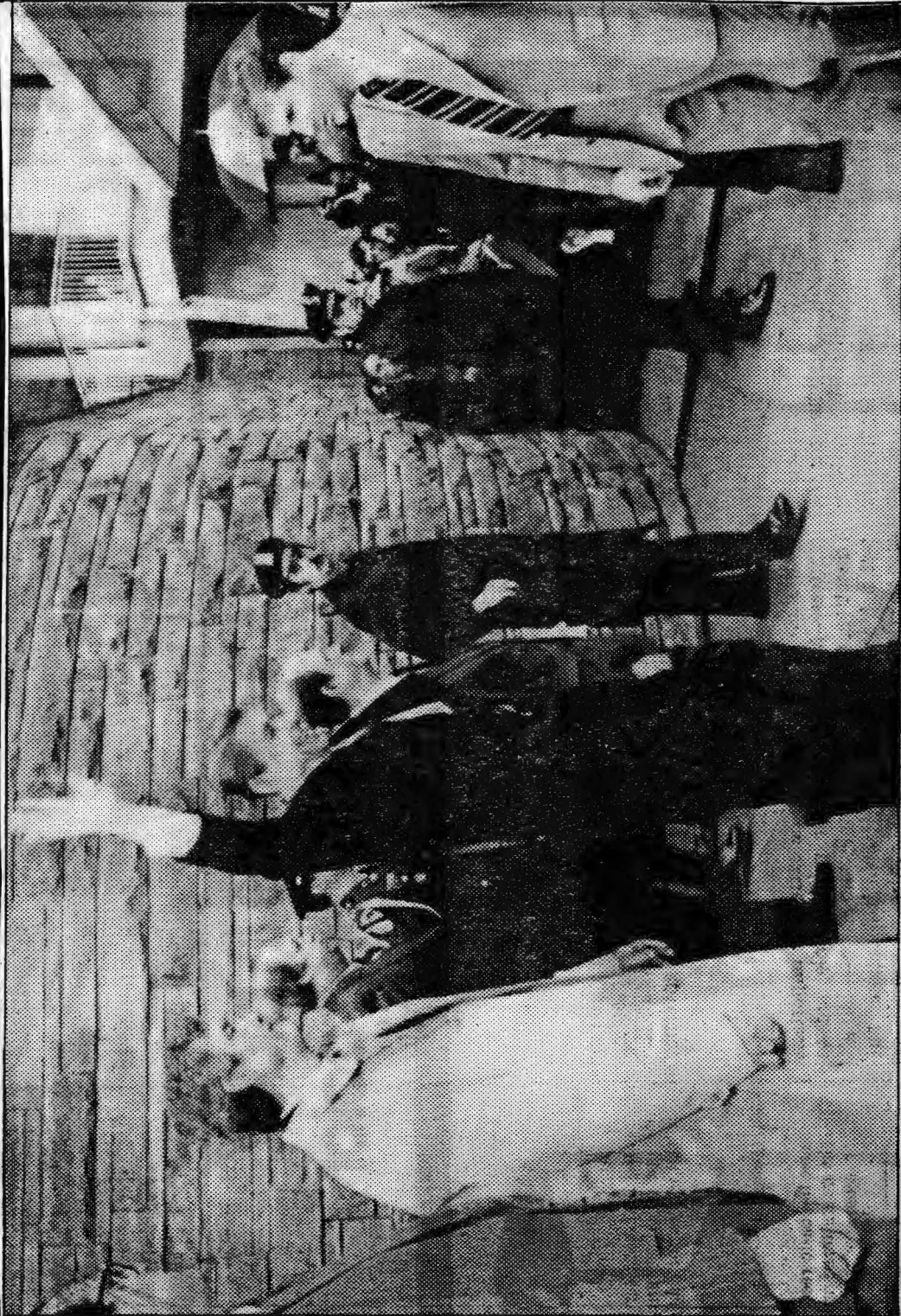
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James Brady and the
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The Mystery of
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Ted Koppel
of Nightline







TIME

New Faces on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The new President, of course. And TIME's new White House Correspondent, author of Barrett's Law: "Get as close as possible, as often as possible."

News is news and facts are facts, and all the news media have the same starting point. Which raises the question of why so many people prefer to get their news from TIME Magazine.

The answer of course is in a basic premise of TIME's founding fathers: that news is individual people making history, and the better you know the people, the better you understand their ideas and actions.

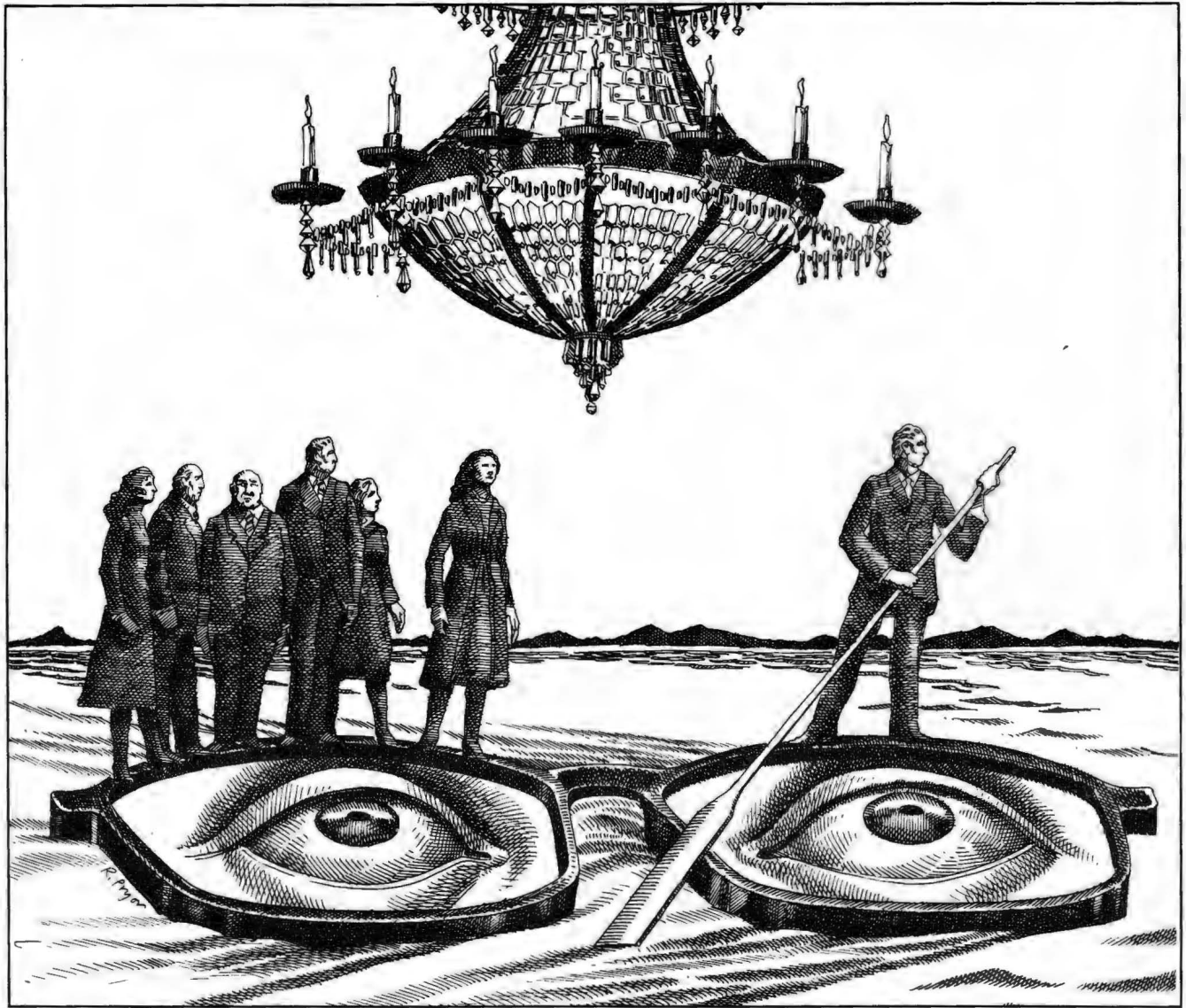
Hence the relevance of Barrett's Law, quoted above. This January, Laurence Barrett became TIME's White House correspondent; and if his performance on the campaign trail is any precedent, he will be a consummate Reagan-watcher.

During 1980 Barrett spent as much time with Ronald Reagan as any journalist in the world, tracking every step of his way to the White House. And Barrett's exclusive interviews with Reagan sustained a TIME tradition of access to world leaders, including some two dozen exclusive interviews with heads of state this past year alone. It's a relationship earned not only through TIME's prestige and fidelity, but also through the perseverance and probity of TIME's reporters.

"The point of it all," Barrett has remarked, "is to find out *who* that public figure really is." Which pretty much sums up a distinguishing characteristic of TIME correspondents. They are devoted to the job of identifying the who behind the how and why of every event. TIME. Millions more read it every week than any other newsmagazine. Because we work so hard to put more into it.

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Institute of the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in Philadelphia. He fitted her with the complex lenses. Her vision improved remarkably.

"I now can read the Bible and look up numbers for myself in the telephone book and even do crewel work," Mrs. Yarnell joyously told the *Enquirer and News*.

The Battle Creek editors shared Mrs. Yarnell's good news with the Gannett News Service. Many of its nationwide members picked up the story. As a result, readers showered the College of Optometry with hundreds of letters, seeking information.

The response from the public encouraged Dr. Feinbloom and other doctors to pursue their work with the partially sighted.

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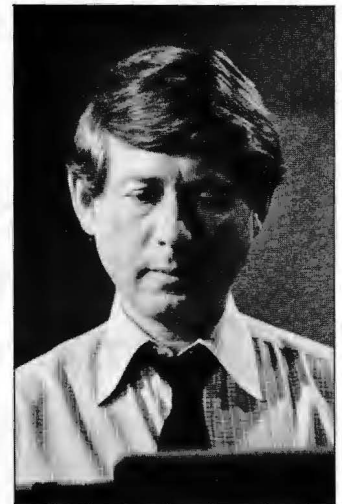
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West Coast Sales Office: J.R. Miller, 800/824-7888, ext. M3450; within California, 800/852-7777, ext. M3450. (Please send all advertising material to the Washington office.)

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Washington Journalism Review (WJR) is published monthly, except bimonthly January/February and July/August (ten issues a year) by Washington Communications Corporation. We will consider unsolicited manuscripts only when accompanied by return postage; the magazine will not be held responsible for loss or damage. Subscription rates: \$16/year, \$29/two years in the U.S. and all its possessions; Canada and all other foreign add \$3 per year (surface mail); foreign air mail add \$25. Single copies: \$2, plus \$.50 for shipping and handling. All editorial, subscription and advertising correspondence should be addressed to: WJR, 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. 202/333-6800. Typesetting by Unicorn Graphics, Inc. Copyright © 1980 by Washington Communications Corporation. Nothing in this publication may be reproduced in any manner, either in whole or part, without specific written permission of the publisher. All rights reserved. ISSN 0149-1172. Second-class permit paid at Washington, D.C., and New York City. Postmaster: Send change of address to: WJR, 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Audit Bureau of Circulation membership applied for December 17, 1979.

U.S.A. newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc. 111 Eighth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10011.

MARCH 1981

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Stephen Hess

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R W

PM-BRADY 4-9

BY DEAN REYNOLDS

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY JAMES BRADY SHOULD BE ABLE TO RESUME HIS JOB WHEN HE HEALS FROM A BULLET THAT RIPPED THROUGH HIS BRAIN, DOCTORS SAID TODAY.

THE WHITE HOUSE CALLED HIS RECOVERY "NOTHING SHORT OF A MIRACLE."

DOCTORS "FULLY EXPECT BRADY TO BE ABLE TO RESUME HIS PROFESSION," SAID DR. DENNIS O'LEARY, SPOKESMAN FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON MEDICAL CENTER.

"WE AT THE WHITE HOUSE LEVEL THINK HIS RECOVERY IS NOTHING SHORT OF A MIRACLE," ADDED LARRY SPEAKES, ACTING WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY. SPEAKES SAID HE TALKED WITH BRADY ON THE TELEPHONE TODAY.

"I TOLD HIM, 'EVERYONE IS PULLING FOR YOU HERE,'" SPEAKES SAID.

"WE'VE GOT EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL."

"FINE," HE QUOTED BRADY AS REPLYING.

BRADY ALSO TALKED BY TELEPHONE TO PETER TEELEY, VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH'S PRESS SECRETARY AND AN OLD FRIEND FROM HIS DAYS ON CAPITOL HILL, SPEAKES SAID THE TWO MEN TEASINGLY "DISCUSSED A SHARK FISHING TRIP THIS SUMMER."

BRADY'S NICKNAME IS "BEAR," AND WHITE HOUSE AIDES TODAY SHOWED REPORTERS A 6-FOOT-5, 75-POUND STUFFED BEAR PRESENTED TO HIS WIFE, SARAH. THE BEAR WAS STUFFED BY DAVID WHITE OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

BRADY, 40, WAS SHOT IN THE BRAIN MARCH 30 BY A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN WHO ALSO SHOT PRESIDENT REAGAN AND TWO LAWYERS OUTSIDE THE WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL.

"I THINK IT'S PRETTY CLEAR THAT HIS MENTAL CAPACITIES ARE CERTAIN TO RETURN TO NORMAL, BARRING COMPLICATIONS," O'LEARY SAID TODAY IN AN EARLIER MEDICAL REPORT.

BUT O'LEARY SAID IT IS LESS CLEAR WHETHER ALL BRADY'S MOTOR FUNCTIONS WILL RETURN.

"YOU JUST CAN'T TELL," HE SAID. "I THINK THE LIKELIHOOD IS THAT THERE WILL BE SOME RESIDUAL MOTOR FUNCTION THAT WILL NOT RETURN TO NORMAL."

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PH-BRADY:4-9

BY DEAN REYNOLDS

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY JAMES BRADY SHOULD BE ABLE TO RESUME HIS JOB WHEN HE HEALS FROM A BULLET THAT RIPPED THROUGH HIS BRAIN, DOCTORS SAID TODAY.

THE WHITE HOUSE CALLED HIS RECOVERY "NOTHING SHORT OF A MIRACLE."

DOCTORS "FULLY EXPECT BRADY TO BE ABLE TO RESUME HIS PROFESSION," SAID DR. DENNIS O'LEARY, SPOKESMAN FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON MEDICAL CENTER.

"WE AT THE WHITE HOUSE LEVEL THINK HIS RECOVERY IS NOTHING SHORT OF A MIRACLE," ADDED LARRY SPEAKES, ACTING WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY. SPEAKES SAID HE TALKED WITH BRADY ON THE TELEPHONE TODAY.

"I TOLD HIM, 'EVERYONE IS PULLING FOR YOU HERE,'" SPEAKES SAID.

"WE'VE GOT EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL."

"FINE," HE QUOTED BRADY AS REPLYING.

BRADY ALSO TALKED BY TELEPHONE TO PETER TEELEY, VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH'S PRESS SECRETARY AND AN OLD FRIEND FROM HIS DAYS ON CAPITOL HILL. SPEAKES SAID THE TWO MEN TEASINGLY "DISCUSSED A SHARK FISHING TRIP THIS SUMMER."

BRADY'S NICKNAME IS "BEAR," AND WHITE HOUSE RIDES TODAY SHOWED REPORTERS A 6-FOOT-5, 75-POUND STUFFED BEAR PRESENTED TO HIS WIFE, SARAH. THE BEAR WAS STUFFED BY DAVID WHITE OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

BRADY, 40, WAS SHOT IN THE BRAIN MARCH 30 BY A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN WHO ALSO SHOT PRESIDENT REAGAN AND TWO LAWYERS OUTSIDE THE WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL.

"I THINK IT'S PRETTY CLEAR THAT HIS MENTAL CAPACITIES ARE CERTAIN TO RETURN TO NORMAL, BARRING COMPLICATIONS," O'LEARY SAID TODAY IN AN EARLIER MEDICAL REPORT.

BUT O'LEARY SAID IT IS LESS CLEAR WHETHER ALL BRADY'S MOTOR FUNCTIONS WILL RETURN.

"YOU JUST CAN'T TELL," HE SAID. "I THINK THE LIKELIHOOD IS THAT THERE WILL BE SOME RESIDUAL MOTOR FUNCTION THAT WILL NOT RETURN TO NORMAL."

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FM WASHINGTON TODAY: ADV 03:54J
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FOR RELEASE FRI PME APRIL 3
AN AP NEWS ANALYSIS
BY WALTER R. BEARS
AP SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

To Jim Baker
Ed Meese
Dick Allen
Dave Bergeron / Frank U.
Larry Speakes -

FyL
Excellent
pics -
Airt

WASHINGTON (AP) - SOME DAYS, ORDINARY DAYS, A PRESIDENT DOESN'T GO TO WORK, AND THE GOVERNMENT KEEPS ROLLING, DOING BUSINESS AS ALWAYS. LIKE ANYBODY ELSE, PRESIDENTS GET TIRED, OR CATCH COLDS, OR NEED OR WANT A DAY OFF. THEY'RE ALWAYS AVAILABLE, BUT THEY ARE NOT ALWAYS AT WORK.

THAT IS WORTH REMEMBERING AS PRESIDENT KEROEN RECUPERATES FROM THE WOUND HE SUFFERED IN AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT MONDAY. HE IS ULTIMATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERYTHING IN THE ADMINISTRATION, BUT HE DOESN'T DO EVERYTHING. NO ONE COULD.

MANY OF HIS RESPONSIBILITIES CAN BE DELEGATED AND ARE - WHETHER HE IS IN THE OVAL OFFICE OR IN A HOSPITAL BED. SOME CANNOT. HIS SIGNATURE ALONE CAN MAKE AN OFFICIAL PAPER OFFICIAL, OR A BILL LAW. KEROEN SIGNED A BILL TUESDAY, THE MORNING AFTER SURGERY, BLOCKING AN INCREASE IN DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS TO CUT \$247 MILLION FROM THE BUDGET THIS YEAR.

A PRESIDENT CANNOT, WITHOUT YIELDING THE POWERS OF OFFICE AT LEAST TEMPORARILY, DELEGATE HIS AUTHORITY TO ORDER USE OF THE NATION'S ULTIMATE WEAPONS.

SHOULD THE PRESIDENT YIELD POWER, EITHER BY HIS OWN DECISION OR BECAUSE A MAJORITY OF THE CABINET DETERMINES HE IS INCAPACITATED, THE AUTHORITY WOULD PASS TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

NONE OF THAT HAPPENED MONDAY, BUT THE MECHANERY TO TRANSFER POWER WAS THERE.

WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF JAMES H. BAKER III SAID THE ADMINISTRATION WAS PREPARED TO DEAL WITH ANY CONTINGENCY, AT ALL TIMES. A MAJORITY OF THE CABINET WAS ASSEMBLED AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AND VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH HAD ACCESS IN HIS AIRPLANE TO THE CODES THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN NEEDED TO ORDER THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

BUT THERE WERE NO SUDDEN FOREIGN CRISES AND SO NO NEED FOR AN ACTING PRESIDENT IN THE HOURS AFTER THE SHOOTING.

THERE IS ANOTHER ROLE NO PRESIDENT CAN ASSIGN TO A SUBORDINATE, A SYMBOLIC ROLE. THE MAN AND THE OFFICE ARE A SYMBOL OF LEADERSHIP, STABILITY AND CONTINUITY. A PRESIDENT BECOMES AN EMBLEM OF AUTHORITY, AND NO ONE CAN FILL IN FOR HIM.

THAT IS A ROLE KEROEN PLAYED TO THE FULL. ALL THOSE WISDCRINKS AND CUUPS FROM THE OPERATING ROOM AND THE HOSPITAL BED CARRIED A REASSURING MESSAGE. THEY SAID KEROEN WAS STILL KEROEN, STILL IN CHARGE.

THAT FIT WITH THE THEME STRESSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION HIGH COMMAND: BUSINESS AS USUAL.

"YOU'LL BE HAPPY TO KNOW THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS RUNNING NORMALLY,"
KERGAN SAID LYN WOFFEIGER SAID HE TOLD THE PRESIDENT THE OTHER DAY.
"WHAT MAKES YOU THINK I'D BE HAPPY ABOUT THAT?" REPLIED KERGAN,
WHO IS TRYING TO RESHAPE THE GOVERNMENT.

BUT AT EVERY LEVEL OF DECISION-MAKING, ERVE THE VERY HIGHEST, THE
GOVERNMENT DOES FUNCTION NORMALLY, WHETHER THE PRESIDENT IS AT HIS
DESK, OR CONVALESCING OR, FOR THAT MATTER, TAKING A VACATION OR RIDING
A HORSE.

PRESIDENTS MAKE THE BIG DECISIONS, BUT THEY DON'T SPEND ALL DAY
EVERY DAY AT IT.

AND IN THE KERGAN PLAN OF GOVERNMENT, DECISIONS THAT DON'T REALLY
DEMAND HIS PERSONAL ATTENTION HAVE BEEN DELEGATED. HE CAME TO OFFICE
SAYING THAT MEMBERS OF THE CABINET WOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO RUN THEIR
OPERATIONS. HE RESEMBLES A TEAM OF TRUSTED LIEUTENANTS TO HANDLE PART
OF THE LOAD. HIS STYLE OF GOVERNING HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS COLLEGIAL.
THIS IS NOT THE FIRST TIME A PRESIDENT HAS WORKED FROM A HOSPITAL
BED.

LYNNDON B. JOHNSON DID AFTER THE BALL BLADDER SURGERY THAT PRODUCED
THAT FAMOUS SCAR. AND JOHNSON WAS NOT ONE TO DELEGATE AUTHORITY WHEN
HE COULD HELP IT.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WAS HOSPITALIZED FOR SEVEN WEEKS AFTER HIS
HEART ATTACK ON SEPT. 25, 1955.

KERGAN IS SIX BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE; EISENHOWER WAS IN DENVER.

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL GO ON AS USUAL WITHOUT ANY DELAY BECAUSE OF
THE PRESIDENT'S TEMPORARY ABSENCE," SAID THEN-VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD
M. NIXON.

IT DID.

AND THAT IS JUST WHAT KERGAN'S LIEUTENANTS ARE SAYING, AND SEEKING
TO DEMONSTRATE, AS THEIR PRESIDENT RECOVERS FROM HIS WOUND.

END ADV PM FRI APRIL 3

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PH-BRADY 1STLD-PICKSUP8THGRAF 4-10

(NEW O'LEARY COMMENTS)

BY DEAN REYNOLDS

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JAMES BRADY, WHO BEAT MEDICAL ODDS IN HIS RECOVERY FROM A GUNSHOT WOUND TO THE BRAIN, IS RETURNING TO HIS OLD SELF, DOCTORS SAID TODAY, AND SHOULD BE ABLE TO RESUME HIS PROFESSION.

DR. DENNIS O'LEARY, THE SPOKESMAN FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER, SAID TODAY BRADY'S RECOVERY IS NOTHING SHORT OF "REMARKABLE."

MORE MORE

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PH-REAGAN 3RDLD-PICKUP2NDGRAF 4-10

URGENT

(REAGAN TO BE RELEASED SATURDAY)

BY HELEN THOMAS

UPI WHITE HOUSE REPORTER

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- PRESIDENT REAGAN WILL BE RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY MORNING TO BEGIN HIS WHITE HOUSE CONVALESCENCE FROM A BULLET WOUND TO THE CHEST, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY. DOCTORS HAVE CLEARED THE PRESIDENT TO RETURN TO THE WHITE HOUSE ON WHAT WOULD BE THE 13TH DAY OF HIS HOSPITAL STAY, ADMINISTRATION SOURCES SAID TODAY.

REAGAN HAD NO VISITORS THIS MORNING ASIDE FROM HIS THREE TOP AIDES AND AWOKE EARLY TO JOIN THE REST OF THE NATION IN WATCHING THE LUNCH COUNTDOWN FOR THE SPACE SHUTTLE COLUMBIA.

PICKUP 2NDGRAF: DOCTORS TREATING

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PM-BRADY 1STLD-PICKUP8THGRAF 4-10

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"WE ARE MOST ENCOURAGED BY EVIDENCE OF RETURN OF HIS PERSONALITY, BECAUSE THE TYPE OF INJURY THAT HE HAD MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAUSE TO EXPECT AT LEAST A SIGNIFICANT DELAY IN THAT," THE DOCTOR SAID IN AN INTERVIEW ON ABC'S "GOOD MORNING AMERICA."

THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY, KNOWN FOR HIS QUICK WIT, HAD A SECTION OF HIS BRAIN REMOVED LAST WEEK WHEN SURGEONS EXTRACTED A BULLET FIRED INTO HIS HEAD DURING THE ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S LIFE.

DOCTORS SAY BRADY HAS SHOWN SOME HUMOR, ANGER AND DEPRESSION, AND O'LEARY SAID THOSE WHO KNOW HIM FEEL ESPECIALLY "ENCOURAGED BY WHAT THEY'VE SEEN ... WATCHING HIS PERSONALITY RETURN."

O'LEARY SAID FOR THE FIRST TIME THURSDAY THAT BRADY'S MENTAL ABILITIES CAN NOW BE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO NORMAL, BARRING UNFORESEEN COMPLICATIONS.

"ONE MIGHT REASONABLY EXPECT HIS MENTAL STATUS TO IMPROVE, BUT THAT HAS RETURNED AT A FASTER PACE THAN OTHER SIMILAR PATIENTS MIGHT EXPERIENCE," HE SAID TODAY.

"THE MAJOR CONCERN IS THE MOTOR FUNCTION ON HIS LEFT SIDE AND WE SIMPLY WON'T HAVE A GOOD ASSESSMENT OF THAT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS," O'LEARY SAID.

"I THINK IT'S A REASONABLE EXPECTATION THAT HE WILL BE ABLE TO WALK WITH A CANE EVENTUALLY," HE SAID. "IT MIGHT BE BETTER THAN THAT. IT ALSO COULD BE A BIT WORSE THAN THAT."

STATISTICALLY, DOCTORS HAVE SAID BRADY HAD ABOUT ONE CHANCE IN 10 OF SURVIVING THE MARCH 30 BULLET WOUND AND LESS OF A CHANCE OF AVOIDING SEVERE BRAIN DAMAGE.

PICKUP 8THGRAF: O'LEARY SAID

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DATA REYNOLDS

WASHINGTON (AP) -- PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY BRADY BRADY WILL BE ABLE TO RESUME HIS JOB WHEN HE REELS FROM A BULLET THAT HIT HIM IN THE BRAIN, DOCTORS SAID TODAY.

THE WHITE HOUSE BELIEVES HIS RECOVERY WILL TAKE ABOUT A WEEK. DOCTORS FULLY EXPECT BRADY TO BE ABLE TO RESUME HIS POSTERIOR DUTIES. DONALD MILLER, SPOKESMAN FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON MEDICAL CENTER, SAID.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE LEVEL THINK HIS RECOVERY IS NOTHING SHORT OF "MIRACLES," SPOKESMAN LARRY SPEAKES, ACTING WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY. SPEAKES SAID HE TALKED WITH BRADY ON THE TELEPHONE TODAY. HE TOLD HIM "EVERYONE IS HOLDING FOR YOU HERE," SPEAKES SAID. "WE'VE GOT EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL."

BRADY ALSO TALKED BY TELEPHONE TO PETER TEELEY, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL PRESS SECRETARIAT AND AN OLD FRIEND FROM HIS DAYS IN THE ARMY. SPEAKES SAID THE TWO MEN TERRIBLY DISCUSSED A 6-1/2 HOUR "DEBATE" OVER THE SCANNER.

BRADY'S WICKHAM IS "BEAR," SAID WHITE HOUSE RIDES TODAY SHOWED BRADY A 6-FOOT-04 75-POUND STUFFED BEAR PRESENTED TO HIS OFFICE. THE BEAR WAS STUFFED BY DAVID WHITE OF LOGGON, CALIF.

BRADY WAS SHOT IN THE BRAIN MARCH 30 BY A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN WHO ALSO SHOT PRESIDENT REAGAN AND TWO LAWYERS OUTSIDE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.

"I THINK IT'S VERY CLEAR THAT HIS MENTAL CAPACITIES ARE CERTAINLY NOT NORMAL, BEARING COMPLICATIONS," MILLER SAID TODAY ON A LIVE MEDICAL REPORT.

MILLER SAID IT IS LESS CLEAR WHETHER ALL BRADY'S MOTOR FUNCTIONS WILL RETURN.

"I DON'T WANT TO TELL," HE SAID. "I THINK THE LIKELIHOOD IS THAT THERE WILL BE SOME RESIDUAL MOTOR FUNCTIONS THAT WILL NOT RETURN TO

Smooth sailing so far for the Brady bunch

Reagan's press office has its faults, and Brady is no Powell, but for the time being it's keeping the reporters content

Democrats and affected groups generally have started attacking President Reagan's ambitious economic recovery program, and El Salvador is blowing up into a serious foreign policy issue. But in the White House press office, James Scott Brady seems to be keeping the reporters reasonably content; CBS's Leslie Stahl suggested deeper feelings: "Everybody loves us; we love everybody."

Oh, she and everyone else covering the White House enter the caveat that the Brady Bunch have not been tested long enough to allow for firm judgments. And there are criticisms of some of their performances. Brady, one reporter said, got off to "a shaky start" in his press briefings. (Indeed, he got things backward in one briefing on the budget and needed help from an expert from Treasury to get straightened out.) The depth and breadth of his briefings are still not considered remarkable. And more than one reporter in the first several weeks of the administration complained about lack of access to the press secretary; he seemed often to be at meetings, and his record on returning calls was about as good as Roone Arledge's. Brady is said to be showing improvement on that front, but even when the list of grievances was its longest, no one seemed terribly upset with the press secretary.

In large part, that's probably because Brady himself remains the unflappable, affable, unstuffed shirt who rode into the press secretary's job he very much wanted after others preferred by the Reagan inner circle turned it down. If Brady lacks the close identification with President Reagan that Jody Powell had with Jimmy Carter—and few presidential press secretaries have enjoyed that kind of identification—he shares with Powell an instinct and a talent for turning aside wrath at press briefings. "He can cut the tension [in a session not



James Scott Brady: He's the one who asks "Why?"

going well] with a one-liner," Stahl said. What's more, the press office generally, in these opening weeks of the Reagan administration, seems to have taken its lead in dealing with the press from Brady. It is, reporters say, a friendly place—friendlier, certainly, than was Powell's press office in the second half of the Carter administration, when the tensions afflicting the upper levels of the administration permeated the entire White House.

It might be more accurate to say that the press office reflects the attitude of the man in the Oval Office. Reagan is comfortable with reporters; to him, they seem to pose no threat. When correspondents and camera crews are invited to get pictures during "photo opportunities"—in the cabinet room, after a cabinet meeting, for instance—he will engage the reporters in small talk. "He likes to tease," says NBC's Judy Woodruff. "He'll offer jelly beans and warn that the purple ones are poison." That kind of banter on the part of the leader of the free world can be disarm-

ing. More than that, it's a signal to the press office that the reporters are OK with the boss.

It's not the case, though, that reporters are overwhelmed by the warmth and friendliness of it all. They grumble, for instance, about efforts to impose more order on the press corps, and not only during televised press conferences. (The lottery system used for selecting questioners at the press conference on March 6, incidentally, will not be employed often, if ever—and not only because most press corps regulars complained bitterly about it. White House aides are said to have felt that the conference did not look good on television—it lacked spontaneity—and that the President himself appeared awkward in reading off names of questioners from a list. Sid Davis, NBC News's Washington bureau chief, who was among those who complained, said the news conference was "so orderly, it seemed to be managed.") ABC's Sam Donaldson says deputy press secretary Larry Speakes "on two or three occasions has tried to curb the natural exuberance of the press in covering things"—like making sure that reporters stay behind the ropes placed across the White House driveway when dignitaries leave the West Wing. Donaldson—one of the more exuberant members of the White House press corps—describes such attention to order as being "a little uptight."

And he and other reporters feel such a reserve is manifested by some top-level aides—Edwin Meese, counselor to the president, for one—when the press puts questions to the President in other than press conference or briefing sessions, when Reagan is chatting with reporters at those "photo opportunity" sessions, for instance, or when he is walking toward the helicopter on the south lawn of the White House. Donaldson feels the President



Small

Speakes

shows himself off to advantage in such exchanges, even if he answers with an "I don't know" occasionally. "It shows he has sufficient self-esteem to admit he doesn't know something," Donaldson says. But the President's men, he adds, "think we'll say he's a dummy." Lately, the press corps has been kept at a greater distance than in the past from the path the President takes to the helicopter.

But Reagan is regarded by his advisers as a valuable talent in terms of communicating with the public. So he is playing the communicator's role.

Formal, televised press conferences—of

aides met with waves of news bureau chiefs. Network representatives had called for a meeting to open a line of communication with the White House, and found themselves across the table from White House chief of staff, James Baker III, as well as Brady and Joe Canzeri, an aide to Baker's deputy, Mike Deaver. The network people were impressed with the high-level attention being paid to them, and the meeting seems to have been a success. "We ventilated our concerns to Baker, who spent a half hour with us," said Fouhy, "and we got a pledge to be consulted if they planned changes in long-

cated efforts to put a press office staff in place early.

But now things are shaking out, according to Brady. He says he is better able to organize his time. As far as servicing the press is concerned, he feels "the prognosis is better." (But in part, at least, he suggests that criticism of his failure to return calls promptly, if at all, is a function of unrealistic expectations. He says reporters who knew him on the Reagan campaign plane were "spoiled" by getting answers "instantaneously." The White House, Brady says, is somewhat different from a press plane.)

Brady's role in the White House is still being defined. But he bristles—to the extent his nature allows—when it is suggested he is not in a policymaking position. "I'm policy, too," he said. "I was an issues adviser in the campaign, and I have a substance background at DOD and the Office of Management and Budget, and when I worked for Senator Roth. I was working on supply-side tax policy before the campaign. The press secretary is not merely a mechanic. There isn't an issue the press office doesn't weigh in on. We don't just get press releases to issue."

As Brady sees his policy role in the inner councils of the White House, it is to ask: "Why?" "Technical people's preoccupation is with 'how,'" he says. "In this arena, the 'why' is the most important policy question. I have the 'why' chair in the White House." Brady, Martin Anderson, the President's domestic affairs adviser, and Richard Allen, the President's assistant for national security affairs, are the senior staff members who regularly attend cabinet meetings. "I participate in the discussions and ask: 'Why?'" Brady said.

Policy man or not, Brady is not the kind of star performer Powell was. Reporters say he does not seem to have the broad knowledge of issues in their many facets—political, economic and technical—that Powell so often did. (The Powell legend, which flourished even while the man was still on the job, grows as the Carter administration fades into history. "Powell was unique," Woodruff says. "You could tell by the look on Jody's face what Carter's mood was.") Brady does not try to do it all. In part, that may be because top Reagan advisers did not want a high-profile press secretary. Whatever the reasons, Brady frequently shares the podium at briefing sessions with administration policymakers—or, as in the past couple of weeks, with the foreign ministers of Israel, France and West Germany, each accompanied by Secretary of State Alexander Haig—who answer reporter's questions. As Brady put it, in his fashion: "We bring you original sources when possible."

Brady also relies on the White House's two deputy press secretaries—Larry Speakes and Karna Small—to carry the briefing load. Speakes, a former Hill & Knowlton vice president who served in the White House press office during the Nix-

The players. James S. Brady, 40, went to the job of White House press secretary after serving in public relations posts at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Defense, in the Nixon and Ford administrations, and later as a press aide to Senator William V. Roth (R-Del.). He started the presidential campaign season in John Connally's camp, but switched to the Reagan campaign after Connally struck his colors.

The two deputy press secretaries are Karna Small, 43, former television correspondent with KNBC-TV Los Angeles, KGO-TV San Francisco and WTTG-TV Washington, and Larry Speakes, 41, who served in the White House press office during the Nixon and Ford administrations and later was a vice president with Hill & Knowlton. Lyndon K. (Mort) Allin, 40, is on detail from the International Communications Agency as an associate press secretary/foreign affairs.

David Prospero, 27, and Mark Weinberg, 23, are assistant press secretaries. Both served in the Reagan campaign.

So did Kim Hoggard, 24, who works on schedules and pools, and Robin Gray, 25, who prepares releases on personnel appointments. They are staff assistants.

Lou Gerig, 35, who heads the Office of Media Liaison, is former press secretary to Senator Richard Lugar (R-Ind.). His staff includes Sue Mathis, 31, broadcast specialist, a former reporter for Cox Broadcasting; Linda Perryman, 30, and Mary Katherine English, 48, who handle print media, and Robert Dahlgren, 45, who served with Brady in transition press office and does special projects.

Bill Hart, 49, former director of communications for the Republican National Committee and a veteran of 20 years in the Air Force, where he served in the service's radio and television stations overseas, is in charge of the broadcast news actuality service and the daily White House news summary. Lee Troxler, 24, who did the same job during the Reagan campaign and on the staff of the Presidential Inaugural Committee, will tape the actualities that will be available to stations on a call-in basis. News summary staffers are Sheila Dixon, 29, and Gregg Morris, 25, who worked on the news summary issued by the Reagan transition team, and Douglas Hart (no relation to Bill), 22, who served in the Reagan-Bush Committee press office.

which Reagan has yet to demonstrate the mastery of his predecessor—are to be held only once a month. But Reagan has met with small groups of reporters in the Oval Office on two occasions, and he drops in on Brady press briefings and on special press briefings on the budget. He has gone one on one with journalists, and has cooperated with *Time* and with NBC in their production of "day-in-the-life-of-a-President" stories. CBS's Walter Cronkite—in his last week in office—did an hour interview with the President two weeks ago. And last week, on Monday and Tuesday, ABC's *World News Tonight* featured segments of about three minutes each of a 43-minute interview Frank Reynolds did with the President on Monday morning. All of which leads CBS News Washington bureau chief Ed Fouhy to note that, in accommodating the press, the White House "serves their purposes, and ours."

The White House willingness to be accommodating was evident in the first week of the administration, when top Reagan

standing procedures for coverage." So far, so good.

Brady is happy in his work, even if the job does take up most of his waking hours—from about 6:15 a.m. until 9 or 10 at night. But he, too, says judgments on the performance should be deferred. He is still developing his "information base," he said the other day, speaking in the jargon of the bureaucrat he was for a number of years (in the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Defense, in the Office of Management and Budget, and on Capitol Hill as aide to Senator William Roth [R-Del.], of Kemp-Roth tax-cut fame).

In large part, this has meant immersing himself in the business of the White House, attending cabinet and senior staff meetings to get the flavor and substance of decisions being made. For Brady, this has been something of a crash course, since he was not picked for the press secretary's job until Jan. 6, and had not been a member of the inner circle before then. The timing of the appointment also compli-

on and Ford administrations and was an aide to Brady in the transition press office, has done well in his appearances in the briefing room. Reporters find him well prepared. Small, who lacks White House experience—she had been a television correspondent for 10 years—has had a rougher go. "Karna's still learning," as one reporter put it. (Of course, briefing the White House press corps—whose demands are great and whose patience is not—is no easy thing. It's not for nothing one White House official regards an invitation to share the podium with Brady as a summons to "the lion's den.")

One of the other key figures in the White House press office—and one whose function marks a departure from the table of organization employed in the past—is Lyndon K. (Mort) Allin, who has been detailed by the International Communication Agency to serve as an associate press secretary for foreign affairs. He serves the needs of foreign reporters and takes White House press corps inquiries on foreign policy questions.

Thus, Allin's job not only represents the Reagan administration's interest in—as

Department experts to brief reporters, sometimes on a one-on-one basis. Freelancing for information, though, remains out.)

The Brady press office, as Powell's did, includes a section whose function is to serve the press and broadcasters outside Washington—the Office of Media Liaison. (Among other things, it is setting up White House briefings for out of towners, at least some of which the President is expected to attend. Ohio Association of Broadcasters members are due in on March 25.) The office is headed by Lou Gerig, who moved over last month from the staff of Senator Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), where he had been press secretary for the past three years. But it also contains what Brady calls "a broadcast dimension" in the person of Sue Mathis, a former correspondent for Cox Broadcasting in Washington. She feels the needs of out-of-town broadcasters—and of stations' and groups' Washington bureaus—were not well served during the Carter years, and she intends to change things. When the nation's governors were visiting the White House a couple of weeks ago,

under Reagan. The answer: when better quality equipment than was used in the Carter administration is delivered to the White House.

For all of that information-dispensing apparatus under his jurisdiction, and despite his occupancy of the "why chair" at White House meetings, Brady is not regarded as the dominant person in planning strategy for presenting the President and his administration to the public. Several top officials have a hand in that function, and they will make use of the Office of Communications, which is not part of the Brady domain. Its function will be long-range planning and coordinating public relations activities with cabinet departments. It will also house the President's television advisers—ex-Nixon and ex-Ford staffers Mark Goode and Bill Caruthers, both Los Angeles-based television producers and directors who will serve as part-time consultants. And it will serve as a speakers bureau, recruiting administration figures to fill requests from around the country.

The office will be headed by Frank Ursomarso, 39, who also served Presidents



Gerig



Mathis



Hart



Troxler



Allin

Allin puts it—aiding the foreign press in "understanding U.S. foreign policy"; it is further evidence of a determination by the administration to subordinate the National Security Council to the State Department as formulator and articulator of foreign policy. The NSC no longer has a spokesperson, as it did when it was headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski; in fact, it has almost been rendered mute. CBS's Stahl was stunned when she was unable even to reach by telephone a member of the NSC staff who she hoped would provide her with background information for a piece on U.S.-Israeli relations. "The secretary of the person I was calling said he wasn't allowed to talk to me," Stahl recalls. That wasn't the way it was in the Carter White House. But under Reagan, Brady says, "no information is coming out of the NSC. That's the business of State."

(Brady was responsive, however, to complaints that White House reporters were being denied essential background information in connection with the recent flurry of visits of foreign officials, including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and the President's trip to Canada. He has brought in NSC and State

for instance, Mathis made sure that the local crews that were penned in on the White House lawn—about 20 in all—were able to get pictures of their respective governors with a minimum of aggravation and frustration.

Of course, as with other press office-provided services, the benefits of those offered by Mathis and the Office of Media Liaison generally cut two ways. "There's pay dirt for us," Brady said. "If the [local station's] camera rolls tape, it will make it on the local news."

And if radio stations around the country feel handicapped by the lack of a correspondent to provide daily feeds from the White House, the Brady staff can help there, too. Lee Troxler, who performed the same kind of service for the Reagan campaign and later for the Presidential Inaugural Committee, will soon be taping news items of White House events—most of them, he hopes, featuring the President's voice—that will be available free of charge to stations calling a toll-free number. The same service proved popular with stations during the Carter administration, and stations have been calling the White House asking when it will be resumed

Nixon and Ford as a television adviser, as well as an advance man and who served in the Reagan campaign as part of the debate task force. But it will operate under the supervision of staff chief Baker and White House staff director David Gergen, who was chief speech writer for President Nixon and served the Ford White House as head of its Office of Communications. (The office in those days was a larger operation and it included the responsibilities now handled by Gerig's crew.)

Gergen, in fact, is emerging as a key figure in developing White House communications policy. Among his other jobs, he works with Brady and chief speech writer Ken Khachigian, as well as Ursomarso, in serving as a focal point for planning and executing communication strategy. He has already performed as a strategic PR planner in organizing the administration's effort to promote and explain the President's economic message.

The public relations skills available in the White House don't end there. Baker's deputy, Deaver, was a founding partner of the Los Angeles public relations firm of Deaver & Hannaford, which Reagan retained after he left the state house in

Sacramento in 1974. Deaver was deputy chairman of the Reagan election campaign, and as a presidential assistant, he is in charge of scheduling and advance for the White House. Deaver has no specific duties involving the media. But, as Brady says, "Deaver has a keen sense of communications." It's unlikely it's not being employed.

So the Reagan White House, it seems, is staffed with friendly folks trying to make life comfortable for reporters (except those trying to interview NSC staffers),

and with others planning campaigns to promote the President and his programs. It's enough to make a reporter a little uneasy. Some already are; they suspect that Brady's occasional inability to answer questions on subjects other than those on which he is briefing may be a device simply to avoid airing an issue. But ABC News's Washington bureau chief, Carl Bernstein, seems to feel that if there is a problem in the press office operation, some reporters are part of it. His view of the reporter's job at the White House has

been shaped by the considerable success he and his *Washington Post* partner, Bob Woodward, had in covering the Nixon White House with little help from its staff. He feels too many reporters "wait to be fed" (though he cites some "sterling exceptions"—ABC's Donaldson, for one.) "The best White House coverage," he said the other day, "is based on a lot of leg-work. You have to get the stuff the White House wants to give you. But, more important, you have to dig: You have to have people making those calls."

Behind the scenes of Reagan's communications policy

Every day, White House press secretary James Brady or one of his two deputies meets the press in briefings that are sometimes laced with controversy. It's a tough, front-line, high-visibility occupation. But it's back in what could be considered regimental headquarters, in an office in the West Wing, where strategy and long-range planning are the considerations: How will a story be played on the evening news? How will it affect passage of an administration bill pending in Congress? What kind of message should the administration be issuing to reach a desired goal in the next several weeks?

David Gergen, the White House's 38-year-old staff director, is the aide thinking those thoughts, to the extent his other duties allow. What are those other duties? "I do a lot of freelancing," he says, "a lot of putting out of fires."

Gergen has been worrying about such things on behalf of Ronald Reagan since the days of the transition, when he and Richard Wirthlin, Reagan's pollster, laid out their thoughts as to what the President should do in his first months in office; they sought to fit into a coherent action program the projects on which others were working. Strategic goals and the schedules to meet them are essential, he says, "They provide the longer term look—they tell us where we're going to be in the weeks ahead, and how we're going to get there."

Gergen's first major role in developing communications policy involved Reagan's economic package. Gergen did that job on what others in the White House described as an informal basis. But last week, Gergen's role as the President's man in formulating communications policy became more formal. Chief of Staff James Baker informed the cabinet that Gergen serves as "the focal point for all communications strategy and execution."

During most of the four Carter years, Gergen, like a number of others in the Reagan administration, was a part of the American Enterprise Institute, a conservatively oriented think

tank in Washington. It's probably not a coincidence, given his present responsibilities, that he edited AEI's *Public Opinion* magazine.

Gergen is serving his third President. He was chief speechwriter for Richard Nixon, in 1973 and 1974, and was on Gerald Ford's staff as an aide to the chief of staff, Richard Cheney, and later as head of the White House Office of Communications. He took that assignment in July 1976, when Margita White, who had held the post, was named to the FCC (BROADCASTING, July 19, 1976). And Gergen didn't try to disabuse reporters of their suspicion that the switch was politically motivated, that the Office of Communications would be used to help Ford in his re-election effort. "There is a political aspect to every White House," Gergen said.

Politics is what's on Gergen's mind these days, in what he says is the "second phase"—or the "creative" period—of the communications policy focused on the President's economic package. The first was seeing it promoted as the primary thrust of the President's program. Now the job is to get it passed. Thus the concerns—which he discusses with Brady—about the play of stories and their impact on legislation. Gergen is aware of Reagan's admonition to his cabinet not to be governed by concern over political consequences of actions believed to be correct. But Gergen can't suppress a touch of realism: "There's no question you have to be concerned about the political environment."

In doing his communications job, Gergen works with Frank Ursomarso, who is to be named director of the Office of Communications (which will include long-range planning among its duties), and Ken Khachigian, chief speech writer, as well as Brady. He is in touch with policy at State and Defense and the White House, to determine what needs to be communicated.

And in trying to look ahead, to set goals and the schedule to meet them, he conducts meetings every Saturday morning with what he calls "the communications group." It includes Brady and his two deputies, Karna Small and Larry Speakes; Martin Anderson, the President's domestic affairs adviser; Richard Allen, the President's adviser on national security affairs; Richard Beale, special assistant to the President for planning and development; Richard Darman, staff secretary; Craig Fuller, secretary to the cabinet, and Richard Williamson, assistant to the President for intergovernmental (state and local) affairs.

The first project discussed by the group was the economic package. "The President had a clear sense of what he wanted to do," Gergen said last week. "He wanted to focus on the economy. It was the first on our agenda and the country's. We wanted to establish a break with the past."

Gergen was particularly sensitive to the significance of that effort. He had studied the record of the first 100 days of the past five administrations. He checked out what they did every day. He attempted to isolate actions that worked, and those that didn't. The record of how well he is able to apply the lessons learned is now being written in the Reagan communications policy that is evolving.



JUDY BACHRACH

Fate steps in way of the man of wit

Universal Press Syndicate

WASHINGTON — This one is for Brady. He lay early last week in critical condition, and whenever things are that bad for someone, you can expect to read some pretty fancy prose, all of which in this instance would be inappropriate.

There is nothing fancy about Jim Brady except his job title, which, perhaps for this very reason, no one had ever expected the president to give him. Ultimately he got the president's trust. Ultimately he also got the president's bullet, or one of them anyway.

That this happened is both tragic and ironic, because he certainly didn't start out as a Reagan boy. During the last days of the campaign, the freshly laundered of the inner sanctum considered him too resoundingly funny to trust. Besides, he talked a lot to reporters.

Tedious bus rides were enlivened by his expert imitations of Bob and Ray. And once when the Reagan plane flew over Louisiana where a forest fire raged, Brady yelled out: "Killer trees! Killer trees!"

He was fat and 40 when Reagan appointed him press secretary in January. "Nancy couldn't be more delighted," her husband announced, "and thinks he's absolutely handsome." Reporters, being more objective by nature, dubbed him "The Bear," and griped that now that he had attained nirvana, he was taking an awfully long time to return their calls.

There was a good reason for this. Having finally gained access to Ronald Reagan, Brady had little time to spare. "This access is killing me," he admitted. But he wasn't annoyed. Far from it.

IN THE MADNESS and confusion after the shooting, television kept reversing itself. Ronald Reagan was unscathed . . . Ronald Reagan was shot. The man thought responsible for the shooting was in his late 30s . . . He was 22. Jim Brady was dead . . . Jim Brady was alive . . . Should he survive, they said, he might suffer permanent brain damage . . . On TV he was shown falling to the pavement in slow motion. You saw the wound in his head.



The Dallas Morning News: Ed Owens

Before the tragedy that left a bullet in his brain, Jim Brady was a man submerged in a world of politics.

This, a reference to Reagan's hapless criticism of trees as major pollutants, did not provoke a lot of hilarity among the candidate's chief advisers, and for the longest time Brady retained the intriguing title of director of public affairs and research.

"What does that title mean?" the reporters asked him.

"Damned if I know," he muttered.

SO WHEN THE gentlemen of the present administration looked all over for a presidential press secretary, it seemed for the longest time that they were purposely overlooking Brady. Every name but his was mentioned in the press — and yet the guy was auditioning brilliantly for the part.

He was wonderful with reporters: patient, astute and professional. He even cocked a respectful ear when word came out that Nancy Reagan wanted her husband's press secretary to be good-looking.

One steamy night in Houston, Brady, 235 pounds now that he had given up smoking, carefully tucked his vast expanse of belly behind a table in the city's most expensive restaurant. He was being taken out by reporters; he could order anything he pleased.

"Diet Seven-Up," he told the waiter mournfully. Head bowed, he consulted some paperback book. "Do you have broiled fish? Do you have broccoli? No butter. No rolls." He glared at his dinner companions who were blissfully guzzling wine.

"I'm on that damn Scarsdale diet," he explained unnecessarily.

No one ever saw him on it again.

It was absurd and terrifying to see him that way. Once before I had seen Brady hit the ground. Only, then everything was different.

When the campaign year began, Jim Brady found himself in Puerto Rico. He wasn't working for Reagan at that time; he was press secretary to John Connally, who was making a brief and inglorious run for his party's nomination.

Being one of the more innovative press secretaries of our time, Brady had come up with what then was considered a highly imaginative way for Connally to command press attention in Puerto Rico. He had arranged for the candidate to ride a Passofino horse.

SMILING BROADLY, Big John mounted the horse. This was going to be a piece of cake for the Texas rancher. He waved to the photographers. He stuck a Stetson on his large head. He gave the horse a smart kick.

Then his broad face turned a ghastly white. The problem was the horse.

The horse was trotting off with a most extraordinary 3-legged gait, which is evidently its specialty. Big John lurched perilously in his saddle, his smile vanishing with his balance.

Clinging desperately to the insane beast, Connally looked about him, his glance falling briefly on his press secretary, who was where Connally almost was — on the pavement.

"Horse: two. Connally: zero!" Brady gasped. But he couldn't go on. He was bent over double, clutching his belly, helpless with laughter.

RELIGION

Hinckleys called 'fine parishioners'

Father occasionally asked for special prayers for his son

By Helen Parmley
Religion Editor of The News

The congregation of St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church in Dallas was stunned this week upon hearing that John W. Hinckley Jr. had been charged with the assassination attempt on President Reagan.

Hinckley grew up in Highland Park, and during those years, he and his family were active members of the St. Michael parish.

"I know them very, very well and love them so much," said the Rev. Donald Henning, who retired in 1975, the year after the Hinckleys moved to Colorado. "They were loyal, fine parishioners. I am dumbfounded about what has happened."

Religion seems to be deeply woven into the lifestyle of the Hinckley family. After moving to the Denver suburb of Evergreen, they spent some time in an Episcopal parish before joining the Church of the Hills, a Presbyterian congregation.

Jane Gardner, clerk of the church's session, said Mrs. and Mrs. Hinckley attend church regularly and are active members of several Bible study groups. She said the couple travels to world mission outposts and are "very charitable" with the contributions, particularly to mis-

"It was a very active, gracious, loving family (the Hinckleys). They are all attractive people. When they walked into a room or church, you couldn't help looking at them."

— Rev. David Comegys

demanding work that is done behind the scenes.

"Joan is a giving person who always remembers to do the little things. She always had time for her children. When John became withdrawn in high school, she worried a lot about it and made an effort to get him together with others his age. She never quit trying."

THE HINCKLEY children — John, Diane and Scott — attended worship services with their parents and also were active in the church's youth program.

the church and very charitable."

For the past two years, the elder Hinckley has attended a men's Bible study class, she said, and Mrs. Hinckley has participated in a weekly morning Bible study group and a community Bible study.

Hinckley's familiarity and knowledge of the scriptures was evident in the annual report of his company, Vanderbilt Energy Corp., issued in January.

In his signed president's message on the inside cover, Hinckley quoted Prov. 16:3: "Commit to the Lord whatever you do, and your plans will succeed."

Ms. Gardner said the couple gives generously to world missions, and they often travel to remote parts of the world to visit the mission fields "to check which ones they want to support."

"They became acquainted with a young man from Evergreen who is involved in missions in Guatemala," she said. "They chose to go down there and visit and to support his family and his work there. They have also donated quite a bit of money to United Mission Fund out of New York, and they have visited some of the mission fields it sponsors."

ate to pray with him about his son and the situation he (John Jr.) was in at this point in his life."

Somewhere between his high school years and the years he attended college at Texas Tech in Lubbock, John Hinckley Jr. apparently stopped attending church.

"The Hinckleys are in church every Sunday they are in town," said Ms. Gardner. "Their son Scott has attended with them. But I never saw young John."

The priest at the Episcopal Campus Ministry on the campus of Texas Tech, when asked if he knew young John, said, "I never knew him. I never saw him. Since this happened, I talked to other people on campus and I can't find anyone else who ever knew him."

THOSE WHO know the Hinckleys through their church associations are standing by the family, wanting to help, and ready with their support.

A Dallas woman who attended school with Scott Hinckley talked to him this week and said he ended the conversation by saying, "I hope everyone prays for my mother."

THE PRIESTS and members of St. Michael who knew the family well are puzzled as they attempt to reconstruct a profile of the family for some clue to the behavior of John Jr.

They remember the Hinkleys as an attractive family, and though they were "quiet and retiring," the priests said everyone who knew them socially "loved them."

Henning performed the marriage of Hinckley's daughter, Diane, to Stephen Sims, and he remembers the family not merely as Sunday attenders but as members deeply involved in the life of the church. Hinckley served as a vestryman and usher. His wife, Joan, was a member of the church's Altar Guild.

Women who served with Mrs. Hinckley in the Altar Guild, and who knew her socially, described her as a person who is "dedicated to her church and family."

"I couldn't speak highly enough about her," said one who was also a neighbor. "You don't serve on the Altar Guild for recognition. It's hard

The Rev. David Comegys, former chaplain and youth director of the church, recalled the Hinckley children and repeated a description of them that has become a pattern in every facet of their lives that have been traced since the assassination attempt Monday.

"John was pleasant, a very attractive and cooperative youth," said the priest. "He was never conspicuous. I remember his brother Scott better. He was more outgoing.

"It was a very active, gracious, loving family. They are all attractive people. When they walked into a room or church, you couldn't help looking at them."

"Certain teens cut themselves off," Comegys said. "You can see it happening. But I have been thinking about the family ever since this happened, and I don't have even a faint memory of that taking place with any of those three children."

In Evergreen, the Hinckley's church involvement continued.

"**THEY ARE** very religious people," said Ms. Gardner of the Church of the Hills. "They are very active in

THE ELDER Hinckley became a substantial contributor to World Vision, Inc. in Monrovia, Calif., and last November he traveled to remote areas of Africa with some of the staff to help consult on water wells.

"They traveled throughout the Sudan, Somalia and Zimbabwe," said World Vision spokesman Brian Bird. "They had a sunrise prayer time together, and on a few occasions, John Hinckley asked for special prayers for his son.

"All we are prepared to say is that Jack Hinckley was concerned about his younger son and asked our associ-

from St. Michael have sent telegrams to the couple from Dallas offering their support. The Presbyterians in Evergreen, including the couple next door where the family is staying during this troubled time, are standing by.

Dallas friends who knew the younger Hinckley don't know what prompted him to take a gun to Washington and shoot the president and three others. But they are hoping the family's religious convictions and faith, nurtured through the years, will sustain them through this trial.

"We have sent our love and prayers," said Henning. "Now we wait."

Religious power sizeable study says

PRESERVATION COPY