

7-31-1984

Letter from a New Jersey supporter to Geraldine Ferraro. Includes data entry sheet.

Geraldine Ferraro

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Recommended Citation

Ferraro, Geraldine, "Letter from a New Jersey supporter to Geraldine Ferraro. Includes data entry sheet." (1984). *New Jersey*. 161.
https://ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/vice_presidential_campaign_correspondence_1984_new_jersey/161

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ANTI-REAGAN

HSA

W. Paterson, N.J.

07424

July 31, 1984

Congresswoman G. Ferraro, N.Y.
House of Representatives
226 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20515

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1984
WASHINGTON OFFICE
384
Contracts suggestions

Dear Ms. Ferraro:

Congratulations on your nomination as vice president, I think it's the beginning of a better era for the country. When a woman becomes president it will certainly improve the over-all conditions for the way the country will be heading.

I am sending you some excellent information in your campaign against the worst president since Nixon, (the disgrace of the country!) Reegan is no doubt the most ill-equipped, ill-informed president we have ever had. We certainly must get rid of him.

There are two books about Reegan that could prove useful, "Reegan's Reign of Error", and "While Reegan Slept". All you have to do is remind him of all his blunders. The voters must be made aware of all the stupid things he has said and done!

God Bless you in your efforts in improve the country.

Sincerely,

[Redacted signature]

RECEIVED
JUG 3 1984
WASHINGTON OFFICE

DON'T BLAME US!!!! or

EXPLODING THE MYTHS ABOUT PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS

*Incls
please
read reverse
side too*

MYTH I Public sector workers are paid too much.

REALITY Public sector workers are not paid too much. Increased unionization in the public sector has meant that wages are much higher than they were before the '60s; however public sector workers do not earn more than their counterparts in the private sector, and in many cases they earn less.

* Comparison of Average Annual Salaries in Private Industry with Federal Employees, 1983:

Occupation	private	Fed gov't	Gap
File Clerk I	\$9,702	\$ 8,822	\$1,280
Accounting Clerk	11,190	10,645	545
Stenographer II	19,367	15,300*	4,067
Programmer	19,777	16,222*	3,555
Attorney I	28,111	22,900*	5,219

Source: U.S. Dept of Labor, BLS, Sept. 1983

*estimate from government service pay scale.

Note: This represents the mean salary for March 1983. Even after 10 years of service the GS pay is still less than comparable private sector pay.

30 years!

AND-----

Municipal workers from around the country earn less than their private sector counterparts:

A public sector electrician in San Antonio earns 85 cents for every dollar earned by a private sector electrician.

A public sector janitor in New York City earns 81 cents for every dollar earned by a janitor in the private sector.

A public sector truckdriver in Boston earns 86 cents for every dollar earned by a truckdriver in the private sector there.

A public sector key operator in St. Louis earns 92 cents for every dollar earned by a key operator in the private sector.

A public sector carpenter in Philadelphia earns 81 cents for every dollar earned by a private sector carpenter there.

A public sector clerk in Atlanta earns 96 cents for every dollar that a private sector clerk earns.

A public sector stenographer in Baltimore earns 85 cents for every dollar earned by a private sector stenographer.

In fact, all workers, both public and private sector, are not doing so well. The "real wage, or the effective purchasing power of all workers' wages, is not much better than it was in 1956.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

(over)

* PROFITS DOWN, GRACE'S PAY UP

J. Peter Grace, an advocate of cuts in federal and military retirement, receives annual pension benefits from his company of \$357,500.00 while still on the active payroll, according to financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The records show that Grace got about \$1.4 million last year in pay, bonuses, pensions and other benefits. During this time, profits of W.R. Grace & Co. fell by 50 percent.

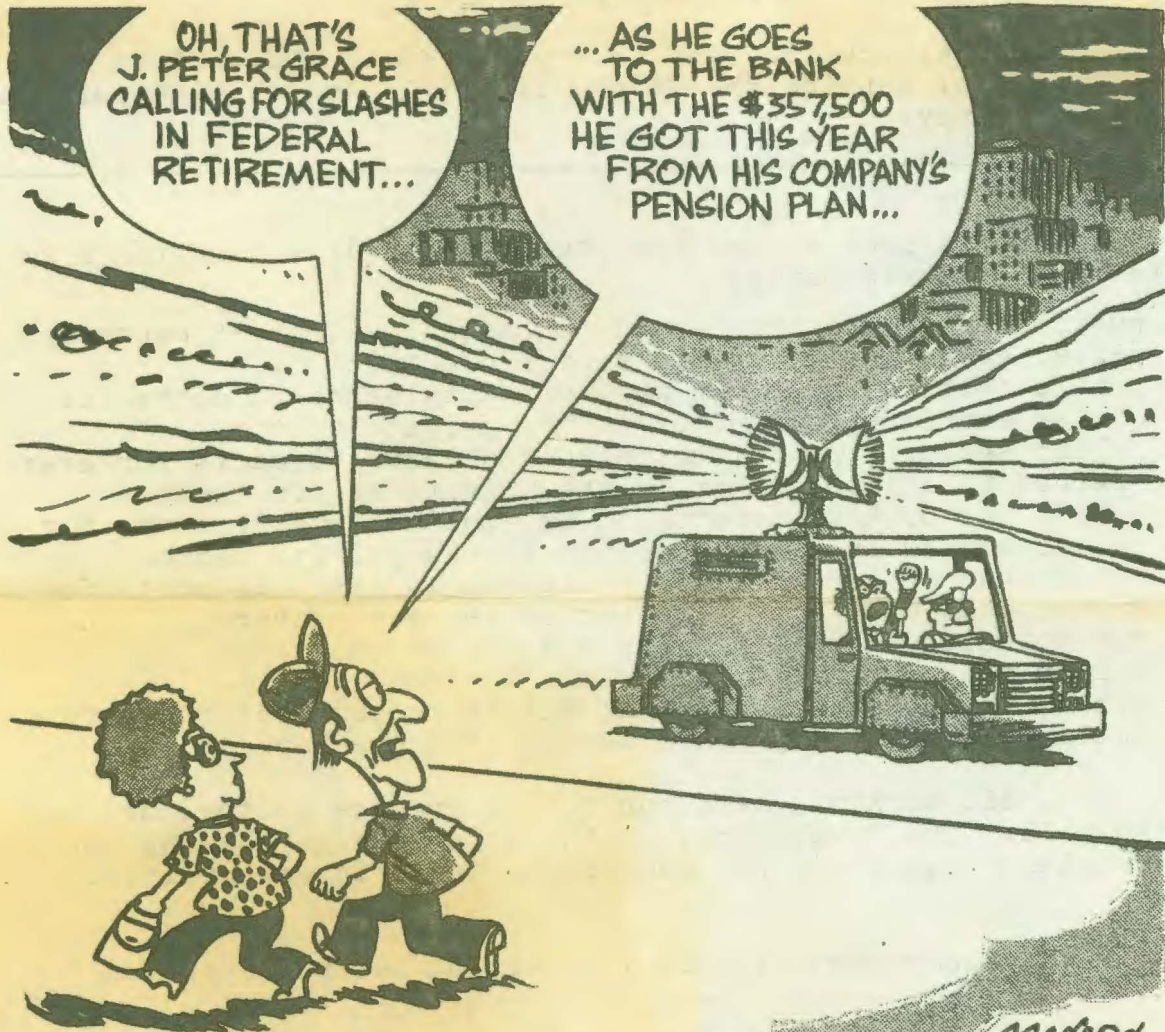
But cash salary and bonuses paid to Grace, the chairman and chief executive officer of the conglomerate, climbed to \$768,850.00 -- a 38 percent increase.

Business Week magazine recently listed Grace among the 10 chief executive officers who returned the least to shareholders for the amount they were paid. It is estimated Grace's total compensation from 1981 through 1983 at \$3,667,000 while shareholder returns - dividends plus stock appreciation - declined 9.8 percent when compared with the industry standard.

Included in Grace's \$1.4 million total for 1983, SEC records show, was a "contingent award" of \$807,000 under a long-term incentive plan. The actual amount paid could be higher or lower depending on the company's ability to meet its three-year performance goals.

Grace began drawing pension benefits at age 65 in 1979 while still working for the company.

TOM PHILPOTT



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Title: *

MR.

First Name:

[REDACTED]

Middle Name:*

Last Name:

[REDACTED]

Salutation:

MR.

[REDACTED]

Address 1:

[REDACTED]

Address 2:*

City:

W. PATTERSON

State:

NJ

Zip:

07424

H/B:*

CORRESPONDENCE INFORMATION

ac PDH

Letter Code:

H51

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION *

d/i code 1:

M

d/i code 2:

DEFBU

d/i code 3:

d/i code 4:

* All items marked with * are optional, including all d/i codes. All items not marked with * must be filled in or the computer will not accept the record.