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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Baker, James: Files

Archivist: jas

File Folder: W.H. Staff Memos - Miscellaneous *Box 5*

Date: 11/24/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo	J. Baker to USSS (1 p, partial)	11/28/83	<i>ET RB7</i>
2. Memo	Kilberg to Tutweiler (1 p)	4/13/83	<i>DE B6</i> <i>CB</i> <i>10/5/00</i>

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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(Elliott)

December 13, 1983
8:30 a.m.

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT SPEECH

There is general agreement that the President's announcement speech should re-emphasize major themes of his State of the Union address -- the mess he inherited, the progress he's made cleaning it up, and his blueprint for the future -- with certain important differences in emphasis: The announcement speech should be much shorter, and it should be more personal, reminding people who Ronald Reagan the person is, rather than relying on a blizzard of statistics and program initiatives.

I. President Reagan's Values.

- A. The President asked to speak to the people about the dreams they share for their loved ones and their country. He is speaking as one who has seen the history of the 20th century; his beliefs were created by a loving family and heroes he's observed throughout his life -- everyday people whose faith, freedom, and hard work kept their communities strong and moving forward even in times of great stress.
- B. The President saw an America in 1980 in which both our progress and the values that made it possible were being destroyed by an unfeeling bureaucracy growing out of control. He would paint the impressions he remembers from the 1980 campaign -- an America in decline, but a people with confidence and courage to make the future bright again, if he would change things and provide opportunities. [Personal recollections and anecdotal material to be used here.]

II. President Reagan's Record and His Vision.

- A. Both America's economy and our leadership abroad are moving back on track. This is bringing the hope and reality of progress to people from all walks of life. The single-greatest change is the rebirth of confidence -- confidence in ourselves, our country and our future.
- B. It has taken us four years to clear away the mess that accumulated for decades. We're still not finished. Given four more years, we can make lasting reforms that will keep America's future bright through the eighties and well into the future -- i.e. "I see us moving toward a future where inflation has practically disappeared and peace is firmly established."

III. The People Let You Know. The President has always said that he would only announce his decision to run if the people let him know. Well, the message is coming in that people do want America to keep going forward; they don't want to go back to the mistakes of the past. Cite personal and moving conclusion -- letter or incident of support -- to end on high note of hope and patriotism.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: MICHAEL P. CASTINE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

SUBJECT: STRIDE RITE

To follow up on our discussion about the Stride Rite Corporation yesterday, we will be meeting with representatives of the company on December 20th.

I will let you know the outcome of the meeting.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 28, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: BOBBY DePROSPERO

FROM: JAMES A. BAKER, III

As I told you on the telephone, Special Agent [REDACTED] and his partner [REDACTED] handled their duties very professionally and efficiently last Friday afternoon after you called me about the possible threat in Pearsall, Texas. I just thought you would like to know that both of these Agents performed in a manner distinctly to the credit of the United States Secret Service.

JAB, III

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: BARBARA HAYWARD

As you requested, I am forwarding a copy of the Op
Ed piece prepared for the Los Angeles Times. I
understand that it will be attributed to the
Secretary. It was delivered to the Times on Wednesday.

BH

The issue of whether there should have been media coverage of the initial stages of the Grenada operation has attracted great interest in the media. Our initial thoughts as we planned the rescue mission on very short notice were *primary* not on press relations, ~~a~~ but on how to secure the evacuation of Americans as quickly and safely as possible and, in so doing, to minimize casualties to our own and Eastern Caribbean forces, and to the Grenadian people.

Late Monday, October 24, the President responded to an urgent request of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and a then-secret plea from the imprisoned Governor General of Grenada, and ordered U.S. troops to move into Grenada. Early Tuesday morning, October 25, the first U.S. and Eastern Caribbean troops arrived. Because we had very few hours to plan and carry out the Grenada operation, our intelligence was not as complete as we would have liked. However, we did know that Grenada had no government; a 24 hour shoot-on-sight curfew imposed by a gang responsible for assassinating Grenadian leaders several days before; several hundred Cuban "construction workers" were there, some working on a new airfield, and most had probably had Cuban military training; and there were over 1,000 American citizens and other unprotected civilians. Finally, we knew that high ranking Cuban military officers had arrived two days before, presumably to organize and strengthen the Cuban military capability there.

Given these circumstances, two things became obvious to military planners: First, we must arrive in absolute secrecy to prevent Grenadian or Cuban troops from strengthening their resistance, or seizing American hostages; and second, that our forces could not be diverted from their main mission of insuring the safety of U.S. citizens. With this in mind, the decision was made by the Commanders to whom we entrusted this dangerous mission to withhold from the press advance notification of the Grenada operation and to keep reporters and other non-combatants off Grenada until the American citizens were safe, so as to utilize all our available resources for the actual rescue mission.

As it turned out, U.S. and Eastern Caribbean forces did encounter heavy hostile fire from Cuban and, to a lesser extent, Grenadian forces. Although the medical students and other U.S. civilians were not taken hostage, it took 48 hours to rescue and secure the evacuation of the 600 or more who wanted to leave. As soon as the evacuation was in its final stages, less than 48 hours after the operation began, the press were flown into Grenada, although sporadic fighting continued, and they were given complete freedom and the run of the island, and our total cooperation in arranging interviews, etc. We also arranged to fly the press back to Barbados every day so they could file their stories, there being no facilities for that on the island.

In an effort to keep the press informed prior to their entry into Grenada, the Defense Department held briefings for reporters here in Washington and on Barbados. In addition, the Department provided the press with unclassified film footage and photographs taken by military personnel during the first 48 hours of the Grenada operation.

As public officials, particularly those in national security areas, we are sometimes faced with difficult choices. In this case we came down on the side of trying to provide for the security of military and civilian personnel. The unique circumstances surrounding the Grenada operation, particularly the uncertainties our troops would face, because we had so little time to plan or secure up-to-date intelligence, made it imperative that we rescue the medical students and other civilians before we added non-combatants to the personnel being sent to the island.

✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 7, 1983

Rollins
What has BEEN DONE

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI *Jim*
SUBJECT: Hispanic Campaign Chairman

Today, as I understand it, the Reagan-Bush '84 Committee announced that Dr. Tirso del Junco will head the campaign's Hispanic component.

Since Dr. del Junco assumed chairmanship of the RNHA, there have been a series of problems with the GOP Hispanic leadership in various states. Those with a heavy Mexican-American population, such as Texas, have been particularly vocal in complaints about Tirso's leadership. Given the harsh feelings that have arisen, I feel it inadvisable that Tirso should be in sole charge of the President's campaign effort among Hispanics.

I would suggest that two co-chairmen be named. One of them should be Mexican-American (perhaps Rep. Manuel Lujan), and another should have a background in the Puerto Rican community.

The RNHA has, over the past year, become a fractured organization, with top Hispanic workers from previous campaigns disassociating themselves and even forming alternative organizations. We risk transferring those same divisions and hostile feelings to the campaign before it even gets off the ground if its Hispanic component is seen as identical to the RNHA and its present leadership. Some modifications are in order.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
October 24, 1983

JAB ✓
I agree with
Jim's analysis.
for D.

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III
FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI *JW*
SUBJECT: Proposed Sale of Satellites

For your information:

As you know, a decision was made earlier this year to seek bids for the sale of U.S. weather and LANDSAT satellites. This has so far been stalled by vigorous Congressional opposition and lukewarm interest from the private sector. Last Friday, however, the Commerce Department proposed a set of rules to govern the sale; it expects to finalize such rules by December 20, and will then begin taking bids.

Congress appears strongly opposed to the weather satellite sale, and seems inclined to halt it through legislative action if necessary. There is less opposition to sale of LANDSAT (though its deteriorating condition and lack of a ready market for its product make it unlikely to attract private bids unless coupled with the weather satellites).

Last Friday, as I understand it, the Senate added an amendment to the State-Justice-Commerce appropriations bill that would bar sale of the weather satellites. There seems to be a good chance the House will concur with the amendment. Earlier this month, the Senate unanimously passed a non-binding resolution opposing the sale, and a similar resolution was approved by Scheuer's subcommittee in the House. Thus, even if we manage to prevent adoption of the ban in the appropriations bill, it seems clear that further pursuit of plans to sell the weather satellites will only lead to more strenuous opposition, especially from the Senate.

cc: Richard Darman
✓ Ken Duberstein

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER

FROM: ANTHONY R. DOLAN *ARD*

SUBJECT: Speechwriting

I know you get tired of all these intramural disputes but I think it is demeaning to burden you and the rest of the staff with statistics on speechwriting that are badly biased and biased for obvious reasons.

Having said that, I'm afraid that I have no choice but to restore clarity to a muddled record. You will remember 2 years ago shortly after you appointed me Chief Speechwriter we discussed these statistics and had a chuckle about the bias inherent in the ones that had been presented to you. At the time, I pressed for the opportunity to give you a memo outlining why the statistics that were used were so blatantly a misrepresentation of the work done. But you said that you saw my point and saw no need for it. You also said you would speak to Dave on the subject.

It is now clear, however, that the matter was not laid to rest. It is utterly essential, for the record, that we do so now. I do this not only for myself but for the sake of Ben, Dana and Landon who have done and continue to do a superb job.

I want to make the following points:

1) Numbers can be helpful in examining a speechwriting operation but only in a very limited way. It is extremely hard to quantify what is essentially a matter of quality. In fact, an accountant's view of speechwriting can be destructive of creativity -- writers begin to think in terms of numbers rather than message or meaning.

In most professional writing institutions it is acknowledged that performance standards are not readily quantifiable i.e. what works with a Japanese car company is not applicable to newspapers, magazines, creative departments of ad agencies or Presidential speechwriting offices. (In fact, the accountant's view of writing is the source of mirth among

most professional writers especially newspapermen. Every 20 years or so a managing editor at some newspaper starts drawing charts and graphs on quota production. It usually ends up with obituary writers being compared to the White House correspondents, everyone having a good laugh and the managing editor looking for new work. The same is true in attempting to measure the work of creative departments in advertising agencies; business school techniques have ruined good creative departments and brought successful agencies to their knees.)

2) I do not believe, however, that statistical studies are without merit, though great caution should be exercised. To cite an example using my own output: If a strict numerical count were done of pages produced or number of drafts produced during the past 2½ years it would clearly establish that my output is equal to or exceed anyone else's by very substantial margins. This, despite the fact I did all the administrative and editing tasks in the department for 7 months, was out of commission for months at a time working on various major projects such as the State of the Union, and was denied assignments for approximately 2 months in 1982.

Yet, this sort of draft by draft or page by page count, while it might make me look good, would be far from conclusive. The most important criteria are far different: what pleases the President, what he actually uses, what makes the most effective presentation of his conservative ideas to the public and the press. If, for example, we had a writer who took a great deal of time with his/her drafts but produced work that pleased the President and gratified and informed the public, then I would call it a worthy investment even if he/she didn't do as many proclamations on "Non-rubber Footwear Week" as myself.

4) The current set of statistics, however, are not only inattentive to all these considerations they are entirely skewed and biased and for obvious reasons.

Dave has talked about distributing this to the senior staff, something I think is potentially embarrassing to his case for the following reasons:

1) The data base of the study is absurd. It counts the number of assignments, not importance of speeches nor the number of pages written by each writer. This means, in short, that a 1½ page TV taping is compared roughly with the State of the Union draft. Even the use of major speeches as a criteria it is misleading because it fails to count drafts.

2) Even the "assignments" are grotesquely miscounted. For two reasons. Much work doesn't appear on assignment sheets or folders. Numerous times, for example, things have been done on the spur of the moment and never put on assignment sheets or folders. To cite some examples: the Sadat eulogy, statement on the Papal assassination attempt and many others. In addition, as you know, I was also never permitted to work officially on the State of the Union speech, the Latin American speech, the London speech, or the Korean Airline speech. In each of these cases, the drafts I did were well received, the President frequently chose to use them almost in their entirety or at least substantial portions. None of this, however, shows up in the current survey. This is not even to mention the numerous drafts that I did for various Administration figures including the Vice President (a 10-day trip), the CIA director, Senator Laxalt, yourself and many others, most of which were not put on the schedule.

3) The survey has an extraordinary bias which several people have remarked upon: it excludes work done in 1981 by writers. Even though 1981 is used in the rest of the survey. This is transparent: 1981 was the year that had my most number of "assignments" (appearing on the sheets) and, of course, the major number of speeches.

4) As I say, I know you get tired of these intramural disputes but I repeat: it is demeaning to burden you or the rest of the staff with (a) a quantitative analysis of qualitative functions, a practice which would not stand up under any kind of real scrutiny and (b) a statistical analysis that doesn't even do what it purports to do -- measure writer output, a difficult thing, as I say, in any case.

cc: Dave Gergen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III, CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: DANIEL RUGE, M.D., PHYSICIAN TO THE PRESIDENT 

I don't know who should have this information so I'm passing it on to you.

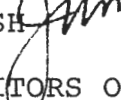
Mr. Yamaguchi, the Chief Executive Officer of Nippon, is at George Washington Hospital. The diagnosis is pyelonephritis. They are recommending that he be admitted.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III
MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: JAMES S. ROSEBUSH 
SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE VISITORS OFFICE

I was pleased to learn that you have clarified Carol McCain's reporting responsibilities in your memo of September 29. Your use of the word "transfer", however, is somewhat confusing. Carol has never reported to me (please see attached memos).

Over a year and a half ago I sought clarification of the situation when I saw the potential of mismanagement and control. After some discussion you decided that Carol would continue to report to John Rogers and nominally coordinate her East Wing activities with me. This seemed ambiguous, but during the past eighteen months I've done everything I could to seek Carol's involvement as more of a team. But, of course, I lacked the authority for overall management.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES S. ROSEBUSH
FROM: JAMES A. BAKER, III
MICHAEL K. DEAVER
SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE VISITORS OFFICE

After reviewing the operation of the Visitors Office, we have decided that it is in the best interest of the White House to transfer complete operational authority for this office to the Assistant to the President for Management and Administration.

This transfer of authority will be effective October 3, 1983. Beginning this date, the Director of the White House Visitors Office will report directly to John Rogers, Assistant to the President for Management and Administration.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Chen

URGENT

January 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER
FROM JAMES S. ROSEBUSH
SUBJECT CAROL McCAIN

John Rogers told me that, according to Jim Baker, Carol McCain reports to him. You and I agreed that it makes more sense for her to be included in my staff meetings and under my supervision.

Please clarify.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

URGENT

February 4, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM JAMES S. ROSEBUSH *JSR*

SUBJECT TWO ITEMS

Please help me with these two things as soon as possible.

1. You approved a detailee slot for me because the slot that I had was taken by Dodie. John Rogers is holding it up. Says he has to clear it with Baker. Meanwhile I am keeping a great candidate waiting for the job. Can you clear this up.

2. Still have heard of no resolution on whether Carol McCain reports to me or to Rogers.

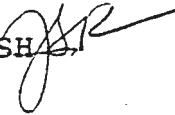
Thanks

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: JAMES S. ROSEBUSH 

SUBJECT: Carol McCain

The issue of Carol McCain reporting status is still not clear. There are problems.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 21, 1983

TO: JAMES BAKER

FROM: CLEM CONGER, *Clem* The Curator

SUBJECT: Possible Loan of
Hands Up - The Capture of Finnegan

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum in Austin frequently stages exhibitions relating to Presidential history which are not limited to the Johnson administration. Next year, in conjunction with The Theodore Roosevelt Association, the Library is planning an exhibition about Theodore Roosevelt to run from June 2 through December 30, 1984. We plan to lend a variety of Roosevelt items for inclusion in the exhibition.

One item which the Library has requested is the painting, Hands Up - The Capture of Finnegan by Frederic Remington, which is hanging in your office. I am sure that it is not essential to the show, but it is a most interesting object in which a noted artist illustrated a moment in the life of TR. The Library estimates that 200,000 museum visitors will see the exhibition - probably mostly your fellow Texans! It will be easy enough to decline lending this work, but we felt that you should be made aware of this particular request for its loan. We will be guided by your opinion.

Approve Loan *J. Baker*

Disapprove Loan _____

Clem: Can you find something to hang in its place? Thanks.

J. Baker

9/15 *Done*

(Parvin/BE)
September 13, 1983
10:30 a.m.

JAMES A. BAKER, III: TALKING POINTS FOR RKO GENERAL INTERVIEW
WHERE WE ARE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, GOING?

-- I think you will get a much more positive answer to that question today than you would have 3 years ago. As the astronauts might say, we've cleared the G-forces. We've escaped so many of the defeatist attitudes that were holding us back. I think there's a belief once again today that problems are solvable. And that gives us direction and momentum.

-- Regarding the economy, I can tell you for sure we are going forward. Inflation down, interest rates down, unemployment heading down. And consider all the things going up -- consumer confidence and spending, productivity, retail sales, auto sales, housing and construction. This is all positive news. The problem is that Americans are so accustomed to bad news, when good news comes along it is a little hard to accept.

-- We're putting long neglected problems like education back on the front burner. Already, America has begun to reverse a near 20-year slide. The President appointed the National Committee on Excellence. And he's helped develop a groundswell of support for its recommendations to restore local responsibility, prepare our children with the basics and reward our teachers on the basis of merit.

-- The same is true on the foreign affairs front. For several years there, the world didn't know what we stood for anymore. Then along came a man by the name of Ronald Reagan who gave voice to the values we represent. He spoke out against tyranny, spoke up for democracy and he's made America stronger, safer and more secure than before. We are gaining a new respect around the world. Yes, things are tough and tense in many parts of the world, but there's a new willingness to listen to America than in some years past.

-- The American people will continue to go forward, and expand. We'll be exploring deeper in space, crossing new frontiers of high technology, making new medical breakthroughs -- and we'll be doing it all for the benefit of mankind. That's what opened our frontiers; landed us on the moon; and gave us the standard of living we enjoy. And it's not the nature of our people to settle for anything less.

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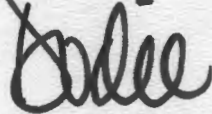
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1983

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER

Margaret, we wouldn't send a special message for the kick-off of a United Way campaign in one city. But last Thursday the President taped a general message for the 1983 United Way campaigns. Maybe Mr. McCulley would like to have that. I've checked with the United Way headquarters, and they'd be happy to make it available to him. He would just need to call Mario Pellegrini: 836-7100, Ext. 300.



DODIE LIVINGSTON



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1983

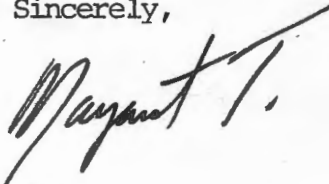
Dear Dodie,

If it is within our rules would you please mind having sent a Presidential message to this United Way group. If we cannot do such a thing would someone please call me and let me know and the reason why so that I can call these people.

They do not need an audio deal and the rest they are requesting but a message would be nice if it is appropriate.

Thank you Dodie for looking at this.

Sincerely,



MDT

MARGARET D. TUTWILER
Office of James A. Baker III
456-6797

"...walking the streets, looking for work..."



**You're
Solving
Problems.**



United Way

Jefferson, Shelby and Walker Counties
3800 Eighth Avenue South
Birmingham, Alabama 38222



**American
Heart
Association**

WE'RE FIGHTING FOR YOUR LIFE

**We're proud to announce that the
Jefferson/Shelby/Walker Division of the
American Heart Association
is now affiliated with
United Way**

Exclusively in Business and Industry



...the emergency isn't over...
"...a really special little girl..."

You'd like Allison if you could meet her. She's a special child whose smile can light up your entire day.

One of the reasons Allison smiles is because she receives a lot of love. She's severely retarded, but thanks to her parents and the staff and volunteers at the Jefferson County Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC), she is beginning the long road to independence.

Allison's mother takes her to the Alice Pigman Center, just off Green Springs Highway, every day for exercise and training. For most of us, Allison's days would be boring, grueling, painful. Sometimes, when one of her foster grandmothers twists her tiny legs to stretch and strengthen their muscles, you can tell the therapy hurts. But it is necessary before she can go on to the next step, learning to care for herself. She has a long, long way to go. She's only 4.

Allison's mother tells what the United Way means to her family.

"It would be very difficult if there weren't an Alice Pigman Center. They have a physical therapist who comes in every day. We can't do what the therapists do, eight hours every day, totally concentrating on her individual program, five days a week.

"Allison has made a lot of improvements. They're small improvements compared to a normal child, but for Allison, they're wonderful for us to see. Her interactions with people are much better. She has more control of some of her muscles, more head control.

"When she started at the Alice Pigman Center nine months ago, she could eat only baby food, because she had no control of her



BILLY BROWN

tongue muscles. Now she's completely on table food.

"She's trying to make sounds. Before, she wouldn't make any sound unless she cried.

"The United Way is everything for Allison. Without the ARC, she would not be as happy as she is today. It's really made a difference in her life.

"If there's anything we can do to make people realize how important a program like this is, we're all for it.

"Most people don't realize how difficult it is to take care of a handicapped child on a daily basis. It's a real relief to me to know how much she's being helped.

"She's a really special little girl."

Someday, with your continued help, Allison may be able to function alone. Many retarded children are able to live active lives, thanks to the help they get from agencies such as the Association for Retarded Citizens.

Allison is only one of many handicapped children in Jefferson, Shelby and Walker counties. Your gift is solving some of their problems, the United Way.



August 10, 1983

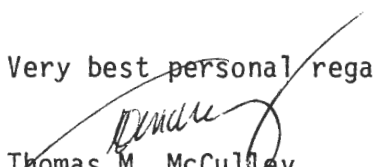
Ms. Margaret Tutwiler
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Margaret,

Thanks for your help in my United Way request for a personal appearance or a taped audio message from either President Reagan, Mrs. Reagan or Vice President Bush. I have attached a summary of the request including many facts that you requested.

I will be available to answer any specific questions that may arise, and I sincerely appreciate your personal efforts in carrying this request forward on such short notice.

Very best personal regards,


Thomas M. McCulley

TMM/hcb

Attachment

*Margaret
Thanks again
Tommy*

Request: Personal appearance or audio taped message from either President Reagan, Mrs. Reagan or Vice President Bush.

Date of appearance: Friday, September 16, 1983

Time of appearance: Event time is noon until 1:30 p.m. Appearance or message at approximately 12:30 p.m. or 12:45 p.m.

Place of appearance: Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center, Inner Courtyard or Exhibition Hall if it rains.

Type of event: Outdoor luncheon (not seated) to kick off the 1983 United Way Campaign.

Purpose of appearance: A brief message to thank and motivate the 300 to 500 key volunteers in attendance for their help and support of the upcoming United Way Campaign.

Requesting Organization

Name: United Way (Jefferson, Shelby and Walker Counties)

Address: 3600 8th Ave. South, Birmingham, AL 35222

Executive Director: David G. Orrell

President of the Board: Jesse E. Miller

1983 Campaign Chairman: Dr. Neal R. Berte, President, Birmingham-Southern College.

Contacts for this request: Thomas M. McCulley
Vice President
AmSouth Bank
P.O. Box 11007
Birmingham, Alabama 35288
Telephone: (205) 326-5464

(Contacts for this request - continued)

Georga A. (Chip) Mattison
SONAT
1900 Fifth Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Telephone (205) 325-3806

General Description of United Way of Jefferson, Shelby and Walker Counties

The United Way supports 48 service agencies in the greater Birmingham area including the Heart Fund, Childrens Hospital, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Mental Health Associations, Community Food Bank and many more (see attached brochure). It is the single largest source of voluntary contributions in the area and utilizes over 5,000 volunteers each year in all aspects of its operations, which allows more than 90¢ of each dollar collected to go directly to agency recipients.

During 1982, our United Way campaign exceeded \$10 million compared to an official goal of \$9 million. This achievement came at a time when this area was experiencing one of the highest unemployment levels in the nation and with more than 11,000 families without a source of employment income. The \$10 million collected represented the efforts of a large majority of area citizens. In fact, approximately 75% of the 806,000 people in the area served by our United Way agencies contributed money or time towards achieving last year's successful campaign.

This year, we have increased our goal to \$10,345,000.

Memio from Velma Montoya
Mr. Baker,

This Op-Ed piece
should prove especially
timely. Karna Small's
office will process it,
and it will be
translated into Spanish
for distribution to
U.S. regional newspapers.

I used my vacation
time to finish it, as I
particularly believe
its premise.

Best wishes.

Velma

7/24/83

TUITION TAX CREDITS: BENEFITS TO HISPANIC AMERICANS



By Velma Montoya, Ph.D.*

During the 1980 Presidential campaign, Ronald Reagan stressed the values important to all Americans -- family, education, work, peace, and freedom. Reflecting later on his nationwide travels, the President observed, "I never felt more comfortable about those values than while campaigning in Hispanic communities."

The President's perception was right on the mark. America's fastest-growing minority group has always exhibited the community spirit of a people standing by their traditional values.

Education, one of the most important of these traditional values, is vital to the economic success of our Hispanic community, particularly among first-generation Hispanic families trying to adapt to U.S. society. Throughout U.S. history, education has unlocked the door of American opportunity, enabling the Italians, the Irish, the Poles, and other ethnic minorities to become integral parts of the economic and social mainstream. It can do the same for recent Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Latino immigrants.

But over the past several years, the quality of

American public education has become seriously threatened. In many schools, educational performance has declined and in-school crime has increased. In its recent report, the National Commission on Excellence in Education warned that the entire system is being eroded by "a rising tide of mediocrity."

President Reagan is well aware that Hispanic children attending some of the nation's inner-city public schools are victims of educational decline. As a result, he has endorsed the Commission's recommendations for, among others, tougher graduation standards and more discipline. He also supports the concept of merit pay which would provide bonuses to outstanding teachers. This last proposal, according to President Reagan, would reward dedicated educators such as Jaime Escalante. For many years, Mr. Escalante has successfully taught college-level calculus to low-income Latinos at Garfield High School in the heart of the Los Angeles barrio.

Many Hispanic American parents find the emphasis on basic skills, discipline, and, often, the religious instruction provided by private schools singularly complementary to their home teaching environments. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 1981 around 7% of all Hispanic children enrolled in grades 1-12 (or over 300,000 in all)

attended private schools. And in many private schools Hispanic children constitute the largest ethnic segment. In Miami, Los Angeles and Tuscon, for example, 40% or more of all parochial school students are Hispanic Americans, while in Santa Fe and San Antonio, they constitute the majority.

The large enrollment of Hispanic children in private schools often comes about only by the personal sacrifice of their parents. With the 1979 median Hispanic household income around \$13,500, there is often little money left for tuition.

It was, in part, to benefit such families that President Reagan designed a plan for tuition tax credits. The plan would provide tax credits of 50% of tuition and other required costs and fees, up to a maximum of \$300 for each child when the plan is fully phased in. Full credits would be available only to families with adjusted incomes less than \$40,000.

For Hispanic families trying to make ends meet, these credits could be the difference between private and public education. Tax credits take a fixed dollar amount off of a family's tax bill and would be relatively helpful to lower- and middle-income families. Three hundred dollars means much more to a family earning \$13,500 a year than to one earning

\$40,000 a year, and this relative benefit would be even larger for Hispanic families, who have above-average numbers of children.

The net gain to the Hispanic community as a whole from the President's plan can be readily approximated. The direct gain in tax credits received by Hispanic Americans, using the 1981 Hispanic enrollment of about 310,000, is the \$300 credit times this number, or about \$93 million. The increased tax cost to Hispanic Americans from the granting of such credits to other taxpayers is the direct gain in tax credits to non-Hispanics, i.e., non-Hispanic private school enrollment (approximately 3 2/3 million) times the \$300 credit (\$1,100,000,000), times the Hispanic portion of the U.S. income tax (about 4% in 1980), or \$44 million. The net gain to the Hispanic community from the \$300 tax credit is therefore approximately \$49 million.

At the same time, the President's initiative contains safeguards to protect against discrimination. Under the Reagan plan, parents would be eligible for the tax credit only if they send their children to private schools that are non-profit and do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin. Recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions denying tax exempt status to schools practicing racial discrimination provide further such guarantees.

The President first submitted his tuition tax credit plan to Congress last year. It was reintroduced with some modifications on February 16 of this year and already the Senate Finance Committee has reported it favorably out of Committee.

A recent CBS News poll showed that 84% of Hispanic Americans voters support the concept of tuition tax credits. The Reagan Administration is therefore reaching out to the Hispanic community for help in convincing Congress that all parents should be able to choose the education that is right for their children. Approval of the President's plan will give many Hispanic children a precious opportunity now closed to them.

†

*Assistant Director for Strategy

White House Office of Policy Development

June 30, 1983

Dear Uncle Jimmy:

Per our phone conversation, I am enclosing a copy of Scott Gordon's resume and the letter from President Ford.

Having met recently with John Herrington, he is very interested in obtaining a position in the Office of Presidential Personnel. It would be appreciated if you could mention Scott to John Herrington at your earliest convenience.

Hope that you had a good trip to Mississippi.

Thanks again!

Missy

*Mike
Sawyer*

*Let's talk
to Ed Rollins
see letter from
Bresford to
Jim Baker*

SCOTT WOODWARD GORDON

366 N. Saint Asaph St.
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Business 202-833-3327
Residence 703-548-9779

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

Executive Assistant to Finance Chairman - Republican National Committee
Washington, D.C.: July 1981 - Sept. 1982.

Responsibilities included:

Overseeing daily activities of Finance Division in all facets of fund raising, maintaining communications with the administration, media, RNC contributors and the public regarding RNC finance matters.

Acted as liaison between Richard DeVos, National Finance Chairman, and Republican National Committee Chairman Richard Richards, as well as other officers of the Committee, members of the President's and Vice President's staffs and members of the administration.

The direction and promotion of the Republican Shareholders Conventions, conceived by Richard DeVos, held in three major cities across the country. These rally/conventions, designed to give recognition to the party's grassroots contributors, attracted more than 20,000 loyal supporters and their friends who came to join the ranks of the Republican Party. These events were covered by the national media.

The final approval of all fundraising letters and communications sent with the signature of the Finance Chairman.

Public Affairs Director - National Tax Limitation Committee, Washington,
D.C.: July 1980 - July 1981.

Responsibilities included:

The development and management of the corporate involvement program, direct mail, publications, special projects, administrative procedures, and media relations. Media relations activities included attendance at hearings before various committees on the bill as well as visiting the offices of many members of Congress.

All duties attendant to the position of Treasurer of the Taxpayers Political Action Committee since its inception in July 1980. The PAC became involved in a number of Congressional and Senate races under the direction of David Keene, NTLC's political consultant.

Supervision of NTLC grassroots activities in the Eastern Region when it became necessary.

To apprise, inform and assist the Executive Vice President and the legal counsel regarding the Tax Limitation Research Foundation and the political consultant concerning the Taxpayers Political Action Committee.

Market Research Analyst - Market Research & Analysis Department
Amway Corporation, Ada, Michigan: February 1980 - July 1980.

Responsibilities included:

Administration of complete project design including: the acquisition of background data; development of appropriate methodologies and questionnaires as well as monitoring all phases of project field work, analysis of data and preparation of written reports for executive management; and training and supervising interviewers for telephone and personal interviewing projects.

Market Research/Legislative Analyst - Williams and Works, Engineering Consultants, Grand Rapids, Michigan: October 1979 - February 1980.

Responsibilities included:

Research of market information to identify new business opportunities for existing services as well as formulation market strategy for new ventures business, utilizing in house expertise. Compilation, preparation and presentation of data for market research reports to executive management. Review and analysis of proposed and existing legislation and reporting their effects on corporate/client relationships, engineering and design, planning and the forecasting of future business development.

Political Campaign Consultant - Arthur J. Finkelstein and Associates
Mt. Kisco, New York: October 1977 - October 1979.

Responsibilities included:

Creation and supervision of marketing/public relations activities for various campaign organizations. Assisted in formulating campaign strategy for the candidate's activities in the areas of fund raising, press, media, civic and political events. Acted as liaison between the campaign headquarters, the candidate and the public at large. Determined budgets as well as managed cash flow for the campaign organizations. Also worked in scheduling escort and advance activities.

Market Research Analyst, Business Research Department - Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Michigan: September 1976 - October 1977.

Responsibilities included:

Research studies to determine new markets for existing products; identifying market potential for future products; forecasting product movement utilizing various pricing strategies; and establishing Dow Corning's market share in the world-wide silicone market. Worked closely with business development practices having

been assigned to the New Ventures group as its Business Research representative.

Other activities included: Marketing Research Seminar conducted by Burke Marketing Research, Inc., concentrating on the fundamentals of market research; and the appointment as a Government Relations Representative for the corporation's Planning Function, being responsible for conducting in-house government awareness seminars.

Administrative Assistant to Superintendent - Culver Military Academy/
Culver Girls Academy, Culver, Indiana: December 1975 - August 1976.

Responsibilities included:

All aspects of educational administration including: the initiation of a textbook, curriculum and faculty review; analyzing the problems of personnel management, finance and the overall philosophy of the Academy; preparing Board, faculty and staff meetings and coordinating the functions of all staff in their specific areas of Admissions, Public Relations, Development and Alumni Affairs, and contacting, interviewing, and selecting teaching candidates for the Academy.

Instructor of Philosophy and Economics - Northwood Institute, Midland,
Michigan: September 1975 - December 1975.

Responsibilities included:

Instructing college freshmen in the Philosophy of American Life and Business and the Principles of Economics. Counseled freshmen. Organized evening seminars to discuss course material and current events in relationship to class lectures in philosophy. Outside classroom activities included coaching soccer and directing activities of Northwood's soccer teams from 1972 to 1975.

EDUCATION

College: Northwood Institute, Midland, Michigan: Graduated 1975
BBA - Bachelor of Business Administration, Magna Cum Laude
AA - Associate in Automative Marketing, Magna Cum Laude

Awards:

Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities - 1972
NADA Certified Automotive Merchandizer - 1972

High School: Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana: Graduated 1967

Additional Studies:

Conservative Political Action Committee Conference: March 1978 and 1981
NCPAC - Conservative Campaign College: March 1978
Citizens for the Republic - Campaign Seminar: November, 1977
Hillsdale College - Summer Institute in Political Economy: 1974

SERVICE EXPERIENCE

United States Coast Guard, Honorable Discharge: 1968 - 1972

Awards:

Company Honor Man and Best Shipmate, Cape May, N.J.

Unit Citation for Anti-Pollution Activities, Savannah, Ga.

Good Conduct Award

ACTIVITIES

United Way of Kent County

Executive Board Member Long Range Planning Committee - 1980

Vice Chairman of Public Information

Arts Council of Greater Grand Rapids

Fund Raising Committee - 1980

American Marketing Association - Western Michigan Chapter 1980-1981

Assistant Director of Special Groups

Reagan for President Committee in Michigan - 1980

Kent County Republican Committee

Reagan Delegate to Michigan Republican Convention - 1980

Alexandria Republican City Committee - serving since elected 1981

Delegate to Virginia Republican Convention - 1981, 1982

Paul Trible for Senate Campaign

Northern Virginia Finance Committee



GERALD R. FORD

November 15, 1982

Dear Jim:

I am writing on behalf of Scott Gordon who seeks a position on the White House staff in the political or public relations area. Scott is the son of one of my very best friends both politically and socially. I have known Scott for most of his life because of our family friendship and can vouch for him without qualification or reservation.

Scott's need for employment results from the termination of Rich DeVos as G.O.P. fundraising chairman. Scott had been executive assistant to Rich DeVos, but was let go when his boss departed.

The Gordon family have been hard working and generous Republicans for over 30 years. Scott's father was my Congressional campaign chairman and principal fundraiser in several elections. Scott has been brought up in a dedicated Republican family and has been very active himself in a number of G.O.P. candidate campaigns.

I am writing this letter with special emphasis, because I feel a very strong obligation on behalf of Scott and his family. I do hope that Scott Gordon can be given an opportunity to continue his service to the Republican cause by an appointment to the White House Staff.

Warmest, best wishes,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Gerald R. Ford". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "F" at the end.


Mr. James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff and
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1983

6/22
OK at
Senior Staff
JMB

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM: Jim Cicconi 
SUBJECT: Peace Corps Country Directors

As you know, consideration has been given to issuing an executive order that would revoke the delegation of authority to the Peace Corps Director to name country directors and return such authority to the President. The reason for this is dissatisfaction with the degree of cooperation from Peace Corps on such appointments. The Director has expressed serious disagreement with the issuance of such an order.

In my view, the main concerns can be met without resorting to such an order, and in a way that should not unduly burden Peace Corps. Accordingly, I would suggest the following compromise for the senior staff's consideration:

1. Action on the proposed executive order will be suspended.
2. All appointments, reappointments, and extensions of country directors will be decided by the Director, but will be subject to prior clearance by Presidential Personnel. Such clearances will be conducted on the same basis as for other Presidential appointments.
3. The Director will undertake to increase the number of country directors appointed on recommendation of Presidential Personnel (that is, where the names originate at the White House).
4. In accordance with the memorandum from the Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, the Director will reinstate Ed Curran as Deputy Director of the Peace Corps with full powers and responsibilities, including those traditionally exercised by the Deputy Director. He shall be assured of sufficient staff to carry out such duties.
5. Lack of cooperation on the above points shall cause the White House to reconsider issuance of the executive order, or to consider other steps designed to address the points of disagreement.

cc: John Herrington
Craig Fuller



Administrator

Figs

TO: Mike Deaver
FROM: Jerry Carmen
DATE: June 20, 1983

The New Hampshire Republican State Committee is holding a testimonial to honor Jerry Carmen on Wednesday, June 22, 1983.

The event will be held in Concord, New Hampshire, at the Highway Hotel. Cocktails are at 5:30 p.m. and the dinner is at 7:00 p.m.

The proceeds of the dinner will be used to retire a long-standing party debt of approximately \$40,000.

We would like the President to do a five-minute video for the testimonial which could be aired at the dinner.

Barbara,

If possible, would Mr. Baker be willing to cut a short tape (audible) ~~that would be played at the event. This~~ would be really special to Jerry.

Thanks,

Kerry (3815)

JIM BAKER - NEW HAMPSHIRE ROAST

GOOD EVENING. IT IS TRULY AN HONOR TO HAVE A FEW MOMENTS TO SPEAK TO THE REPUBLICANS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE; FOLKS WHO HAVE DONE SO MUCH TO ELECT RONALD REAGAN PRESIDENT AND WHO HELPED PUT OUR GREAT NATION BACK ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT WHEN I FIRST FOUND OUT THAT YOU WERE ROASTING JERRY, OF COURSE I WANTED TO BE WITH YOU IN PERSON TONIGHT. BUT WHEN I ASKED THE PRESIDENT IF I COULD GO, HE REMINDED ME THAT THE LAST TIME JERRY INVITED ME TO ^aDEBATE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE THINGS DIDN'T TURN OUT SO WELL.

YOU KNOW I USED TO THINK THAT JERRY CARMEN WAS A NICE, MILD-MANNERED GUY WHO HAPPENED TO BE A LITTLE BIT SHORT.

BUT SINCE 1980, JERRY AND I HAVE GOTTEN TO KNOW EACH OTHER A LOT BETTER. AND I KNOW NOW WHY MANY OF YOU WORKED SO HARD TO ELECT OUR PRESIDENT. YOU HAD TO FIND SOME WAY TO GET JERRY CARMEN OFF YOUR BACK AND OUT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IN CASE YOU TRY TO CUT ME OFF JERRY, REMEMBER I PAID FOR THIS MICROPHONE.

WE KNEW THAT WE OWED YOU FOLKS BIG FOR THAT NEW HAMPSHIRE

VICTORY, SO WE ALL AGREED TO ASK JERRY DOWN TO D.C. FOR AWHILE.

WE THOUGHT WE COULD MAKE HIM BLEND IN FOR A YEAR OR SO. THE GUYS ALL PITCHED IN AND BOUGHT HIM HIS FIRST SUIT SINCE ~~JERRY~~ ^{HE} RAN FOR MAYOR OF MANCHESTER. ANITA AGREED TO TEACH HIM NOT TO PUT OUT CIGARS IN HIS COFFEE CUP.

THEN THE PRESIDENT GAVE HIM A JOB THAT WE WERE SURE WOULDN'T LAST TOO LONG. THERE HAD BEEN 11 ADMINISTRATORS OF GSA IN THE PAST TWENTY YEARS - THAT MEANT ON THE AVERAGE, NO ONE LASTED MUCH MORE THAN A YEAR. WELL, LET ME TELL YOU IT'S BEEN TWO YEARS AND HE'S STILL HERE.

DON'T THINK I HAVEN'T TRIED TO SEND HIM BACK. EVERY TIME JERRY SAYS HE'S SICK OF WASHINGTON AND WOULD RATHER GO BACK HOME, I REACH IN MY POCKET TO OFFER PLANEFARE. BUT YOU FOLKS WON'T QUIT. YOU WANT TO KEEP HIM DOWN IN D.C. SO BADLY THAT YOU'VE EVEN GOT RALPH NADER SAYING HE'S DOING A GREAT JOB.

WELL, JERRY TOLD ME THAT IF THE REPUBLICANS BACK IN HIS HOME STATE WEREN'T ABLE TO RAISE ENOUGH MONEY TO ERASE THEIR DEBT, HE WAS GOING TO HAVE TO LEAVE WASHINGTON AND GO BACK TO NEW HAMPSHIRE TO PITCH IN AND HELP.

I'M READY TO PAY MOVING EXPENSES, BUT SOMETHING TELLS ME HE WON'T HAVE TO GO. YOU FOLKS KNOW A GOOD DEAL WHEN YOU'VE GOT ONE.

SO I'LL MAKE A DEAL WITH YOU. IF YOU PROMISE ME THAT YOU'LL
WORK JUST AS HARD FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN THE COMING
YEARS AS YOU DID IN 1980, IF YOU PROMISE THAT YOU'LL SPEND
JUST A FEW MORE OF YOUR HARD EARNED DOLLARS GETTING THE JOB DONE,
IF YOU'LL PROMISE TO STOP SENDING ANY MORE NICE, MILD-MANNERED
SHORT GUYS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE DOWN TO GO TO WORK ON US IN D.C.,
I PROMISE I'LL DO MY BEST TO KEEP JERRY CARMEN OUT OF YOUR
HAIR FOR SIX MORE YEARS. AFTER THAT YOU'RE ON YOUR OWN.


THANK YOU ^{and} GOOD NIGHT JERRY.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1983

TO: JAMES BAKER, III
CHIEF OF STAFF AND ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BILLIE B. SHADDIX, DIRECTOR 
PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

SUBJECT: KARL H. SCHUMACHER

On the matter concerning Karl H. Schumacher please be advised that the following series of actions have been put into effect to insure that he will continue to be employed for the below specified time:

1. Karl is still on my payroll and will remain there until September 1, 1983. I have reassigned him to the photographic laboratory until that time.
2. I am working in concert with the individuals in Defense with whom I deal in personnel related matters to locate Karl in the State Department as a photographer. I feel this would be to Karl's liking.
3. Should the State Department job fall through I have an understanding with Defense that they will provide a job slot for Karl at his current level and assign him to the United States Information Agency for a period of one year. The time frame would commence September 1, 1983 thru September 1, 1984. This would give Karl sufficient time to make whatever decisions or adjustments necessary from the perspective of his future professional career.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 2 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.



PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD

17th & PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500



March 30, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER
EDWIN MEESE
DAVID STOCKMAN
GERALD CARMEN
WILLIAM CLARK
MARTIN FELDSTEIN

FROM: JOSHUA A. MUSS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: SURVEY DISPUTE ON AIR FORCE
PLANT 44, TUCSON, ARIZONA

Edwin L. Harper, Chairman of the Property Review Board, recommends resolution of the survey dispute on the subject property by adopting the GSA recommendation declaring a portion of the property excess.

In accordance with Board guidelines, if no member of the Property Review Board objects within five working days, Mr. Harper's recommendation will be considered final.

Attached is his recommendation and a brief background memorandum.

Attachments



PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD
17th & PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

The Honorable Verne Orr
Secretary of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330

Verne
Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Property Review Board has reviewed the disagreement between the Department of the Air Force and the General Services Administration regarding property disposal at Air Force Plant 44 in Tucson. The Property Review Board is responsible under Executive Order 12348 for resolving such conflicts. We have reviewed the GSA survey report and the written comments provided by the Air Force.

The Air Force position is that the three parcels in question should be retained because of (a) contamination (b) future use as a missile production plant and (c) an anticipated land exchange. Based upon the information provided by the Air Force, I have concluded that an actual future need for these parcels has not been demonstrated. Accordingly, it is my view that the appropriate resolution of this conflict is to declare these parcels excess to the needs of the Air Force.

Please report these parcels as excess to the Administrator of General Services. Thank you for your support of the President's efforts to make the highest and best use of the taxpayers' real property assets.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Harper
Chairman
Property Review Board

cc: Gerald Carmen



PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD
17th & PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

March 17, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN L. HARPER

FROM:

JOSHUA MUSS *J. Muss*

SUBJECT:

SURVEY DISPUTE AT AIR FORCE PLANT 44,
TUCSON, ARIZONA

BACKGROUND: The GSA surveyed Air Force Plant 44 and surrounding property on January 17, 1980. The GSA and the Air Force have been unable to agree upon the amount of the property that should be declared excess. In accordance with Executive Order 12348, the Property Review Board is responsible for resolving this conflict. A Fact Sheet and background material is attached.

DISCUSSION: There are three distinct parcels in question. They are marked in red on the attached map. The PRB staff has looked at the justification for retention provided by the Air Force.

Parcel A: This contains 132 acres which the Air Force maintains is now needed as the site for reclamation wells. These wells are needed to clean up contaminated ground water. It is the PRB staff understanding that the decontamination may, by DOD regulation, be required before the government sells this property. However, this is not a reason to delay the excessing of the property to GSA. The right of access to the wells can be retained until the decontamination is completed. No future need for the property has been established by the Air Force.


Parcel B: This contains 286 acres which the Air Force desires to maintain as a future site for a WASP missile production facility and explosive storage bunkers. After discussions with OMB and DOD, the PRB staff has learned that the WASP missile is included in the 5-year defense plan. However, no decision has been made to develop the missile, much less to produce it or where to locate production facilities. Thus, it is the view of the PRB staff that the future need for this parcel is far too speculative to justify retention. The additional storage bunkers will only be needed if the production plant were located there.

Parcel C: This contains 875 acres which the Air Force seeks to exchange with the Tucson Airport Authority for some other unspecified property. The Air Force agrees that they do not need this parcel but believes the exchange will be cost effective for the government. The Airport Authority recognizes the value of this parcel next to the runway for commercial development. The exchange will principally benefit the airport. I can see no reason to allow the Air Force to use excess property to subsidize the Tucson Airport. FAA is the agency charged with that authority. It should also be noted that the Air Force plans to sell the plant itself to Hughes "at the appropriate time" after the contamination is cleared up. Thus, based upon the information available, we conclude that the property should be declared excess.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you send the attached letter to the Secretary of the Air Force.

March 10, 1983

Polygraph questions

- 
1. What specific agencies are affected? Restricted to agencies in traditional national security community or does it go beyond? (e.g., Treasury) Have the non-traditional agencies been consulted?
 2. Applicatōnn to the White House?
 3. What standards to be applied in use of ~~pk~~ polygraph and who will be designated to apply them?

Procedures for dealing with press

1. Who will monitor those procedures for traditional agencies ~~pk~~ in national security area?
2. Who will monitor them for other agencies? NSC? White House?

Specific public affairs guidance

1. Where are Q&As? What public statement do we have?

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 9, 1983

David Gergen:

Attached is the talking paper we discussed. It is a first draft, currently under review by Judge Clark and senior agency officials. We are also working on Qs&As, which I should forward to you tomorrow.

Bob

Robert M. Kimmitt

Attachment

Talking Points on
Leaks of Classified Information

Background

- The frequency with which classified information is "leaked" damages national security by providing valuable information to our adversaries and by hampering the ability of our intelligence agencies to function effectively.
- The President has issued a directive requiring that additional steps be taken to protect against unauthorized disclosures of classified information.
- This directive is based on the recommendations of an inter-departmental group convened by the Attorney General last year.

Scope of Directive

- The directive deals only with leaks of classified information.
- By Executive Order, the only information that can be classified is information which "reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security" if released without proper authorization. (E.O. 12356 § 1.1(a)(3).)
- The Executive Order also prohibits the use of classification to conceal violations of law, inefficiency or administrative error, or to prevent or delay the release of information that does not require protection in the interest of national security. (E.O. 12356 § 1.6(a).)

Summary of Provisions

- The directive imposes additional restrictions upon government employees who are entrusted with access to classified information, and upon government agencies that originate or handle classified information.
 - More employees will be required to sign nondisclosure agreements, including provisions for prepublication review, such as were approved by the Supreme Court in United States v. Snepp (1980).

- Agencies will be required to adopt formal policies concerning contacts between journalists and persons with access to classified information, so as to reduce opportunities for unauthorized disclosure. However, no particular policies are mandated in the directive.
- Agencies will be required to adopt new procedures so that leaks of classified information will be reported and analyzed more efficiently.
- The directive establishes a new approach to leak investigations to replace the past practice of treating such matters as purely criminal investigations.
 - Although unauthorized disclosures of classified information potentially violate a number of criminal statutes, there has never been a successful prosecution. There are a number of practical barriers to successful criminal prosecution in most of these cases.
 - For the first time, FBI will be specifically authorized to investigate leaks of classified information, even though it is anticipated that a successful investigation will lead to administrative sanctions (such as demotion or dismissal) rather than criminal prosecution.
 - Certain agencies will be required to modify current policies to permit greater use of polygraph examinations under carefully defined circumstances. (The polygraph is already used on a regular basis by our largest intelligence agencies. The directive provides only for a modest expansion in current authority for use of the polygraph in certain other agencies.)
 - There will be no change in the current practice of targeting leak investigations at employees who are suspected of wrongfully disclosing classified information, rather than at journalists who publish it.

- For the first time, the directive provides that employees found to have knowingly disclosed classified information without authorization or who refuse to cooperate with investigations will receive mandatory administrative sanctions to include, as a minimum, loss of security clearances.

Expected Results


- This directive is not expected to "solve" the problem of leaks. In a free society, we cannot totally prevent occasional leaks of classified information.
- The directive is designed to improve the effectiveness of our present program and, over time, to reduce the frequency and seriousness of unauthorized disclosures of classified information.
- The directive also emphasizes that government employees who are entrusted with classified information have a fiduciary duty to safeguard that information from unauthorized disclosure.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1983

- (1) Revise to fit the itd.
- (2) Discuss w/ M6 over lunch
- (3) Send to present employees
(all household to Julie)

MEMORANDUM FOR: SARA CURRENCE EMERY
JANET FELTON MCMINN
KATHLEEN A. REID

FROM: RICHARD G. DARMAN 

SUBJECT: Reimbursement for Personal Services

This is to note formally for the record what I hope is an already fully clear matter of policy and practice.

I appreciate that from time to time you offer to help with minor personal matters of mine that are not associated with my official duties. I have in mind such things as typing correspondence that may be strictly personal, assisting with the preparation of medical reimbursement claims, and the like. I recognize such helpful services are commonly performed by others without any special arrangement for accounting and compensation; that is, they are treated as if they were part of a government secretary's or administrative assistant's expected responsibilities. This is not however the basis on which I wish to have our office -- and our relationship -- conducted. Rather, as you know, I wish to assure that you keep track of any personal services you may perform for me; that you perform any such services only to the extent that you may wish to; that you in no case allow the performance of such services to be construed as publicly subsidized; and that you bill me at a fair market price for any such services.

Thank you.

As of: February 11, 1983

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH PLANNING SCHEDULE

EVENT	DELIVERY DATE	WRITER RESEARCHER	DRAFT TO AB	DRAFT TO DD
NANCY R: Diff'rent Strokes	3/9	Landon		
Radio Address: Safety Net	2/12 Saturday	Ben Misty	2/10 Thursday	2/10 Thursday
Teleconference with Young Presidents Organization in Arizona	2/14 Monday	Mari Kim	2/10 10:00 Thursday	2/10 3:00 Thursday
NANCY R: Drug Event	2/16	Landon		
Departure of P.M. Willoch of Norway	2/18 Friday	Dana Julie	2/15 10:00 Tuesday	2/15 2:00 Tuesday
Address 1983 Conservative Pol. Action Conference	2/18 Friday	Tony Julie	2/15 Noon Tuesday	2/15 3:00 Tuesday
Radio Address	2/19 Saturday	Kim	2/17 Thursday	2/17 Thursday
Medal of Freedom Presentation	2/21 Monday	Aram Ann	2/17 Thursday	2/17 Thursday
Dropby National Review Reception	2/21 Monday	Aram Julie	2/17 Noon Thursday	2/17 3:00 Thursday
Society of the Cincinnati Reception	2/21 Monday	Landon Kim	2/17 Noon Thursday	2/17 3:00 Thursday
Address: Washington Conference of American Legion	2/22 Tuesday	Ben Misty	2/17 10:00 Thursday	2/17 2:00 Thursday

EVENT	DELIVERY DATE	WRITER RESEARCHER	DRAFT TO AB	DRAFT TO DD
Reception for Leaders of Conservative Groups	2/22 Tuesday	Dana Kim	2/18 Noon Friday	2/18 3:00 Friday
JIM BAKER: Princeton Remarks	2/26	Landon		
Radio Address	2/26 Saturday	Misty	2/24 Thursday	2/24 Thursday
"State Dinner" for Governors	2/27 Sunday	Kim	2/24 10:00 Thursday	2/24 2:00 Thursday
Address to National Governors Association	2/28 Monday	Mari Kim	2/24 10:00 Thursday	2/24 2:00 Thursday
'84 Olympic Committee Fundraiser Luncheon (Los Angeles)	3/3 Thursday	Dana Kim	2/24 Thursday	2/24 Thursday
State Dinner: Queen Elizabeth (San Fran.)	3/3 Thursday	Aram Misty	2/24 Thursday	2/24 Thursday
Commonwealth Club Luncheon (San Francisco)	3/4 Friday	Ben Misty	2/24 Thursday	2/24 Thursday
Radio Address:	3/5 Saturday	Kim	before trip or during???	
Address National Assoc. of Evangelicals (Orlando)	3/8 Tuesday	Tony Misty	3/3 Thursday	3/3 Thursday
Address National Assoc. of Manufacturers	3/10 Thursday	Mari Kim	3/7 Monday	3/7 Monday
Reception: Nat'l Newspaper Association	3/10 Thursday	Tony Misty	3/8 Tuesday	3/8 Tuesday

EVENT	DELIVERY DATE	WRITER RESEARCHER	DRAFT TO AB	DRAFT TO DD
Mtg. of Legislative Ldrs held by NCSL	3/11 Friday		3/9 Wednesday	3/9 Wednesday
Radio Address	3/12 Saturday		3/10 Thursday	3/10 Thursday
SEC'Y REGAN: Speech	3/16 Wednesday	Mari		

December 20, 1982

"It is time to recognize that we have come to a turning point. We are threatened with an economic calamity of tremendous proportions and the old business as usual treatment can't save us. Together, we must chart a different course."

President Ronald Reagan
Television Address to the Nation
February 5, 1981

50-YE--

CHARTING A NEW COURSE: THE REAGAN RECORD

Two years ago, Ronald Reagan campaigned on the promise that he would "chart a different course" for the American economy. As President, he has more than fulfilled that promise. In 1981, the Reagan Administration reversed the upward path of the growing economy which it inherited, and pushed the U.S. economy into a recession. In 1982, the Administration continued on the new course it had charted—and the economy continued to slide deeper and deeper into recession. Though the books are not yet closed on the Administration's record of failure, listed below are a few of the records it has already set.

RECORD HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

The 7% of potential work force now unemployed is also near a new record.

49-YEAR RECORD

The number of persons unemployed increased to a seasonally adjusted 11,987,000 in November of 1982, the highest number since 1933. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

42-YEAR RECORD

We count it differently than we did then too.
The unemployment rate increased to a seasonally adjusted 10.8% in November of 1982, the highest rate since 1940. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALL-TIME RECORD

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased to a seasonally adjusted 703,000 during the week ending September 18, 1982, the highest one-week total on record. (Bureau of Labor Statistics) *But now it's around 500,000*

ALL-TIME RECORD

The number of persons employed part-time due to economic reasons increased to a seasonally adjusted 6,600,000 in September of 1982, the highest number on record. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Who really knows?

ALL-TIME RECORD

The number of discouraged workers, those unemployed workers who have discontinued looking for work because they no longer believe they can find any employment, increased to a seasonally adjusted 1,619,000 in the third quarter of 1982, the highest number on record. (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

17-YEAR RECORD

The Conference Board's Index of Help-Wanted Advertising, which measures the volume of classified advertising in major newspapers across the country, declined to a seasonally adjusted 73 in September of 1982, the lowest level since January of 1965. (The Conference Board) *It has gone up since I believe.*

RECORD LOW CAPACITY UTILIZATION

ALL-TIME RECORD

The capacity utilization rate for manufacturing declined to a seasonally adjusted (preliminary) 67.8% in November of 1982, the lowest rate on record. (Federal Reserve Board)

ALL-TIME RECORD

The capacity utilization rate for the auto industry declined to a seasonally adjusted 43.7% in January of 1982, the lowest rate on record. (Federal Reserve Board)

23-YEAR RECORD

The capacity utilization rate for the iron and steel industry declined to a seasonally adjusted (preliminary) 40.2% in November of 1982, the lowest rate since October of 1959, during a prolonged labor strike. (Federal Reserve Board)

RECORD LOW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

5-YEAR RECORD

The industrial production index declined to a seasonally adjusted (preliminary) 135.6 in November of 1982, the lowest level since February of 1977. (Federal Reserve Board)

RECORD DECLINES IN INVENTORIES AND INVESTMENT

ALL-TIME RECORD

Inventories held by U.S. businesses, adjusted for inflation, declined at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$15.4 billion in the first quarter of 1982, the sharpest one-quarter decline on record. (Bureau of Economic Analysis)

7-YEAR RECORD

New capital appropriations, which are authorizations for future capital spending, declined a seasonally adjusted (preliminary) 22.2% in the second quarter of 1982, the sharpest one-quarter decline since the fourth quarter of 1974. (The Conference Board)

RECORD HIGH INVENTORY-SALES RATIO

7-YEAR RECORD

The ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales increased to a seasonally adjusted (preliminary) 1.55 in October of 1982, the highest level since August of 1975. (Bureau of Economic Analysis)

RECORD DECLINE IN PROFITS

30-YEAR RECORD After-tax corporate profits declined 28.8% from the first quarter of 1981 to the first quarter of 1982, the sharpest four-quarter decline since 1951. (Bureau of Economic Analysis)

RECORD HIGH BUSINESS FAILURES

50-YEAR RECORD Business failures have increased at a rate of 495 per week so far in 1982, the highest rate since 1932. (Dun and Bradstreet)

50-YEAR RECORD Business failures have increased to 24,229 so far in 1982, the highest number for any single year since 1932. (Dun and Bradstreet)

49-YEAR RECORD Business failures have increased at a (preliminary) annual rate of 89 per 10,000 businesses so far in 1982, the highest rate since 1933. (Dun and Bradstreet)

RECORD HIGH INTEREST RATES

ALL-TIME RECORD Treasury bills, notes and bonds reached the following peaks in 1981, each the highest rate on record. (Treasury Department)

<u>Offering</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Date</u>
13-Week Bills	16.750%	May 22
26-Week Bills	15.854%	August 24
52-Week Bills	15.056%	September 3
2-Year Notes	16.26%	August 20
4-Year Notes	15.91%	September 23
7-Year Notes	15.40%	October 7
10-Year Notes	14.98%	August 5
20-Year, 1-Month Bonds	15.78%	September 30
30-Year Bonds	14.10%	November 5

ALL-TIME RECORD The average municipal bond rate increased to 13.44% on January 14, 1982, the highest rate on record. (Bond Buyer)

RECORD HIGH MORTGAGE RATES, DELINQUENCIES AND FORECLOSURES

ALL-TIME RECORD The average home mortgage rate increased to 18.63% during the week of October 9, 1981, the highest rate on record. (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation)

ALL-TIME RECORD The mortgage loan delinquency rate increased to a seasonally adjusted 5.56% in the second quarter of 1982, the highest rate on record. (Mortgage Bankers Association)

ALL-TIME RECORD The mortgage loan foreclosure rate increased to 0.62% in the third quarter of 1982, the highest rate on record. (Mortgage Bankers Association)

RECORD LOWS IN THE HOUSING INDUSTRY

- ALL-TIME RECORD** New private housing starts dropped to 1,084,200 in 1981, the lowest one-year total on record. (Census Bureau)
- ALL-TIME RECORD** Building permits for new single-family homes dropped to 561,300 in 1981, the lowest one-year total on record. (Census Bureau)
- ALL-TIME RECORD** Sales of new single-family homes dropped to 436,000 in 1981, the lowest one-year total on record. (Census Bureau)
- 7-YEAR RECORD** Sales of existing single-family homes dropped to 2,351,000 in 1981, the lowest one-year total since 1974. (National Association of Realtors)
- 6-YEAR RECORD** Construction spending, adjusted for inflation, dropped to \$156.2 billion in 1981, the lowest one-year total since 1975. (Census Bureau)

RECORD LOWS IN THE AUTO INDUSTRY

- 20-YEAR RECORD** Domestic auto production dropped to 6,252,329 in 1981, the lowest one-year total since 1961. (Ward's Automotive Reports)
- 20-YEAR RECORD** Domestic auto sales dropped to 6,205,856 in 1981, the lowest one-year total since 1961. (Ward's Automotive Reports)

RECORD DECLINES IN THE NET WORTH OF THRIFTS

- ALL-TIME RECORD** The net worth of U.S. savings and loan associations declined \$4,864 million in 1981, the sharpest one-year decline on record. (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation)
- ALL-TIME RECORD** The net worth of U.S. savings and loan associations declined \$860 million in January of 1982, the sharpest one-month decline on record. (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation)
- ALL-TIME RECORD** The net worth of U.S. savings and loan associations declined for 17 consecutive months from January of 1981 to May of 1982, the longest continuous decline on record. (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation)

RECORD HIGH THRIFT AND BANK MERGERS

- ALL-TIME RECORD** The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation has assisted in 47 savings and loan mergers and acquisitions so far in 1982, the highest number for any single year on record. (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation)
- 42-YEAR RECORD** The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has assisted in 41 commercial and mutual savings bank mergers so far in 1982, the highest number for any single year since 1940. (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

RECORD HIGH CORPORATE MERGERS**ALL-TIME RECORD**

Mergers and acquisitions increased to 2,315 in 1981, the highest number on record. (The Hay Group)

RECORD HIGH TRADE DEFICIT**ALL-TIME RECORD**

The U.S. merchandise trade balance declined to a \$7.1 billion deficit in August of 1982, the highest one-month deficit on record. (Census Bureau)