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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: BAKER, JAMES: FILES

Archivist: cas

File Folder: Military ^{Political} [3 of 3] ~~OA 10514~~ Box 8

Date: 3/1/99

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	Edward Hickey to Baker and Michael Deaver re Air Force One replacement 1 p.	11/26/84	PS CS 105100

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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TIMMONS AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED
1850 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 331-1760

January 27, 1984

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
President

TOM C. KOROLOGOS

la

under way

]

January 26, 1984

MEMORANDUM

FROM: WILLIAM E. TIMMONS

SUBJECT: CONVENTION PLANNING SESSION

PARTICIPANTS:	Stan Anderson	ABSENT:	Dwight Chapin
	Bill Carruthers		Dave Gergen
	Rick Davis		Mike McManus
	Dan Denning		
	Mark Goode		
	Tom Korologos		
	Dick Moore		
	Dave Parker		
	Rick Shelby		
	Bill Timmons		
	Peggy Venable		
	Paul Wagner		
	Ron Walker		

I. TELEVISION: Goode reported Nets should be obligated to provide gavel to gavel coverage if they cover Democratic Convention start to finish. Networks expressed interest in covering GOP completely if evening sessions are limited to two hours and program is tight and snappy. Of 80 million homes with T.V., only 11% watch cable television: local programming, pay channels, and cable/super stations. The potential convention cable market is 1 million homes or 2.7 million people.

The Spanish International Network (SIN) has a potential reach of 33 million people with average prime time audience of 8 million Spanish speaking. The GOP may have to provide the feed without cost, and SIN would translate and provide its own commentary. C-Span cable system also cannot afford

\$70,000 for pool feed. CNN wants to go gavel to gavel and will sell convention service to others.

We have four alternatives:

1. Stay out of involvement and take whatever T.V. is available.
2. Produce a GOP program, buy satellite time, and give away.
3. Buy the pool feed and give to SIN, C-Span and others to use.
4. Buy the pool and insert our own GOP programming and give away.

Goode will explore with pool T.V. authorities the possibility of the RNC gaving the feed with unrestricted use (to give away to cable, etc.). He will report reactions, and we can be in a position to make recommendations.

PROBABLE OUTCOME: Tight two-hour sessions with network gavel to gavel coverage plus RNC purchase pool feed to give to selected systems (such as SIN).

II. CONVENTION LENGTH: The group endorsed again its earlier recommendation that there be a 4-night, 5-session convention. We can use the fourth night of coverage, worth millions of dollars of advertising. Political pressure for podium time much too great to limit to three nights, especially in Networks plan 1½-2 hours per session.

RECOMMENDATION: Four-night, five-session convention.

III. CONVENTION PROGRAM: Anderson read a proposed outline of 4-night, 5-session program which included mandatory motions, necessary speeches, and important events that should be considered. Specific names of speakers, of course, were not addressed in his presentation. An effort was made to limit speech time to conform to the two-hour possible television coverage. Anderson will assign times allotted to each program item and agreement by speakers to the time limits will be a condition of invitation. Korologos will be responsible for keeping the program on time once the proceedings are firm.

IV. FILMS: The group recommended that Warren Bush be retained to shoot certain presidential events (such as China, Summit, Olympics, State of the Union, etc.), catalog footage, and produce a twenty-minute presidential documentary as the introduction to the President's address and a ten-minute film on the First Lady to be shown earlier in the week. This material can be used for general election advertising and may be shown the week following the Convention. However, Dick Wirthlin should provide survey input into issues, and Ken Khachigian should draft an outline for the films in coordination with Reagan-Bush advertising personnel.

RECOMMENDATION: Reagan-Bush pay up to \$350,000 to film, search records, and catalog materials. This to be split between advertising and convention divisions. The RNC Arrangements Committee pay up to \$250,000 to produce the two films, including some fresh presidential material, scoring, editing, etc.

TOTAL: \$600,000

V. CELEBRITIES: Parker presented lists of individuals as a base to draw talent to appear before the Convention: Attractive delegates, (youngest, etc.), Olympic winners, Roger Staubach, Bob Hope, Jim Brady, Ricardo Montalban, Brooke Shields, sports leaders, musicians, etc. However, it was generally agreed that there should be no "entertainment" by stars and that celebrities will be limited to a few very popular VIPs. Attention was given to effective use of the Presidential and Vice Presidential boxes.

RECOMMENDATION: A few, carefully selected celebrities be recruited for use on podium and in VIP boxes, but de-emphasize Holly stars and emphasize sports and minorities.

VI. SLOGAN: Our planning group has come up with a convention slogan that I personally like - "Better Off Today, Even Better Tomorrow. This slogan would be emphasized by still pictures with captions, signs, posters, and actual re-runs of that part of the debate when Reagan asked the American people "Are you better off today than you were four years ago?" The clear answer then was NO, the answer in '84 will be YES! This also can tie our expected opponent (Mondale) into the disaster of the Carter years. Reagan has a record so play to it; but since that is past we also have to be forward looking as well, hence the promise of a better tomorrow. Since this will be a party convention, the slogan is broad enough to cover all Republicans who are candidates (not united to Reagan) but clearly is associated in a personal way with the President. I would hope the President would incorporate

the slogan in his acceptance speech (delegates would roar the right answer).

RECOMMENDATION: A wirthlin survey test various slogans in conjunction with the campaign advertising management. This should be a crash priority since printed materials and podium design require knowledge of a slogan.

VII. PRESIDENTIAL PARTICIPATION:

Considerable discussion was held on the role of the President at the Dallas Convention. We agreed that he should arrive Wednesday, August 22 and depart Friday, August 24 (two days). It is hoped, however, that the First Lady and Vice President and Mrs. Bush will arrive Sunday, August 19 "to work" the convention. A creative schedule is in draft form for Presidential participation and will be presented soon for consideration.

VIII. HALL DESIGN: Walker reported that a general contractor has been selected to create ideas on the look of the hall - podium, seating, color, sound, light, and when the final product is approved, to act as a prime contractor. Guidance will be given to make proposals "Presidential."

RECOMMENDATION: None until first renderings are available.

IX. BIG SCREENS: Carruthers led discussion on use of multi-screens above podium to flash slides or show films to illustrate proceedings or reinforce themes (such as platform). Live remote broadcast can be piped into the Hall and projected. It is not

expected that networks will pick up this directly, but as a backdrop for many T.V. camera angles (including anchor booths) as well as still photographs it seems a valuable tool at modest costs. One possible use is to cover a presidential event away from the Hall and project that image on the screen (like when he learns of his election as our nominee). If we decide to invest in other than network T.V. outlets and control the cameras the multiscreen idea has even more merit. New technology enables us to use special lights, computer driven visuals, etc.

X. LEAD TIME PLANNING: It is important that the President and Vice President start thinking about a number of decisions relating to the Dallas Convention:

1. Acceptance Speech Preparation
2. Nominator and Seconders
3. Committee to Notify Candidate of Nomination
4. Committee to Escort Candidate to Podium
5. Introducer of Candidate (if film not used)
6. Family Members to be Invited
7. Friends to be Invited
8. Use of Candidates' VIP Boxes in Hall

XI. SUPPORT STAFF: Since all campaign, White House, and Administration personnel attending the National Convention will have expenses paid by the Reagan-Bush '84 Committee, it is imperative that only essential officers be invited. Timmons proposes that Cabinet officers and wives, plus one secretary and one assistant be invited. Identical treatment for Assistants to the President. No agency heads and assorted hangers-on be included. This proposal does not, of course, apply to personnel who normally travel with the President and Vice President and are paid through government funds. (WHCA, Secret Service,

physician, Press Office, etc.).

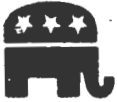
RECOMMENDATION: Concur in Timmons proposal to limit guests at campaign expense.

XII. CONVENTION OFFICERS: Rep. Bob Michel (R-Ill.) has been selected as Convention Permanent Chairman, and Rep. Trent Lott (R-Miss.) named as Platform Chairman. Also, it is traditional and expected that Rep. Jimmy Quillen (R-Tenn.) will be chosen as Parliamentarian since the convention operates under House rules. (Jimmy is ranking Republican on the House Rules Committee).

There are two other principal positions: Keynoter (or Keynoters) and Temporary Chairman who receive considerable camera coverage. One should go to a Senator and the other to a Governor.

Unfortunately, Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.) and Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) are not appropriate for one of these assignments. There must be articulate and attractive women involved however.

Senator Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) has requested to nominate the President and would make a rip-snorting speech. The Chief Executive, however, probably prefers Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.) who has nominated in previous conventions and deserves the honor.



Republican
National
Committee

Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr.
Chairman

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
P.O. 12958, Sec. 1.3(a)
By NARA CAS Date 3/23/99

January 19, 1984

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Senator Paul Laxalt
James Baker III
Ed Rollins

FROM: Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr. *J*

RE: Three or Four Day Convention

The question has arisen whether the 1984 Republican National Convention, having been called to be held in Dallas on August 20, 1984, should be a three or four day event. The concerns of those advocating a three day event, as I understand them, are based upon a fear that the Convention Arrangements Committee, working with other components of the RNC, Reagan-Bush '84, and the White House staff, would not be able to put together a package of media events that would sustain viewer interest, building a dramatic crescendo to the climax of the President's acceptance speech, for four consecutive nights of prime time in an uncontested convention.

As Chairman of the RNC, it is easy to see the advantage of either length of Convention. There are, however, a number of legal problems that should be factored into the equation before a final decision is reached.

Principal among these are the following:

1. Financial.

On August 26, 1982, the Republican National Committee signed a contract with the City of Dallas based upon our expectation and representation that we would hold a four day Convention. Dallas has estimated that the value of the goods and services that they have committed to provide us in this contract (over and above what they would be prepared and are legally allowed to spend for major municipal events like the Texas-Oklahoma football game) is approximately \$3,500,000. We estimate that those goods and services are worth in excess of \$6,000,000 to the RNC.

A provision of the Texas constitution (the history of which is interesting but irrelevant here) prohibits any municipality from giving away free anything of value to any individual, corporation, organization, or association (such as the RNC). Consequently, working with Dallas we created the Dallas Convention Fund and obtained the necessary rulings and opinions to render unlimited contributions from anybody (including corporations) legal and tax deductible. This Fund is an integral part of the Dallas municipal government and will be used to defray the City's commitment under our contract.

Mr. Trammell Crow agreed to raise \$3,000,000 for the Fund (later orally increased to \$3,600,000, including \$300,000+ for fundraising costs). Ernest Angelo, in his individual capacity as a citizen of Texas and not as a Republican National Committeeman, agreed to raise up to \$500,000 for the Fund if the amount that Trammell raised over his original \$3,000,000 written commitment and the net to the City from the sale of souvenirs, among other things, did not equal or exceed \$3,500,000.

To date, Trammell Crow has raised approximately \$1,300,000, far behind the original projections.

In addition, the City has expressed grave concerns that the amount it has budgeted for security, plus contingencies, is grossly inadequate to meet their needs, particularly if the nationwide call of Demonstrations in Dallas, Inc., for anybody who is against anything to come to the 1984 Republican National Convention produces anywhere near the 250,000 demonstrators that that organization hopes to attract.

These financial problems are the subject of almost daily comment in the Dallas press. The City officials responsible for the Convention have been interrogated by the press as to how the City can constitutionally meet its contractual obligations to us if Trammell Crow fails and the demonstrators succeed. Those of their responses that I have heard or read about have been less than convincing.

At one point, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce advised the City Council that the Republican National Convention would inject in excess of \$20,000,000 into the Dallas economy, which could turn over five times during a four day Convention starting on a Monday. (Most delegates and visitors would spend the preceding weekend in Dallas.) Others have put that number as high as \$40,000,000. ($5 \times \$20,000,000 = \$100,000,000$; $5 \times \$40,000,000 = \$200,000,000$). If we now tell Dallas that we are reducing the Convention from four to three days, one can credibly argue that we are reducing their expenses by at least 25%, and maybe more. ($25\% \times \$20,000,000 = \$5,000,000$; $25\% \times \$40,000,000 = \$10,000,000$). Thus, such a decision could be said to cost Dallas no less than an estimated \$25,000,000 ($5 \times \$5,000,000 = \$25,000,000$) to \$50,000,000 ($5 \times \$10,000,000 = \$50,000,000$).

Given all the foregoing, we can predict with some degree of certainty that Dallas would say that it is entitled to reduce its commitment to us by between \$875,000 (25% x \$3,500,000, their estimate of the cost of the contract) and \$1,500,000 (25% x \$6,000,000, our estimate of the value of the contract). Depending upon how serious its financial problems are, Dallas might also say that, because of the breach of an essential condition in the contract, the whole thing is void.

Either contingency would be a disaster of greater or lesser magnitude and would create enormous ill will and great confusion. At the very least, we would be required to reduce greatly the technical innovations and design spectaculars that are now being contemplated because there is no legal way by which we can replace the value of any goods and services Dallas withholds.

Unlike 1972, the last time we held a three-day convention, we are now subject to the Federal Election Campaign Act. That Act permits us to receive \$6,000,000 from the United States Treasury for "convention related expenses." It also prohibits us from spending more than \$6,000,000, whether or not we take any of that entitlement.

We have already spent well over a half a million dollars. Earlier this week, we awarded a contract to a general contractor for the construction of a podium and decorating the Convention Hall -- with a cost in excess of \$750,000. We have received a proposal for a seven-minute slide show of the President's first term at a cost to exceed \$300,000. The Republican National Committee headquarters hotel alone will cost the Arrangements Committee an estimated \$750,000.

It is clear, therefore, that whatever we lose to Dallas must be deducted from amenities, cachet, and panache. Making a decision to go to three days on January 18, 1984, on the basis of no relevant facts that were unknown on November 4, 1980, after more than two years of expending multiple thousands of hours and dollars, projects an image of an unprofessional, disorganized group rather than that of an efficient, single-minded, powerful political machine.

2. The Call.

The Official Call was issued on November 30, 1983, calling the Convention for 10:00 a.m., Central Standard Time, on Monday, August 20, 1984. Rule 24(a) of the Rules of the Republican National Convention reads as follows:

"The national committee shall issue the call for the next national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States prior to January 1 of the year in which the convention is to be held."

That Rule can only be amended by the 1984 Republican National Convention, which will not be legally convened unless it is called to order at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, August 20, 1984.

Apart from that technical but insurmountable legal obstacle, Rule 31(o) states:

"No delegates shall be eligible to participate in any district or state convention, the purpose of which is to elect delegates to the said national convention, who were elected prior to the date of issuance of the call of such national convention unless this rule be inconsistent with the law of the state."

By the time the approximately 90 members of the Committee on the Call were re-assembled and a new Call issued, a number of states will have commenced their delegate selection procedures and would have to start all over again in order to be sure they had legal delegates to what would be an illegal convention, unless someone smarter than our Legal Counsel and I can find a way around Rule 24(a).

The problem is much more complicated than having the Convention ratify retroactively the violation of the Rule on the Call. In order to have his name printed on state ballots, our nominee for President has to be nominated at a duly called, validly convened, and lawfully held convention. The first deadline for filing a certificate of the officers of the Convention to this effect is August 27, 1984 (Oregon, I believe). We do not have time to litigate this issue with any secretary of state, with a convention ending on August 23 (or August 22 for that matter).

3. Convention Business.

Experience documents that it requires five sessions to conduct the business of a Republican National Convention. It is, of course, theoretically possible, but practically impossible, to hold three

sessions a day. Two sessions on two days and one session on one day is not unreasonable, assuming we are talking only about the Convention's business. That leaves little time for our candidates for the Senate, the House of Representatives, Governorships, etc., to get any exposure.

The important point is that the Convention elects its own committees, so we don't have a legal Rules, Credentials, or Platform Committee until the Convention convenes. We, therefore, have to plan for time to permit debate in the committees, in the corridors, or on the floor.

4. Recommendation.

One solution to all the legal problems I have raised above is to convene the Convention at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, August 20, do the minimal amount of organizational business, and recess until Tuesday. We can then do our Convention committee work in a legal fashion while the program planners can package the program for three nights of prime time television. Tuesday evening would be highlighted by the Keynote address, Wednesday by the Presidential nominating and voting process, and Thursday by the nomination of the Vice President and acceptance speeches. This would appear to be a solution that meets all objections and avoids the legal and other problems.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1985

*File
-
Military*

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

FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

SUBJECT: Aircraft Maintenance Schedules

The following periodic Depot Maintenance schedule is provided for your information.

C-137C #26000 30 January - 15 March 1985

C-137C #27000 19 March - 30 April 1985

cc: Bill Henkel

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 26, 1984

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

FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

SUBJECT: Air Force One Replacement

I have recently received inquiries and rumors concerning a replacement aircraft for AF-1.

You may recall that a statement of need was developed by the Air Force several years ago. You decided not to initiate formal plans and not to discuss the matter with the Air Force until after the election.

There is some operational justification to replace AF-1. Supply and maintenance, fuel efficiency, and range could be improved upon. The estimated cost of two replacement aircraft (AF-1 and backup) is about \$500 million. My concern is the political fall-out such a decision would have at this time.

In a recent discussion with Verne Orr, I reiterated that the Air Force should not proceed without specific instruction from me. My recommendation is that we defer a decision for at least two years. In the interim I suggest you reemphasize to the senior staff that we have no intention of acquiring a replacement aircraft and that inquiries concerning the matter should be referred to my office.

Agree

JAB

Disagree

E.V.H. + M.K.D. would
agree w/ Hickey's
recommendation - altho'
I do think the Pres. should plan
to initiate acquisition of a replacement
aircraft during his 2nd term.
JAB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1984



MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

SUBJECT Baggage Pick-up Times During Trips

Per our discussion on October 23rd concerning the early baggage call, I directed Major Bob Ivany to meet with representatives from the baggage section, White House Garage and from the Technical Security Division, USSS, to reduce the time needed for morning baggage pick-ups. Unfortunately, they were unable to find ways to cut the three hours which we presently need to pick-up, check and load the Presidential party's luggage onto Air Force One. The baggage supervisor needs approximately 1½ hours to process the average 100 bags in the Presidential party:

- 30 minutes to pick-up the baggage
- 30 minutes to transport the bags to airport
- 30 minutes to load the bags on Air Force One

TSD, meanwhile, usually needs 1½-2 hours to check the bags prior to loading. Our ability to decrease the time required to process and check bags will depend on the proximity of the airport to the staff hotel and TSD's availability of assets. If additional EOD teams or x-ray machines are available, the time required to check the bags can be reduced.

The military aides will work closely with the baggage detail, TSD and the Advance Office on a case by case basis to reduce the time needed at each site. With their cooperation we will do our best to keep baggage call at a reasonable hour.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 24, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER, III

FROM

EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *WB
for*

SUBJECT

Drop-by Military Office Commander's Meeting
25 October 1000 hours

As per our conversation, hopefully your schedule will permit you to drop-by our commander's meeting tomorrow in the Executive Briefing Room of the PEOC. (East Wing Shelter).

I suggest you spend about five to ten minutes. The best time would be at 1000 although any time before 1100 would be fine.

I know you are terribly busy and I hope this request isn't too much of an imposition. You are exceptionally well respected among the military in the White House and a personal "well done" by you would mean a great deal to all of them.

Attached are suggested talking points and a list of participants.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINT

- The White House Military Office supervises a vast array of military resources provided by the Department of Defense to support the Commander-in-Chief: communications; aircraft; personnel -- Military Aides ...Doctors...nurses...technicians...drivers...crewmen... mechanics...security guards...clerks...etc.
- Even routinely, these tasks are demanding and involve 24-hour-a-day responsibilities.
- Last year's international trips and the pace of the current campaign have required unprecedented efforts.
- Trip situations are especially taxing -- requiring extraordinary performance. -- Some of the WHCA teams have been away from home for the past thirty-two days and it isn't over yet.
- Recent trips were unusual and unparalleled. China was particularly arduous, as communications and logistics support had to be built from the ground up.
- The "Great Train Ride" required a maximum effort. Communications and logistics support in the campaign have been unprecedented.
- Equally taxing and requiring extraordinary performance and motivation are the "unseen functions" performed in the areas of command and control of military forces. Recent improvements which you provided for the Commander-in-Chief resulted in the most effective system ever implemented.

Exacting demands on you & your families.

Pass is mind & grateful.

-- Whether on Hawaii or Guam, in China or Alaska; Ireland,
Normandy or London -- And in every campaign stop --
Professional performance on the part of the military was
of the highest order.

-- Your jobs are ^{different}~~different~~ and it places exacting
demands on your personnel and their families.

-- Without you and your people it simply would not
have been possible. I am very proud of you and very
grateful to you.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The following personnel will attend the Commander's Briefing:

Edward V. Hickey, Jr.
Assistant to the President/Director, Special Support
Services/Director, White House Military Office

Colonel Matthew P. Caulfield
Deputy Director, White House Military Office

Doctor Daniel A. Ruge
Physician to the President

Major Robert R. Ivany
Army Aide to the President

Major Mark Peterson
Marine Corps Aide to the President

Commander William G. Sutton
Naval Aide to the President

Major Thomas L. Carter
Air Force Aide to the President

Lieutenant Commander Vivien S. Crea
Coast Guard Aide to the President

Colonel Larry Schumann
Commander, White House Communications Agency

Colonel Robert E. Ruddick
Presidential Pilot

Lieutenant Colonel Richard E. Peasley
Executive Officer, Marine Helicopter Squadron One

Commander C. David Binning
Special Programs Officer

Commander James A. Rispoli
Commanding Officer, Camp David

Lieutenant Colonel Keith J. Urbach
Air Force One Advance Officer

Mr. Leroy Borden
Chief, US Army Transportation Agency (White House)

Mr. Ronald L. Jackson
Food Service Coordinator

Mr. Eddie Serrano
Assistant Food Service Coordinator

Mr. John Nettles
Aircraft Coordinator

Mr. Cliff Sharrock
Shelter Supervisor

Mr. Jack Mills
Special Assistant for Emergency Plans

Mr. William Cuff
Administrative Assistant

Mr. Bobby Chunn
Ceremonies Coordinator

Mrs. Joni Stevens
Personal Secretary

MSgt George Miller
Staff Assistant

SSgt Debi Bernero
Administrative Non-commissioned officer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER ^{WB}
FROM EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR.
SUBJECT Vietnam Veterans Memorial

On November 11 at 2:00 p.m. a statue will be dedicated and the Vietnam Memorial will be officially turned over to the US Government.

It is estimated that about 300,000 Veterans from all wars will be in attendance. Wide spread news coverage is anticipated, as the installation concludes a series of events beginning on 9 November.

I strongly recommend that the President attend the event and personally accept the Memorial.

Information on the event is attached.

Also attached is my prior request concerning a Veteran's Day event. In view of the importance of the Vietnam Memorial, I recommend the Vice President attend the 11:00 a.m. ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Agree _____

Disagree _____

bc: James A. Baker, III ✓
Adm. Daniel J. Murphy
John Rogers
William Henkel
Douglas A. Riggs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*
SUBJECT: Veterans Day, November 11th

I would like to bring a few facts to your attention concerning the Presidential Wreath-laying Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on November 11th to commemorate Veterans Day:

- o President Ford laid the wreath in 1974 and 1975
- o President Carter laid the wreath in 1977 and 1978
- o In the Reagan Administration
 - 1981 - Secretary Weinberger
 - 1982 - Secretary Weinberger
 - 1983 - Administrator Harry Walters, VA

I recommend that serious consideration be given to scheduling the President for this year's ceremony. If the President is unavailable, strongly recommend the possibility of having the Vice President do so.

I appreciate your consideration in this matter.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES A. BAKER

FROM

EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

SUBJECT

Posthumous Citizenship for Servicemen Killed
in Vietnam

A bill has been unanimously passed by the House to grant US citizenship to a Marine killed in Vietnam who was a citizen of Scotland. It was introduced by the Massachusetts democratic delegation as his family resides there. The appeal for citizenship generated considerable media coverage as well as numerous letters to the President from individuals and organizations, including at least one labor union. Several of the news reports indicated that the subject of the bill was the only non-citizen Serviceman killed in Vietnam.

When the issue surfaced about a month ago, my staff had personal knowledge of other non-citizens who were killed in Vietnam. It led to a review of the records which surprisingly, reveals that about three hundred non-citizens were killed in action in Vietnam. A complete list by name and Service will be available on 1 October.

I recommend that at an appropriate time (perhaps at the bill signing) the President announce that he will introduce a bill to grant citizenship to all non-US citizens killed in action in Vietnam. In my view, it is one of those things we should do simply because it is the right thing to do.

You may be interested in the attached news clip, concerning the burial in 1967 of another Marine non-citizen killed in Vietnam. He was a squad leader in the then Captain Caulfield's company.

To *9/29*
E.V.H.

*I strongly concur
in your recommendation. Pls.
make sure NSC; OPD + Legis.
affairs agree and move to
implement. Thanks. JAB:11*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1984

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

FROM EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR.

Attached is another example of the type of
military we have in support of the President.



THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the
NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL to

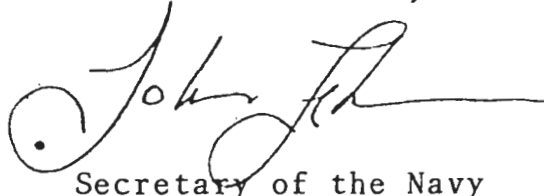
CAPTAIN KENNETH J. GLUECK, JR.
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

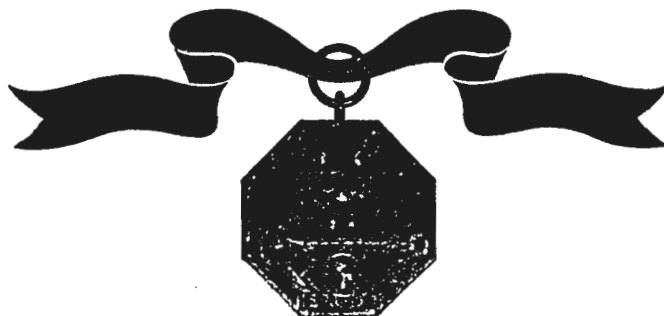
For heroism while serving at Marine Helicopter Squadron ONE, Executive Flight Detachment, Naval District Washington, Anacostia, Washington, D.C. At approximately 0750 on 23 February 1984, Captain Glueck became aware of cries for help from the vicinity of the fuel truck which services Squadron aircraft at the facility. Running toward the truck, he learned from Marines congregating around it that a Staff Sergeant was trapped inside the tank and apparently unconscious. Although acutely aware of the danger of explosion or suffocation, Captain Glueck descended into the tank to retrieve the stricken Marine. Inching his way forward in the dark, partially full tank, he located the unconscious and convulsing Staff Sergeant in the most forward compartment. Dragging and pushing the much larger Marine back through the tiny passages of the tank, Captain Glueck realized that he himself could lose consciousness from the toxic fumes and lack of oxygen. Nevertheless, he continued to think clearly and deliberately and, through only the greatest of effort, finally moved the Staff Sergeant far enough aft that assisting Marines were able to pull them both to safety. By his courageous and prompt actions in the face of grave personal danger, Captain Glueck undoubtedly saved the Staff Sergeant from permanent disability or death; thereby reflecting great credit upon himself and upholding the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

For the President,



Secretary of the Navy

File # 1, 2 d



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HAS AWARDED THE

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL

TO

CAPTAIN KENNETH J. GLUECK, JR., UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

FOR
HEROISM

ON 23 FEBRUARY 1984

GIVEN THIS 8TH DAY OF JUN 19 84



A handwritten signature in cursive, appearing to read "John F. ...". Below the signature is a horizontal line, and underneath that line, the text "SECRETARY OF THE NAVY" is printed in a small, sans-serif font.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES A. BAKER, III
FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E. V. H.*
SUBJECT: Use of Military Aircraft

Attached is a copy of my November 1, 1982 memo, subject same as above. This reflects general guidance for use of military aircraft. I feel the key element is Presidential concurrence as opposed to direction that a trip be made.

Also attached is a copy of Secretary Weinberger's memo which is relevant and indicative of our sound policies.

/// If your schedule permits, I would like to discuss this with you and John Rogers as I feel strongly that we are being placed in an awkward position.

White House Missions: (Doesn't include logistics/cargo missions for WHCA/HMX/USSS).

1983 - 295
1982 - 316
1981 - 279
1980 - 294
1979 - 251
1978 - 241
1977 - 178

Preadvances were not supported with military aircraft during the Carter administration. Other than this, the types of missions supported has been consistent through various administrations.

- Presidential envoys (Middle East and South America)
- Visiting Heads of State (over 40 visits in 1983)
- Secretary of State (with the rare exception of ministerial level trips)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES A. BAKER, III
FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR.
SUBJECT: Use of Military Aircraft

It has become apparent that a great deal of confusion exists concerning the use of military aircraft to support White House requirements and for other missions. Therefore, I directed my staff to prepare the following for your review and dissemination as you deem appropriate.

The use of military aircraft allocated to the Department of Defense is, as a general rule, limited to the following types of missions, all of which are funded by the military departments, i.e. DOD absorbs the operating cost.

1. Department of Defense support.
2. Direct White House support - missions in direct support of the President, his family and immediate White House activities. (referred to as White House Support Missions)
3. Presidentially directed missions - (also deferred to as White House Support Missions) - due to special interest on the part of the President are performed at his direction.

When circumstances warrant, certain aircraft assigned to the military departments may, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense be made available to support selected missions of other government agencies. However, it should be understood that such support can be provided only if it (a) can be accomplished without interfering with the military mission of the aircraft (DOD missions) and (b) does not compete with commercial aviation (Economy Act of 1932). It should be understood also that military aircraft used in this manner must be paid for by the government department requesting use of the aircraft. (31 U.S.C. 686 provides that all services furnished by one government department to another shall be on a reimburseable basis.)

As indicated above, White House support missions are operated on a non-reimburseable basis. However, the fact that the President concurs in a prospective trip by a Cabinet member or his representative--as distinct from directing the trip be made--does not make it a mission for which no reimbursement is required. In fact, it does not necessarily insure that the trip will be

supported with a military aircraft, even if reimbursement is made to DOD. If your decision is that a mission is not White House support, then we cannot legally direct DOD to provide an aircraft on a reimburseable basis. To do so could put us in clear violation of the provisions outlined above concerning interference with DOD requirements, and competition with commercial carriers.

We have two alternatives only: we can direct that DOD operate a White House support mission (on a non-reimburseable basis); or, we can refer the querying party to the office of the Executive Secretariat of the Secretary of Defense for reimburseable support in accordance with appropriate statutes, codes, and policies.

Another area of confusion is Congressional travel as a result of direct or indirect involvement by our Legislative Affairs staff. This involvement is again a matter of concurrence that a trip be made as opposed to a directed mission. Congressional missions are handled quite well from congressional staff to DOD Legislative Affairs and are operated as DOD missions domestically, when in the interest of a particular service, and internationally when in the interests of DOD. In terms of legal, political, and media ramifications, we are prudent to allow this system to operate without invoking terms such as "White House support", or "Presidentially directed" unless we have a rate, overriding need to do so.

Hopefully, the information above will be of benefit to you.



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEC 2 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

SUBJECT: Air Transportation for Cabinet Members

I have been extremely concerned with the more or less negative response within the Department of Defense to my requests that air transportation be furnished on a non-reimbursable basis to Cabinet members when space is available, so I asked to have a complete review of all of the current laws and regulations relating to the use of DoD aircraft. I now have been advised as follows:

(1) Our actions have to be based on two fundamental statutes: 31 USC 628, which requires that monies appropriated by Congress for a particular purpose be used only for that purpose; and 31 USC 638a, which requires that all Department transportation resources be used only for official purposes. This leads to the conclusion that DoD transportation assets must be used for "defense" purposes unless otherwise specifically authorized by law.

(2) We are specifically authorized to provide transportation to another government agency, provided it is in the national interest to do so, and is on a reimbursable basis (31 USC 686). This same statute (the Economy Act), prohibits any competition with private agencies in the provision of transportation services to other government agencies.

(3) I am told that over the years our policies have been consistent with these statutes and required that unreimbursed travel must be for defense matters because of the above restrictions on the use of the Department's resources. To authorize travel for Cabinet members when space is available without reimbursement would require authorizing legislation, which we are quite prepared to support if it became Administration policy.

(4) The question has been raised as to how Members of Congress travel on government aircraft without reimbursing the Department. This occurs when there is a certificate in writing given by the Committee Chairman that the proposed Congressional

61550

travel is in the "defense interest." It is considered to be in the "defense interest" to provide transportation in connection with Congressional investigations and evaluations of DoD programs. 31 USC 22a provides the statutory basis for these expenditures.

Summing up all of the above, our General Counsel advises me that if we do not receive reimbursement for the cost of Cabinet travel, then we are authorizing the use of defense funds for purposes other than appropriated by Congress. Of course, if the transportation is provided to any individual at the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that is presumed to be in furtherance of defense activities. I would be glad to discuss this with any of you individually. I had hoped that we might uncover some legal opportunity to provide transportation to all on request. Unfortunately, our examination of the laws failed to find any such provision.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'S. P.' or similar, located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1984



MEMORANDUM FOR: WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS MEMBERS
FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
SUBJECT: White House Staff Mess

As a reminder to all members, I am recirculating the attached regulations concerning the Staff Mess and urge that you take a moment to read and refamiliarize yourself with them.

I especially want to draw attention to the section regarding guest privileges. As noted, members of the press and the diplomatic corps are not permitted in the Mess. This is to allow the Staff to conduct business without fear of conversations being overheard. Recently, however, members have been observed in the Mess with representatives of these groups as their guests. It is difficult for the Staff Mess personnel to control this situation, since they do not know or recognize these people. We must rely on the Staff to adhere to the regulations.

If you should have any questions, please contact my office.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS REGULATIONS

The White House Staff Mess provides meal service as a convenience for designated key personnel whose duties require that they be available in the vicinity of the White House Offices.

Meal hours in the Mess, Monday through Saturday, are as follows:

BREAKFAST - 7:00 to 9:00 a.m.

LUNCH - 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Evening carry-out meal service for late working West Wing members is normally available from 6:00 to 9:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Except in emergency situations, carry-out meal service for other than West Wing members must be arranged for in advance by calling the Staff Mess Office on extension 4192.

The Mess is normally closed on Sundays and holidays.

Billing

During the first week of each month, a bill will be sent to your office for the previous month's charges. Payment should be by personal check, payable to the White House Staff Mess, and forwarded to the Staff Mess Office in Room 404, OEOB. PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH.

All bills clearly identify current charges, payments received during the billing period and previous balance due. Members are required to pay Mess bills promptly. Any member who has not paid their bill within 60 days from the date of billing shall have his or her Mess privileges terminated and the required \$100.00 deposit shall be applied to the outstanding obligation. Members having lost privileges may have privileges restored by paying the account in full (current charges included) plus a deposit in the amount of \$200.00.

Guest Privileges

Mess members may bring guests to the Mess if prior reservations have been made. Reservations may be made by calling the Staff Mess on extension 6377 ("M-E-S-S"). If there are no tables available for the time requested, and if your schedule permits, the Mess office will take your name on a standby basis and call you when a table is available. It will be extremely helpful to other members, and assure maximum use of the Mess facilities, if members call and cancel reservations promptly when meal plans have changed or a table reservation is no longer required.

One of the purposes of the Mess is to provide a pleasant atmosphere in which working conversations can take place. Since guests may be in a

position to overhear conversations which should not be public knowledge, members are urged to use discretion in inviting guests to the Mess. For this reason, members of the press or the foreign diplomatic corps may not be brought to the Staff Mess.

Guests shall not be seated until the member making the reservation is in attendance with the guests.

Members may reserve only one table.

Miscellaneous

The Staff Mess consists of three (3) dining rooms. The Staff Dining Room, the Executive Dining Room, and the Wardroom. In addition to regular meal service, the Wardroom is also available for private meetings and may be reserved during morning, afternoon, and evening hours that do not conflict with regularly scheduled meal service.

There may be occasions when Staff Mess personnel are needed to provide meal service for other functions. On such occasions, service in the Mess will be curtailed and it may not be possible to accommodate guests. Should this occur, those having reservations will be so advised in order that they may seek meal service elsewhere. Meal service for Mess members will be available, but may not be as rapid during a period of reduced staffing.

The Mess provides room service only to designated members. Carryout service is available only for members with offices in the West Wing.

With your cooperation, we will be able to provide excellent food and service in a pleasant atmosphere and convenient location. Any suggestions which will help us improve this service will be most sincerely welcomed.

Guest Privileges

Mess members may bring guests to the Mess if prior reservations have been made. Reservations may be made by calling the Staff Mess on extension 6377 ("M-E-8-8"). If there are no tables available for the time requested, and if your schedule permits, the Mess office will take your name on a standby basis and call you when a table is available. It will be extremely helpful to other members, and assure maximum use of the Mess facilities, if members call and cancel reservations promptly when meal plans have changed or a table reservation is no longer required.

One of the purposes of the Mess is to provide a pleasant atmosphere in which working conversations can take place. Since guests may be in a

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

11 February 1984

MEMO FOR

MR. BAKER

FROM

MR. HICKEY

SUBJECT

MOSCOW DELEGATION

1. The following is the schedule of the C-135 supporting Senator Baker's trip to Moscow:

Depart - Andrews Air Force Base - 12 February 1984, 5:40 PM
Arrive - Miami, Florida 8:00 PM (Pick up Senator Baker)
Depart - Miami, Florida 10:00 PM
Arrive - Frankfurt, Germany - 13 February 1984, 1:30 PM
Depart - Frankfurt, Germany 3:10 PM (Aboard Air Force II)
Arrive - Moscow at 8:15 PM
Depart - Moscow 14 February 1984, 6:00 PM
Arrive - Frankfurt, Germany 7:20 PM
Depart - Frankfurt, Germany 7:30 PM (Via C-135)
Arrive - Miami, Florida 15 February 1984, 12:30 AM

2. Passenger Manifest:

Senator Howard Baker
Mr. Tom Griscom - Senator's Staff
Mr. Montgomery - Senator's Staff
Mr. Richard Burt - State Department
Mr. Mark Palmer - State Department
Mr. Tom Simons - State Department
Mr. Arnesberger - Interpreter
Mr. Windmuller - State Department
Ambassador Jack Matlock

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 27, 1984

V

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

FROM EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *E.V.H.*

SUBJECT Presidential Helicopter Precautionary Landing
at Anacostia Naval Station on 26 January 1984

The attached is a report on the technical and mechanical investigation into the precautionary landing on 26 January.

The report speaks for itself on the state of maintenance of our helicopters. What is not mentioned are the following facts:

- a. The pilot's performance was flawless.
- b. In spite of the fact that it has never been used, and no White House directive requires it, the backup VH-3D has been prepared in every detail, including seat cards and is readied for flight on every Presidential lift. This precaution is taken solely on the initiative of the Commanding Officer, HMX-1.
- c. The security provided by HMX-1 on the ground in Anacostia, required no USSS augmentation. It was directed by a corporal who, on his own initiative, supplemented his guard section with all available off-duty personnel. His presence of mind was such that he placed all Marines not in full uniform in posts within the hangar and out of sight of Nighthawk II in order not to unduly alarm the Secret Service. The corporal alerted the guard, rounded up and provided arms to the off-duty section and secured the perimeter in less than four minutes.

I mention the above only because all too often in an incident such as this, and in reading a technical report, we overlook the dedication and magnificent performance of the people involved, - and we have no more dedicated nor more professional than the military men and women who daily support the President.

In my view, the President has the best maintained helicopters in the world. The Marines manning the aircraft and those supporting it on the ground are simply magnificent. I am very proud of every one of them.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE HELICOPTER SQUADRON ONE

U.S. MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134

C 148-6/TRD/snj
27 Jan 1984

From: Commanding Officer
To: Mr. Edward V. HICKEY

Subject: Presidential Helicopter Precautionary Landing at
Anacostia Naval Station on 26 January 1984

Summary

On 26 January 1984, the Presidential Helicopter departed the White House enroute to Andrews AFB. Within 30 seconds of departing the White House a caution light "CHIP DET MAIN" illuminated on the pilot's caution panel. The pilot elected to make a precautionary landing at the Executive Flight Detachment facility located at Naval Station Anacostia. A backup Presidential Helicopter was ready to receive the President and continued the flight to Andrews AFB.

1. The VH-3D, which is the primary executive helicopter, is manufactured by Sikorsky Aircraft and flown and maintained by Marine Helicopter Squadron One (HMX-1), Quantico, Virginia. The Helicopter propulsion system consists of two turbine engines which provide power to the single main rotor and tail rotor through the main transmission. The main transmission being a critical component on the helicopter is engineered with redundant lubrication and warning systems. The Chip Detector System is designed to detect metal particles in the transmission oil which can be an indication of possible internal bearing or gear failure. The system detects particles through the use of magnetic transducers. The metallic particle is attracted to the magnet; when it strikes the magnetic screen it completes an electrical circuit which illuminates a lighted capsule in the cockpit. The magnetic screens on the VH-3D in question were examined immediately following the precautionary landing. There was no evidence of any metallic particles. The electrical system was checked in accordance with the appropriate Naval Maintenance Instruction Manual and was determined to be functioning properly. Special oil samples were subjected to spectroscopical tests to measure the content of metal in the oil. The oil remains within normal operating limits. The aircraft has been flown for three hours of penalty time without a recurrence of the light. It is the opinion of the Marine Corps maintenance specialists and Sikorsky technical representatives that the light was caused by a minute metal particle which was subsequently washed away by the flow of oil across the screen. A holding relay in the system causes the light to remain illuminated, even after the particle is gone, until electrical power is removed from the system.

2. The Pilots Flight Manual for the VH-3D Helicopter states, "Land as soon as practicable," for this type of indication, which means extended flight is not recommended, the landing site and duration of flight is at the discretion of the pilot in command.

Since a ready back-up VH-3D Presidential Helicopter was in position at Anacostia, the decision was made to land and change helicopters prior to continuing the flight to Andrews AFB.

3. The Executive Flight Detachment at Naval Station Anacostia is a secure compound with Marine guards. The President was on the ground at Anacostia for only 2 - 3 minutes. The second helicopter in the flight which was transporting the Secret Service Agents landed prior to the President's Helicopter (Marine One). Since off-duty Marines had already reinforced the existing compound security, there was no requirement for the Secret Service Agents to leave their helicopter while the President walked to the back-up.

4. The Presidential flight then continued to Andrews AFB with no further incidents.



TERRENCE R. DAKE