

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name DEAVER, MICHAEL: FILES

Withdrawer

KDB 7/18/2005

File Folder CORRESPONDENCE - MARCH 1981 (5)

FOIA

F01-0107/01

Box Number 7618

MCCARTIN

7

Doc No	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LETTER	TO SHIRLEY MOORE RE PERSONNEL MATTER	1	2/9/1981	B6 <i>open dr 2/26/11</i>
2	MEMO	MICHAEL EVANS TO M. DEAVER	3	3/18/1981	B6 <i>open dr 2/26/11</i>

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

March 16, 1981

TO: MIKE DEEVER

Since getting the attached from you, I learned that Dick Darman's office arranged for a letter to be sent to the Commissioner General of the Knoxville World's Fair.

Bob Gray didn't know this when he wrote to you, but has now heard that everything's been taken care of -- so his request to you can just be filed.

Dodie

DODIE LIVINGSTON

Robert K. Gray
The Power House
Washington, D.C. 20007
202-333-7400

March 9, 1981

The Honorable
Mike Deaver
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of the White House Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mike:

Knoxville, Tennessee has been selected by the Bureau of International Expositions in Paris, as the site for the 1982 World's Fair.

If tradition is followed, the President eventually will be involved in the Fair and its organizers would like the involvement to be sooner because of the momentum that endorsement will give. The organizers are hopeful the President will cut a short video tape along the lines of the attachment.

All the best,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. Gray", written in black ink.

Enclosure
/met

"The last time a world's fair was held in the United States was in Spokane, Washington in 1974 and the last world's fair anywhere was in Okinawa, Japan in 1975. So I am particularly pleased and proud that Knoxville, Tennessee has been selected by the Bureau of International Expositions in Paris as the site for the 1982 World's Fair. The theme -- Energy Turns the World -- is most appropriate for Knoxville because the area represents one of the world's most important energy centers.

"The United States Pavilion, approved by Congress last year, is already under construction. Many countries have signed on to participate and numerous American corporations are making plans to present their philosophy, their technology and their commitments to future progress.

"I support this idea of a world's fair in Knoxville. ~~I expect to be there to officially open the fair in May of 1982.~~ X I believe this fair will focus the world's attention on the importance of energy conservation and the uses to which creative energy can be applied.

"Fairs like this have historically provided a focal point around which progress is noted and plans for the future dramatically expressed. The 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville promises to continue that great tradition. ~~I look forward to seeing you there.~~"

RR

Sent To: Mr. Robert K. Gray
The Power House
Washington, D.C. 20007

RR:Livingston:
cc: H. von Damm/M.Deaver/D.Livingston/E.Dole (FYI)/CF
DUE: ASAP
Requested by Mr. Gray.

QMG: 12 76

TB: 41

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

/
/
/
/
/
/
/
/

Dear Mr. Rodgers:

/

The last time a world's fair was held in the United States was in Spokane, Washington 1974 and the last world's fair anywhere was in Okinawa, Japan in 1975. So I am particularly pleased and proud that Knoxville, Tennessee has been selected by the Bureau of International Expositions in Paris as the site for the 1982 World's Fair. The theme-- Energy Turns the World -- is most appropriate for Knoxville because the area represents one of the world's most important energy centers.

/

The United States Pavilion, approved by Congress last year, is already under construction. Many countries have agreed to participate and numerous American corporations are making plans to present their philosophy, their technology and their commitments to future progress.

/

I support this idea of a world's fair in Knoxville. I hope to be there to open the fair officially in May of 1982. I believe this fair will focus the world's attention on the importance of energy conservation and the uses to which creative energy can be applied.

/

Fairs like this have historically provided a focal point around which progress is noted and plans for the future dramatically expressed. The 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville promises to continue that great tradition.

/

Sincerely,

/

/

/

/

/

/

/

Mr. Joe M. Rodgers
Commissioner General of Section
1982 World's Fair
Suite 210
1010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
600202

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 16, 1981

Dear Mr. Grant:

I appreciate the Chamber of Commerce of the United States sending me copies of Nation's Business and Washington Report. I have always enjoyed these publications.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Michael Deaver

Mr. Carl Grant
Vice President
Chamber of Commerce of the
United States of America
1615 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20062

File

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

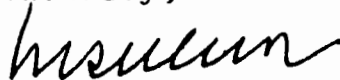
March 16, 1981

Dear Mr. Young:

It was such a pleasure to receive your nice letter. I have passed along the message to President Reagan, who appreciated your kind remarks regarding the effect of his speech to the Chinese Benevolent Association in Los Angeles some years back, and the existing appreciation for the Administration's friendship with the Chinese people.

Thank you for taking the time to write, Mr. Young, and for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



Michael Deaver

Mr. Harry S. Young
4509 Windsor Arms Court
Annandale, VA 22003

TONY COELHO
15TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEES:

COTTON
DAIRY AND POULTRY
FORESTS

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS'
AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

COMPENSATION, PENSION,
INSURANCE AND MEMORIAL
AFFAIRS
MEDICAL FACILITIES AND BENEFITS



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

216 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6131

DISTRICT OFFICES:

FEDERAL BUILDING
1130 O STREET, ROOM 2001
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA 93721
(209) 487-5004

FEDERAL BUILDING
415 WEST 18TH STREET
MERCED, CALIFORNIA 95340
(209) 383-4455

FEDERAL BUILDING
1125 I STREET
MODOSTO, CALIFORNIA 95354
(209) 527-1914

March 16, 1981

Honorable Michael Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mike:

I am taking this occasion to personally bring to your attention a situation which I believe presents the Administration with a real opportunity to demonstrate its commitment to reducing excessive regulations in a completely bipartisan fashion while at the same time saving consumers and business millions of dollars. And, rather than eliminating an already entrenched regulation, the matter I speak of relates to regulations which were mandated by the Carter Administration last year but which are not scheduled to become effective until 1983.

The regulations I am referring to are those mandating ingredient labeling for wine. The record clearly shows that such labeling is not justified from the standpoint of a health warning. And it's even less warranted from a consumer information perspective because of the natural process by which grapes are made into wine. In fact, the labeling called for by the Carter Administration regulations could in many cases prove misleading to the consuming public because of this very fact. I've attached some background reference material for your information.

Frankly, Mike, this is a situation that many of us in the California Delegation sought to turn the Carter Administration around on but there were some officials in the Treasury Department who were convinced that the proposal was a beneficial one. The bureaucratic momentum that was generated by the regulatory zeal of those officials thwarted our efforts despite the substantial studies and public testimony to the contrary. You will note from the attached

3/24
Forwarded to
D. Regan for
Response
DB

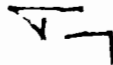
Honorable Michael Deaver
Page Two
March 16, 1981

letter to Treasury Secretary Regan that these regulations are strongly opposed by a broad cross-section of members in the California Delegation from both political parties. As a Democrat, Mike, I'm not normally on the lookout for opportunities for a Republican Administration! But this proposal is really not that "political" in the traditional sense as everyone stands to lose and no one stands to gain if the regulations are actually implemented.

I'd be happy to discuss this further with you should you have any questions or concerns. I'm hopeful that perhaps you can bring the proper influence to bear to correct this situation.

Kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tony Coelho', written in a stylized, cursive-like font.

TONY COELHO
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
WASHINGTON
20506

March 12, 1981

Honorable Donald T. Regan
Secretary of Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Don:

As you know, one of the objectives of this Administration is to eliminate unnecessary and unjustifiable Federal regulations that impede commerce. In my view, an outstanding example of such an impediment is Treasury's regulation for ingredient labeling of alcoholic beverages (T.D. ATF-66, amending 27 CFR, Parts 4-7).

The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) has followed this issue since 1975, when the first formal proposal for such regulations was made by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF). At that time, USTR opposed the proposed regulations on the grounds that the information they would supply to U.S. consumers was of dubious value and that the regulations might be viewed as a nontariff trade barrier by foreign countries shipping alcoholic beverages to this market. (Copy of our letter is attached.) Widespread opposition to the proposed regulations was expressed by U.S. industry, consumers, importers, and foreign governments; and the BATF proposal was withdrawn. Shortly thereafter, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) attempted to mandate ingredient labeling of alcoholic beverages, claiming joint jurisdiction over labeling in the alcoholic beverage area. In August 1976, a Federal District Court enjoined FDA from imposing labeling regulations, finding that BATF has exclusive jurisdiction over this area. FDA asked the Justice Department to appeal this decision; Justice, in turn, requested guidance from the White House. The White House solution to this dispute was to order BATF and FDA to promulgate "partial" ingredient labeling regulations. BATF formally proposed such regulations in February, 1979. USTR opposed the new proposed regulations on the grounds that: (a) such labeling information could mislead consumers, (b) that there was inadequate scientific evidence to warrant such labeling on health grounds, and (c) that the proposed regulations were viewed as a nontariff trade barrier by some of our major trading partners (copy of our letter attached). Once again, there was strong and widespread opposition to the labeling proposal from outside the Government. However, under pressure from certain advocates within the White House, the FDA, and the Departments of Agriculture and Treasury, BATF finalized its proposal in a modified

~~form, providing the option of either listing ingredients on the label or including a statement that consumers could write for such information.~~ Adherence to these regulations is not mandatory until January 1, 1983.

The subject ingredient labeling regulations cannot be justified on a cost-benefit basis. Their principal stated purpose is to provide U.S. consumers with allergic reactions with valuable information on ingredients while minimizing the cost of the regulations to the alcoholic beverage industry and to the consumer. As you may know, Treasury commissioned the BDM Corporation to do a regulatory analysis of its proposed regulations, which was submitted on January 14, 1980. At best, the results of this report are confusing and not greatly supportive of the labeling proposal. The report indicates that, after researching medical literature and consulting with medical experts, insufficient information was found on the extent to which adverse health effects are caused by alcoholic beverages. It estimates, however, that between 250 thousand and 1 million people might be usefully informed of allergenic properties through ingredient labeling, although it is unknown how many of these people consume alcoholic beverages.

The cost to the U.S. beverage consuming public of providing this information of questionable value to the small number of potential beneficiaries through "partial" ingredient labeling is estimated at \$137 million per year in higher beverage prices. In addition, it is estimated that the U.S. Government will spend an additional \$200 thousand per year for enforcing the regulations.

The foregoing facts speak for themselves. Ingredient labeling regulations are a cost burden for our beverage industries, they are inflationary, and they offer no apparent health benefits to the U.S. public. They should not be allowed to become mandatory.

I recommend that these regulations be promptly revoked. This could be done through the BATF regulatory process. Under the Administrative Procedures Act, BATF would be required to give 30 days notice of a revocation proposal and to take into account any comments received during that period. A possible alternative to this course of action is revocation by Executive Order.

Very truly yours,


WILLIAM E. BROCK

WEB:lwf

cc: Mike Deaver
C. Boyden Gray

LEON E. PANETTA
18TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
CHAIRMAN,
LEGISLATIVE SAVINGS TASK FORCE,
BUDGET COMMITTEE
AGRICULTURE
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
(ON LEAVE)

431 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2861

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 18, 1981

DISTRICT OFFICES:
380 ALVARADO STREET
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 939
(408) 848-3155
HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA
(408) 837-0500
SALINAS, CALIFORNIA
(408) 424-2229
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA
(805) 843-0134
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA
(408) 428-1878

Mr. Donald Regan
Secretary of the Treasury
15th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In compliance with your announced desire to scrutinize and remove costly and unnecessary regulations, we wish to bring to your attention a classic example of regulation merely for the sake of regulation -- ingredient labeling for wine.

After a protracted jurisdictional battle between the Treasury Department and the Food and Drug Administration, a so-called voluntary partial ingredient labeling requirement was published by Treasury on June 13, 1980. Yet the testimony and analysis submitted during the extended comment period the year before produced a record of overwhelming evidence against any new labeling requirement of any kind for wine.

More specifically, the record shows the cost to consumers and industry of implementing the so-called partial wine ingredient labeling proposals would be excessive and inflationary. By the 1983 effective date (and assuming only a 7% inflation rate), the total cost would result in an added cost to consumers for all American and foreign wines of over \$90 million each year. In March 1980 the Council on Wage and Price Stability sent a memorandum to Treasury criticizing the proposed labeling regulations. It concluded that they were not "cost justifiable".

The record of comments clearly indicates that there is no evidence that any form of ingredient labeling for wine is necessary to meet an actual or potential health hazard. Chemical studies performed at Stanford regarding possible allergic reactions showed that the population susceptible was miniscule, a tiny fraction of 1%. There was clearly no health hazard risk to the nation.

Moreover, the record shows that ingredient labeling is inappropriate for wine because it is misleading to consumers in that wine is not made from ingredients. Every material that goes into wine and remains in the finished wine (with the exception of sorbate) is natural to the product and is

added merely to correct for climatic conditions or natural deficiencies. Although wine is associated with food, it is uniquely different from all foods and beverages (including other alcoholic beverages) and should be labeled according to its unique nature. It should not be saddled with labeling programs developed for foods and beverages which are concocted from a list of ingredients.

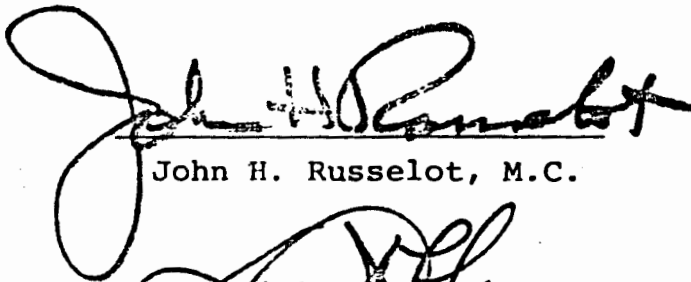
The record revealed no genuine consumer support for ingredient labeling for wine despite the open efforts of the Food and Drug Administration. In extensive mailings to consumer groups and later in its publication Consumer Update, FDA officials urged support of the ingredient labeling proposals. Yet, at the close of the comment period, of the 1,873 comments received, 73% were in opposition to ingredient labeling.

Still seeking a reason to impose a new labeling regulation on wine, Treasury then commissioned a telephone opinion poll and a regulatory analysis costing \$59,900 by the BDM Corporation of McLean, Virginia. The findings of both can best be described as cautionary and non-enthusiastic. The BDM Report even cited wine examples as reasons to avoid new regulation. It also criticized the telephone opinion poll as seriously flawed.

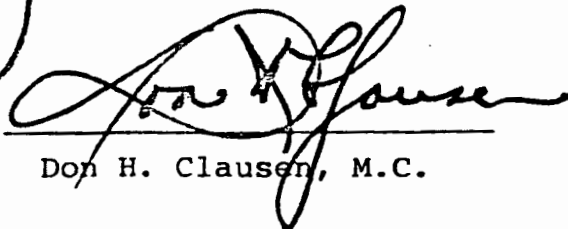
Nevertheless, Treasury felt obliged to come up with some kind of a regulation. The Secretary decided upon a so-called compromise whereby wine producers had the option of either listing ingredients on the label or including a statement that consumers could write for such information.

We strongly believe that a thorough review of this issue will lead you to conclude that this regulation is cost excessive and inflationary, with no discernible benefits. In sum, the adoption of this convoluted compromise regulation is simply a classic example of unnecessary regulation for the sake of regulation -- exactly what the Reagan Administration has pledged to recall.

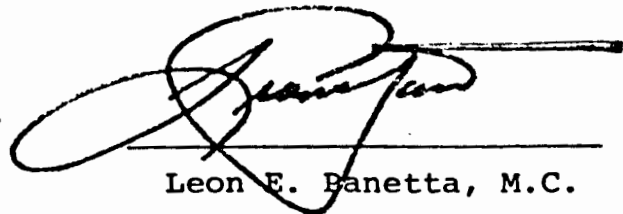
Sincerely,



John H. Russelot, M.C.



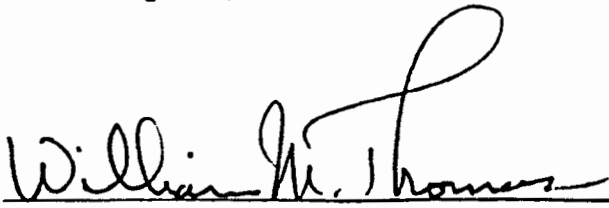
Don H. Clausen, M.C.



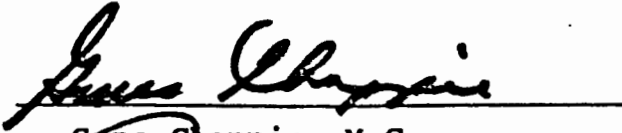
Leon E. Banetta, M.C.



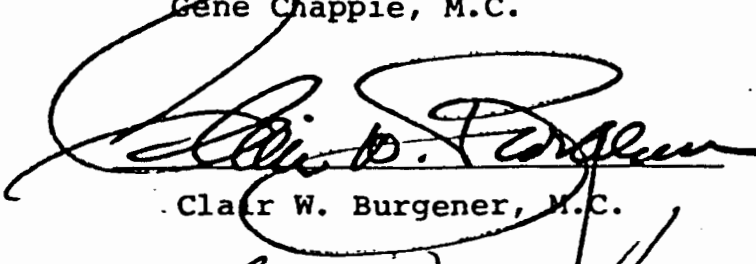
Tony Coelho, M.C.



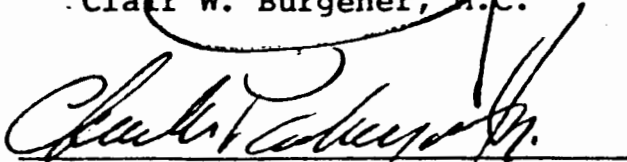
William M. Thomas, M.C.



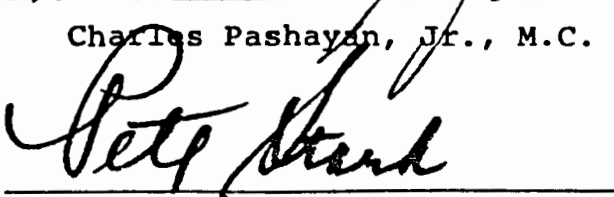
Gene Chappie, M.C.



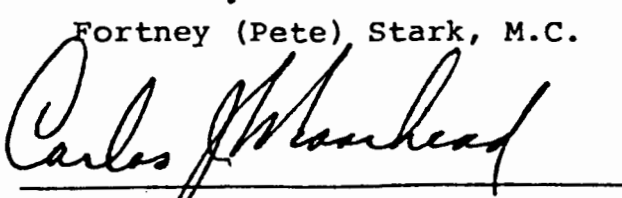
Clair W. Burgener, M.C.



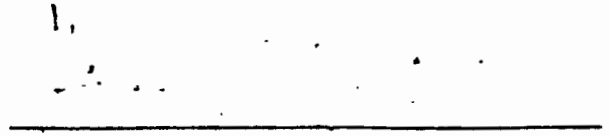
Charles Pashayan, Jr., M.C.



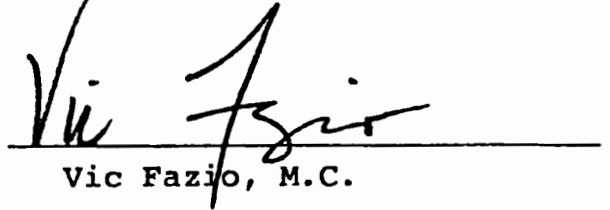
Fortney (Pete) Stark, M.C.



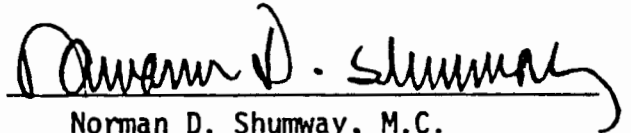
Carlos J. Moorhead, M.C.



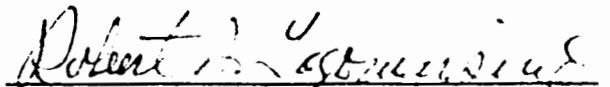
Norman Mineta, M.C.



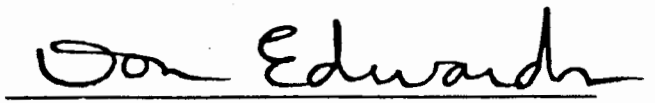
Vic Fazio, M.C.



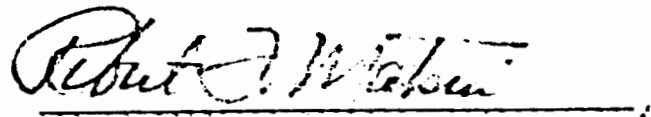
Norman D. Shumway, M.C.



Robert J. Lagomarsino, M.C.



Don Edwards, M.C.



Robert T. Matsui, M.C.

BACKGROUND ON INGREDIENT LABELING

In February 1975 the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, proposed full ingredient labeling for wine and other alcohol beverages. From April 29 until May 1, 1975, public hearings on the proposal for wine were held. The panel heard a total of 39 witnesses, only one of whom favored the regulation. No consumer group testified in support of the proposal.

On November 11, 1975, BATF withdrew the proposal in its entirety. Among the reasons cited for its action BATF included excessive cost of compliance to consumers and the industry, support from "only a small segment of the public", and that such labeling "would be of little value and...even misleading". Also cited was the already extensive regulation of the contents of wine, including the fact that BATF will approve no substance for use in wine unless FDA first authorizes its use.

The issue then became caught up in a jurisdictional battle over the labeling of alcoholic beverages when the Food and Drug Administration, without rule-making proceedings, claimed equal labeling jurisdiction over the matter and issued ingredient labeling requirements for wine and other alcoholic beverages.

In August of 1976 a Federal District Court judge enjoined FDA from imposing labeling requirements on alcoholic beverages and holding that "it was Congress' intention to place exclusive jurisdiction in BATF with respect to regulating the labeling of "wine and other alcoholic beverages".

FDA immediately urged an appeal. The Solicitor General took the position that "the litigation really was based on a policy disagreement between two executive departments" and asked OMB to resolve the dispute.

OMB ruled on July 20, 1977 that there be no appeal, that "BATF is the appropriate agency to promulgate and enforce labeling regulations", but reopened the issue by ordering BATF and FDA to work out "partial" ingredient proposals.

On September 28, 1977, OMB Director McIntyre, in a clarifying letter to the California Congressional Delegation, stated that the administration did "not envision such regulations if excessive cost would be imposed and if no potential health hazard exists".

On February 2, 1979, BATF filed the new partial ingredient labeling proposals in the Federal Register which careful economic and technical analysis concluded suffered from many of the same flaws which led to rejection of their earlier proposal. By this time the

key figure who had emerged on this issue at Treasury was Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Operations Richard J. Davis. He and FDA Commissioner Donald Kennedy negotiated the new proposed regulations and jointly held congressional briefings to enlist support. The role of the BATF Director was totally subordinated to that of the Office of the Assistant Secretary.

For six months, February 2 through August 2, 1979, written public comments on the proposal were submitted to BATF. The testimony and analyses submitted during the extended comment period produced a record of overwhelming evidence against any new labeling requirement of any kind for wine.

More specifically, the record shows the cost to consumers and industry of implementing the so-called partial wine ingredient labeling proposals would be excessive and inflationary. By the 1983 effective date (and assuming only a 7% inflation rate), the total cost would result in an added cost to consumers for all American and foreign wines of over \$90 million each year. In March 1980 the Council on Wage and Price Stability sent a memorandum to Treasury criticizing the proposed labeling regulations. It concluded that they were not "cost justified".

The record of comments clearly indicates that there is no evidence that any form of ingredient labeling for wine is necessary to meet an actual or potential health hazard. Chemical studies performed at Stanford regarding possible allergic reactions showed that the population susceptible was miniscule, a tiny fraction of 1%. There was clearly no health hazard risk to the nation.

Moreover, the record shows that ingredient labeling is inappropriate for wine because it is misleading to consumers in that wine is not made from ingredients. Every material that goes into wine and remains in the finished wine (with the exception of sorbate) is natural to the product and is added merely to correct for climatic conditions or natural deficiencies. Although wine is associated with food, it is uniquely different from all foods and beverages (including other alcoholic beverages) and should be labeled according to its unique nature. It should not be saddled with labeling programs developed for foods and beverages which are concocted from a list of ingredients.

The record revealed no genuine consumer support for ingredient labeling for wine despite the open efforts of the Food and Drug Administration. In extensive mailings to consumer groups and later in its publication Consumer Update, FDA officials urged support of the ingredient labeling proposals. Yet, at the close of the comment period, of the 1,873 comments received, 73% were in opposition to ingredient labeling.

Still seeking a reason to impose a new labeling regulation on wine, Treasury then commissioned a telephone opinion poll and a regulatory analysis costing \$59,900 by the BDM Corporation of McLean, Virginia. The findings of both can best be described as cautionary and non-enthusiastic. The BDM Report even cited wine examples as reasons to avoid new regulation. It also criticized the telephone opinion poll as seriously flawed.

Nevertheless, Treasury felt obliged to come up with some kind of regulation. The Secretary decided upon a so-called compromise whereby wine producers had the option of either listing ingredients on the label or including a statement that consumers could write for such information. This requirement was published by Treasury in the Federal Register of June 13, 1980 as a final regulation with a mandatory effective date of January 1, 1983.

We strongly believe that a thorough review of this issue will lead you to conclude that this regulation is cost excessive and inflationary, with not discernible benefits. In sum, the adoption of this convoluted compromise regulation is simply a classic example of unnecessary regulation for the sake of regulation -- exactly what the Reagan Administration has pledged to recall.

HOLD

Monday 23 March
0930

Shirley:

This correspondence was forwarded to
Sara Shafer (Psn1) for response to Mr.
Sanders. Room 148 EOB x ~~2990~~ 2995

4/9/81
S. Shafer said
she didn't receive
it.

Pat

Corroon & Black/Sanders & Sullivan

1530 The Alameda, Suite 100, San Jose, California 95126, (408) 286-5151

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 18, 1981

4-20-81
Jay's work
called. His
handling

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Ass't to the President
White House
Washington, D.C.

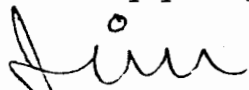
Dear Mike:

I am planning a business trip to the East Coast and then perhaps on to London about the second week in April. Since I have not heard from Mr. E. Pendleton James, I wonder if one of your staff could make an inquiry to see if it would be useful for me to drop by Washington at that time. If, on the other hand, his staff has selected some other date for an interview, I could probably adjust my trip to fit around that date.

From what I read in the media, the selection process is now on the level in which I would most likely be interested.

In any event, I would want my trip to Washington to include a visit with you since that is one of my prime purposes in coming. I have attached a file of the previous correspondence for the convenience of your staff in getting back with some indication of timing for this trip. Thanks again for your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,



JAMES C. SANDERS

JCS:da
Encls.

Called Jay again
4-17-81

7/2

February 27, 1981

Ms. Shirley Moore
c/o Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Ass't to the President
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Moore:

After re-reading your letter of February 18th, I thought it might be important to make it clear that I was not limiting my interest to a congressional liaison position. There are several departments (Commerce, Defense, Treasury) for which my executive experience might be useful. I also would consider some foreign assignments. I hope this clarification will be helpful in the processing of personnel selection.

For your convenience I have enclosed copies of our previous correspondence. Thanks for your consideration and please say hello to Mike.

Yours truly,

JAMES C. SANDERS

JCS:da
Encls.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1981

Dear Mr. Sanders:

Thank you for your February 9th letter. At Mr. Deaver's direction, I have taken the liberty of handing a copy of your resume to Mr. E. Pendleton James, Director of Presidential Personnel, with the request that he contact you to set up an interview in the near future to discuss the congressional liaison position you are interested in.

We will look forward to seeing you when you are in the White House for your interview.

Good luck, Mr. Sanders.

Sincerely,


SHIRLEY MOORE

Mr. James C. Sanders
Corroon & Black/Sanders & Sullivan
1530 The Alameda, Suite 100
San Jose, CA 95126

February 9, 1981

Ms. Shirley Moore
c/o Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Ass't to the President
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Moore:

Mike phoned me last Wednesday (Feb. 4th) in response to my expressed interest in serving the Reagan Administration. He suggested that I should come to Washington to explore the possibilities and that I should communicate my further thoughts on the matter to you.

In summary, I am not looking for just a job; I have a good one now. As Chairman of this corporation I have a salary of \$100,000 per year and I have been fortunate enough in my investments to be somewhat independent of that salary. But I would gladly trade this for the opportunity to serve the Reagan Administration in some truly useful role.

As I contemplate the many tasks confronting the Administration, none seems more vital than gaining the support of Congress for key legislation. If I understand the realities of this kind of congressional liaison correctly, it is a job I think I could do well. Also, I recognize these assignments must be made immediately as the Administration cannot delay its presentation to Congress. I can travel to Washington any time after February 17th. Please let me hear what would be convenient and I shall make the arrangements.

For your information, I have attached a very brief resume'. Thank you for your kind attention to my request.

Yours truly,

JAMES C. SANDERS

JCS:da
Encl.

JAMES CLEMENTS SANDERS

Occupation: Chairman & CEO, Corroon & Black/Sanders & Sullivan, a wholly owned subsidiary of Corroon & Black, national insurance brokers headquartered in N.Y.C. and listed on NYSE under symbol CBL.

Education: B.S. in Civil Engineering from the University of Kansas. Postgraduate studies at the Department of Economics at Stanford University.

Professional Designation: Member of the Society of Chartered Property & Casualty Underwriters (CPCU), Malvern, Pennsylvania.

Industry Memberships: Member of various syndicates at Lloyds of London
IIAAC (Insurance Agents)
IBAC (Insurance Brokers)

Political: 1953-54 - Chairman, Santa Clara County Young Republicans
1962-68 - Member of the Santa Clara County Republican Central Committee.
Member United Republican Finance Committee of Santa Clara County.
1964-66 - Member of the California Republican Central Committee.
Member of the California Republican Finance Committee (Chairman Lee Kaiser)
1968-71 - City Councilman, Saratoga, California

Military: 1944-47 - Service in U.S. Navy. Separated from service as Ensign after return from Sangley Naval Air Base, P.I.

Family: Single - (Divorced in 1976)
Five children. The oldest three (daughters) have completed college and are independent (semi-independent?). Of the remaining two (sons), one is in the Navy and the other in college.

Outside Interests: 1.) Licensed Private Pilot.
2.) Certified SCUBA Diver.
3.) Snow Skiing (25 years)
4.) Club Tennis.

Health: Excellent

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1981

~~MEMORANDUM FOR: MIKE DEEVER~~

FROM: ~~MIKE DEEVER~~ to: FRANK A. URSOMARSO *Frank*

SUBJECT: PHIL DONAHUE

A Reagan appearance - discussing his economic package - on the Phil Donahue Show is a good idea. But, not right now. My recommendation is to wait until we want to hit Donahue's specific audience - either at the end of the sales campaign for the program (late summer) or in the fall when there could be a time-lag. I favor the latter.

DONAHUE'S AUDIENCE

The series is broadcast in 221 markets, making it the most widely distributed syndicated program in domestic circulation.

It reaches an average of 6,105,000 homes per day. The audience includes 5,296,000 women, of which 2,300,000 are aged 18-49 and 2,275,000 are aged 25-54.

HOW ABOUT NANCY REAGAN FOR THIS INTERVIEW? —

Mike Deaver

FRANK:

I DON'T FEEL THAT THIS PROGRAM IS A GOOD FORUM FOR MRS. REAGAN. DONAHUE IS TOUGH, LIBERAL AND ADAPT AT PUTTING WORDS IN PEOPLE'S MOUTHS. WHILE THIS MIGHT BE A GOOD THOUGHT FOR THE PRESIDENT AT SOME FUTURE TIME WHEN WE ARE SEEKING A WOMEN'S AUDIENCE THERE ARE BETTER MORE COMFORTABLE PROGRAMS FOR HER ON TV

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 18, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO MICHAEL DEEVER

FROM: MICHAEL EVANS

First of all I would like to congratulate the advance office on the state visit to Canada. The arrangements for photography were excellent. The still photographers and ENG crews I talked to were happy with logistics.

However, there were some problems.

I would like to see a formal complaint made to the Canadian Government about the behavior of Rene Chartier and Esmond Butler of the Governor General's staff.

Firstly, I was told that the fact that an Official White House Photographer always travels in close proximity to the President and the First Lady was specifically discussed with these gentlemen on at least three separate occasions. Further, that in these discussions with the Governor General's staff, on a line to line schedule, such events as:

(a) The President's meeting with the Governor General on arrival at Rideau Hall in the study.

(b) The First Lady's lunch with Mrs. Schreyer.

(c) The State Dinner before, during and after.

(d) The exchange of gifts between the President and Governor General.

(e) The President's meeting with Joe Clark were specifically discussed and the planned presence on an Official White House Photographer had been agreed to.

At no time during the pre-advance or advance stages of planning or my own walk through was any objection raised to the presence of an official White House Photographer at Rideau Hall.

3/23/81

*Send to J. Conroy
for comment.*

In a discussion I had personally with the Governor General himself just prior to the arrival of the President I specifically outlined some of our plans at Rideau Hall and the Governor General said, "no problem at all."

Here's what went down:

(1) Firstly, both I and my staff conducted ourselves throughout our visit in a dignified and professional manner in all of our dealings with the Governor General's staff.

Butler and Chartier were rude, surly, unhelpful, extremely discourteous and ignorant of the function of the Official White House Photographer.

At first they both claimed that the presence of an Official White House Photographer with the President and the First Lady had never been discussed and when that claim wouldn't fly they then claimed that it had been discussed in the advance stage and the presence of a White House Photographer had been specifically turned down by the Governor General's staff.

The following things resulted:

- Carl Schumaker was thrown out of Rideau Hall three times.
- Mary-Ann Fackelman came to cover the First Lady's lunch with Mrs. Schreyer and was ejected from Rideau Hall. She was refused permission to make a phone call and was ordered to wait outside of Rideau Hall in the cold until a car arrived to pick her up.

Having been made aware of these problems I subsequently called Mr. Butler and said I thought there was a "communications problem" and that while I was perfectly aware that Rideau Hall was their turf and would be happy to work under their guidelines, why had this subject not come up during the advance. I then proceeded to discuss specific details of my coverage of the State Dinner, the exchange of gifts and the President's meeting with Joe Clark. Butler agreed specifically to my wishes.

When I arrived to cover the dinner, I was button-holed by Mr. Chartier who informed me that:

- (1) I was a member of the Press.
- (2) That he was Butler's superior.

- (3) Both the Prime Minister's Photographer and I would be treated no differently than the press.

A verbatim transcript of my conversation with Mr. Chartier that night illustrates the situation.

OWHP "Good evening Mr. Chartier, I'm Michael Evans the President's Personal Photographer..."

Chartier "I know who you are and what you want and the answer is no, no, no,..."

The conversation went downhill from there.

The Prime Minister's Photographer and myself were refused the courtesy of entering the State Dining Room before the Press.

The next morning I was allowed in Rideau Hall but was told not to take pictures when the Governor General was present. A wish which I acceded to.

As I proceeded to photograph the meeting of Joe Clark with the President, Mr. Chartier attempted to physically remove me from the room. In as much as this meeting was totally a Presidential function Mr. Chartier was way out of line.

Both Chartier and Butler seemed to have extreme difficulty with the concept of the Official White House Photographer and I cannot understand their rather puzzling and ungracious behavior.

In the future I do not wish to subject myself or my staff to such abuse.

cc: Steve Studdert
Joe Canzeri
Dave Fischer

3-18-81 File

Dear Mr Deaver:

Things to be considered before lifting
embargo.

Drought in China. Drought in Tanzania,
and various countries in South Africa.

Also floods in parts of China.
The Midwest, Iowa etc has (now) near
drought conditions, lack of rains last summer
& fall, & lack of snow this past winter.

A year or so ago, I read an article in the
Wall Street Journal giving the view point of
Germans who lived through the RUN AWAY
inflation of the late twenties & thirties
(early). It was a very complete article
& mentioned that the Germans who remember
that inflation, state "There is nothing,
nothing, as hard on a country as RUN
AWAY inflation."

I remember Americans trying to speculate with
German marks. You could buy a wheel barrel
full for a few dollars. Some thought that
they might come back. They never did.

(over)

3/24
Note
No return
address
JB

I have a copy of the Wall Street Journal article
at home (Des Moines Iowa).

My point, Ninety per cent of the people
under the age of fifty, have not the
slightest conception of what RUN AWAY
inflation is, or what it can do to a
country.

They should be told over & over again.

Sincerely
Quinton W. Nerney

P.S. Wash Post and NY Times together over
the Paris Herald Tribune.

W. Buckley Jr. stated in a recent column "The
International Herald Tribune splashed across five
columns "U.S. Budget seen as Hurting the Poor,
Angering the Rich".

137 KD - 1-120

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Charlie:

Thank you sincerely for your time and help with regard to the White House Exercise Room.

We're all deeply grateful for your thoughtfulness and generosity.

John Rogers will be in touch with you shortly.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Charlie Caravati
Dixie Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
807 N. 17th Street
Richmond, VA 23219

see: *John Rogers*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: C. TYSON
FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER
SUBJECT: Requests for First Lady

Please refer all requests for the First Lady
to me before passing on to her or her staff.

Thank you.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: FRED FIELDING
FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER
SUBJECT: Administration Policy - Political Asylum

Can you please take the responsibility for following through with the problem described in the attached letter?

It's a rather sticky situation and I'd appreciate your guidance.

CC: James A. Baker, III

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Mr. Shrimley:

Thank you for your letter advising me that I will be receiving complimentary copies of NOW - Britain's news magazine. I appreciate your thoughtfulness and look forward to reading it.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Anthony Shrimley
NOW - The News Magazine
161-189 City Road, London EC1V1JL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Mr. Goldberg:

Thank you for your letter of March 10th and your draft of "A Call To Action: State Sovereignty, Deregulation and The World Of Municipal Bonds.

I was pleased to note that you took the proper action by sending a letter to Dr. Martin Anderson, Office of Policy Development, for his review.

Thank you again for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

cc/w orig fwd to Central File

Mr. Arthur Abba Goldberg
Executive Vice President
Matthews & Wright, Inc.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Mr. Fricelli:

Thank you for your letter of March 5th.

Enclosed is the photograph autographed by the President and Vice President. I hope that it will help to complete your collection.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Joseph J. Fricelli
8700 Twenty-fifth Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11214

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Mr. Garber:

Thank you for your kind letter and the words of encouragement.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to the Office of Inter-governmental Affairs for their information.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Thomas H. Garber
746 Leigh Mill Road
Great Falls, VA 22066

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Mr. Hosta:

Thank you very much for the copies of "Direct Credits for Everybody" and "Lawson's Mighty Sermons." I look forward to a little free time to read them.

I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. E. Hosta
Humanity Benefactor Foundation
2011 Park Avenue
Room 306
Detroit, Michigan 48226

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me ROCKY MOUNTAIN. I found the article on Secretary of the Interior, James G. Watt, to be most interesting.

I appreciate your taking the time to send the publication and letter.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Robert B. Wallace
Editor
Rocky Mountain Magazine
1741 High Street
Denver, Colorado 80218

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Mrs. Pollock:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 9th.

We appreciate your calling the David Susskind television show to our attention. We are aware of it, but are grateful for your concern.

Thanks again, Mrs. Pollock, for taking the time to bring this important matter to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mrs. Robert Pollock
6515 38th Avenue
Woodside, NY 11377

MKD FILE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Mr. Seward:

Thank you for your letter of March 14, 1981.

I am sorry that the book was never delivered to Los Angeles, and that you were not afforded the courtesy of a reply to your several letters.

Please accept the enclosed book, "Sincerely, Ronald Reagan" autographed by President Reagan, in lieu of the book "Where's The Rest of Me?", which is no longer available.

I sincerely apologize for any inconvenience you may have had. I'm glad that you brought this to my attention, Mr. Seward.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. William W. Seward, Jr.
1421 Daniel Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia 23505

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

Dear Father Lester:

Thank you for writing about President Reagan's economy plan and what you refer to as "the two fundamental principles flowing from the basic rights and responsibilities of man". I'll pass it along to the President.

Thanks, too, Father Lester, for your prayers. I'm already a humbler man because of the awesomeness of being here and the tremendous accompanying responsibilities.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

William Lester, S.J.
Foundation For Moral Education
12221 Viewoak Drive
Saratoga, California 95070