

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1983

Dear Mr. Cohn:

I want you to know that we have just today received the copies of the news clippings that you so kindly sent to Mr. Deaver. He is presently traveling for the President, but I know he will enjoy seeing them when he returns early in August.

Again, thank you for keeping Mr. Deaver informed.

Sincerely,

Donna L. Blume  
Staff Assistant to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Roy M. Cohn  
Saxe, Bacon & Bolan  
39 East 68th Street  
New York, NY 10021

- CLASSIFIEDS / 4C-10C
- COMICS / 9C
- PEOPLE / 3C
- Q & A / 3C



**ROY COHN**

# Debating the debate

**W**ell, here we go again. With nuclear arms limitation talks around the corner, the volatile situation in Central America, the Syrians in Lebanon, education problems at home — we are off on a side-show mystery. The puzzle is who and how and how much of Carter campaign briefing papers were delivered to the opposing camp almost three years ago, and what, if anything, it added to the Reagan landslide.

Of course, it raises interesting legal issues: If someone connected with the Carter camp was disillusioned, and slipped the material to the Reagan side, so what? Every day our law enforcement agencies, judges, congressional committees and the media receive and use material having as its source, person or persons with opposing political views or information with which to deal because of belief in a cause

*"The word 'pilfered' apparently was used by David Stockman of the Reagan camp (although I sometimes wonder where he camps)."*

or disillusionment with a cause. The New York Times established this right for the media in the Pentagon papers case — and was upheld by the Supreme Court.

If this is what happened in the Carter briefing-book case, that's that — and the incident will close. If on the other hand, someone in

FBI and the phony attempt to use the CIA as a cloak for the cover-up, are no place in the Carter briefing papers case. The head of the FBI is a former federal judge, William H. Webster, whose integrity is unquestioned. And the president, far from covering up, has requested Judge Webster to pull all stops and get the facts. If punitive action is called for, it will surely be taken.

Now let's get down to brass tacks. What won the debate for Reagan and lost it for Carter?

Do you think one person in a million remembers any startling revelation one candidate made about the other? There were none. Or did anyone detect a change in previously expressed positions by either candidate on substantive issues? There were none. Carter followed the Democratic platform as adopted in New York, and Reagan the Republican platform as adopted in Detroit.

Did the "briefing book" confide that Carter was about to come out against abortion and the ERA amendment? I seriously doubt it.

Strangest of all is the failure of the Carter loyalists who seek to make political capital out of all this to come forward with one single line in this mysterious briefing book which they contend was used by Reagan either offensively or defensively during the debate. One may not be convicted of murder unless someone was killed.

An interesting point that should be explored promptly is the recurrent report out of Washington that the Carter briefing book was in fact prepared on taxpayers' time by government personnel at the White House and elsewhere. This becomes exacerbated when one examines the Hatch Act and rulings of the Justice Department under the Carter administration which cast the first clear-cut taint of illegality not on anything which was done by the Republican side, but on the very source of the makeup of this briefing book. An even-handed approach should include this in any investigation.

What, then, were the controlling factors in the debate? In a sense,

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or disillusionment with a cause. The *New York Times* established this right for the media in the Pentagon papers case — and was upheld by the Supreme Court.

If this is what happened in the Carter briefing-book case, that's that — and the incident will close. If, on the other hand, someone in the Republican camp "pilfered" the material, his or her head should roll promptly. I seriously doubt that there will be any attempt at a cover-up. It would be as politically stupid as morally wrong, and Ronald Reagan fits neither category.

The word "pilfered" apparently was used by David Stockman of the Reagan camp (although I sometimes wonder where he camps). Stockman's propensity for total lack of common sense was commented upon by me after he "spilled all" to a reporter who spilled it all to the *Atlantic* magazine early in the administration. I then suggested that someone with Stockman's lack of judgment pack up and go back to Michigan. I repeat this proposed travel plan for him, to take effect immediately unless we get some evidence he has matured in the years that have passed since these unsupported statements were made.

The attempts to compare whatever we are dealing with here with Watergate are patently absurd.

The key to Watergate was the cover-up — the misleading of the

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*Roy Cohn is a senior law partner in Saxe, Bacon & Bolan in New York.*

either candidate on substantive issues? There were none. Carter followed the Democratic platform as adopted in New York, and Reagan the Republican platform as adopted in Detroit.

Did the "briefing book" confide that Carter was about to come out against abortion and the ERA amendment? I seriously doubt it.

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What, then, were the controlling factors in the debate? In a sense, Carter lost it by his own ineptness, just as Republican Gerald Ford lost his four years before that when he made the colossal blunder of asserting that Poland had been liberated.

The one line from the debate that everyone remembers and many probably always will, is not a Reagan gem, but Carter's own colossal blunder in recounting his alleged discussion with his little daughter, Amy, on "nuclear proliferation." Its absurdity quickly swept the networks. Barbara Walters caustically announced she was going home to discuss nuclear proliferation with her young daughter.

Carter blew it all by himself — and briefing books had no part of it.

A second impression from the debate that deserves comment is that by his warmth and stamina, Reagan dispelled many previously held notions concerning his ability at his age to handle the job. His manner and warmth were not acquired from the Carter briefing books. They have been there ever since he entered public life.

By all means, let roll whatever heads should roll, but let's also achieve some sense of priorities, as suggested by Democratic Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, who sagely commented that the entire incident had no effect on the outcome.

**ROY M. COHN**

I thought this might interest you.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1983

Dear Ann:

I want to thank you for sending me Lincoln Kirstein's Thirty Years The New York City Ballet. I am very happy that George Balanchine received the Medal of Freedom as recognition for his contribution to choreography.

Thank you again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

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

Mrs. Sid R. Bass  
School of American Ballet  
144 West 66th Street  
New York, New York 10023

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1983

Dear Ms. McFeely:

Thank you for your note of July 17th and the news clipping for my information. I appreciate your taking the time to write and keep me informed of the Southeastern Colorado Health Systems Agency programs.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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

Ms. Frances McFeely  
2006 North Cascade Avenue  
Colorado Springs, CO 80907

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2006- N. Cascade Avenue  
Colorado Springs, CO., 80907

July 17, 1983

Dear Mr. Deaver:

I believe that column four- paragraph  
one and three- of the enclosed article warrants your  
interest.

Continued very best wishes for  
The President and Mrs Reagan.

Sincerely,

Frances McFeely  
Frances Mcfeely

# Group to focus on indigent problem

**Dru Wilson**  
Staff Writer

Hospitals in the Pikes Peak region absorb an estimated \$8 million in unreimbursed medical services each year, and the number of people unable to pay bills is growing, according to a priority plan developed by Region IV of the Southeastern Colorado Health Systems Agency.

SCHSA is a health planning agency composed of representatives of health care providers and consumers. El Paso, Park and Teller counties make up Region IV.

Nancy Sanford, SCHSA director, said Pikes Peak region representatives have been "chipped away" at the problem of medically indigent for nearly two years and this summer have made the issue their top priority. "There is no indication from hospital records as to how much uncollected money is attributable to persons unable to pay bills and how much to persons who may be able to pay but cannot," she said, but the majority of the money is assumed to be from persons who simply can't pay.

After three years of attempts to get legislation passed, a Region IV Medically Indigent Task Force wrote a letter to legislators supporting House Bill 1129 but noted that the dollars attached were "probably not adequate."

In background information published as part of its priority plan, SCHSA said: "The state tax dollars designated for medically indigent care and collected from residents throughout the state are primarily given to Denver General and University of Colorado hospitals in Denver. A small pittance is designated for the remainder of the state in the mistaken belief that Denver is caring for the majority of the indigent from all over the state."

Ms. Sanford said the new legislation "changed the situation very little."

A total of \$35 million was appropriated under the new legislation. Of that total, \$16.3 million is for Denver Health and Hospitals, \$15 million for the



**Nancy Sanford**

University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver, \$1.7 million for the Community Maternity Program (including Penrose and Eisenhower hospitals in Colorado Springs), and the remaining \$1.5 million for hospitals outside of Denver for treatment of medically indigent patients.

The SCHSA estimates that approximately \$250,000, primarily Colorado Springs' share of the Community Maternity Program for low-income women, is allocated to this region.

In addition to giving the majority of money to Denver, Ms. Sanford said, the final legislation was changed to designate Denver General as the administrative body for the measure, rather than the Department of Social Services, as originally proposed.

Ms. Sanford said hospitals outside Denver are supposed to send patients to Denver, but they have found that Denver hospitals have set quotas for the number of medically indigent patients they will accept from outside Denver. Hospitals in Colorado Springs and other areas often find their patients being turned away, she said.

Because of the time involved and cost of transportation to Denver, most hospitals choose to treat the patients themselves and absorb the costs, with the exception of critical cases that require special care that only Denver can provide.

The campaign being launched by SCHSA this summer is to contact health care agencies and communities outside Denver to persuade them to join forces with Region IV in applying pressure to their legislators to encourage changes in the legislation which would provide them a "fair share" of the medically indigent allocations.

Ms. Sanford said the problem has been compounded by economic conditions that have forced layoffs, which cause people to lose medical benefits, and by federal cutbacks in Medicare payments. Those two factors, she said, have contributed to the number of those considered indigent. "You can even have a good job and still be indigent if your salary doesn't cover your bills," she said.

The Pikes Peak region has a population of 252,791, plus an estimated 70,000 military personnel and their dependents. Figures compiled in 1980 by the SCHSA indicate that 63,918 people in this area have little or no medical insurance. Although there are no exact figures on how many medical indigents exist in this region, Ms. Sanford said, "We assume it has grown since that time."

Part of the campaign will be a survey of the region to determine the number of current and potential medically indigent people within the region; to create an awareness that the Medicaid cutbacks and tightened eligibility criteria are creating a large medically indigent population; and to propose a catastrophe insurance program for all residents of the state.

In the area of reducing medical costs, the priority plan notes: "Serious consideration needs to be given to the problem of duplication, particularly among the Colorado Springs hospitals."

It concludes: "As much as is feasible, programs need to be developed which will provide less costly alternatives to hospitalization for those patients who are able to utilize them." These include hospice care for the terminally ill, day care, home health programs, homemaker services and progressive care units in hospitals.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1983

Dear Mr. Salvatori:

I want you to know that your July 21st letter to Mr. Deaver recommending Dr. Joseph Fletcher has been received by our office. Mr. Deaver is now traveling for the President in the Far East. In his absence I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to John Herrington, Director of Presidential Personnel.

On his return I will bring to Mr. Deaver's attention your interest in Dr. Fletcher's candidacy.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Donna Blume  
Staff Assistant to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Henry Salvatori  
1901 Avenue of the Stars  
Los Angeles, California 90067

HENRY SALVATORI  
1901 AVENUE OF THE STARS  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067

July 21, 1983

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

Dear Mike,

Thank you kindly for your reply to my informal note to the President recommending consideration of Milton Frank for an Ambassadorial post.

I am enclosing a letter to me from James H. Zumberge, President of the University of Southern California in which he suggests that I send the White House my endorsement of Dr. Joseph Fletcher for an appointment to a senior science management post.

While I do not know Dr. Fletcher personally, I am hereby recommending him for an appointment based on Dr. Zumberge's recommendation as I have the highest regard and respect for Dr. Zumberge's character and judgement.

I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Fletcher's biographical sketch and resume which clearly indicates his very high qualifications.

I hope that the White House will give Dr. Fletcher serious consideration for an appointment to a post which can fully utilize his experience and background.

Many thanks and best regards.

Sincerely,

  
Henry Salvatori

HS:mf  
encl

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1983

Dear Mr. Salvatori:

I want you to know that your July 21st letter to Mr. Deaver recommending Dr. Joseph Fletcher has been received by our office. Mr. Deaver is now traveling for the President in the Far East. In his absence I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to John Herrington, Director of Presidential Personnel.

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Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Donna Blume  
Staff Assistant to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Henry Salvatori  
1901 Avenue of the Stars  
Los Angeles, California 90067

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
UNIVERSITY PARK  
LOS ANGELES 90089-0012

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED JUL 21 1983

July 15, 1983

Mr. Henry Salvatori  
1901 Avenue of the Stars  
Suite 1130  
Los Angeles, California 90067

Dear Henry:

I know that you are as concerned as I am with placing the best possible scientific and technical talent in positions of high responsibility in our federal government. It is these persons who will have a significant impact on future directions of national science policy and sponsored research.

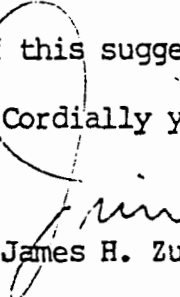
A long-time professional colleague of mine, Dr. Joseph Fletcher, indicated recently that he is interested in serving the Reagan Administration in a senior science management post. Joe is one of the foremost polar and atmospheric scientists in the nation, and in addition, is an outstanding science administrator. I enclose some information on his career as evidence of this claim.

I have known Joe personally and professionally for nearly 25 years, and am convinced that he would be an excellent presidentially appointed manager of scientific programs in the federal government. If you would be willing to send an endorsement of Joe Fletcher to the White House, I would be very appreciative.

I think it's extremely hard to attract really first-class and well-qualified people to government service. It's for this reason that I am so enthusiastic about Joe's willingness to serve this Administration.

Thank you for your consideration of this suggestion.

Cordially yours,

  
James H. Zumberge

Enclosure

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Dr. Joseph O. Fletcher is currently a Senior Research Associate at the University of Colorado Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences. Prior to this he was Acting Director of NOAA's Environmental Research Laboratories from June 1980 until August 1981 and Deputy Director from 1974 to 1980.

Fletcher majored in geophysics at the University of Oklahoma, and went on to earn a certificate in meteorology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an M.S. in physics from the University of California at Los Angeles, and an honorary Sc.D. from the University of Alaska.

After 22 years of military service, Colonel Fletcher retired from the Air Force in 1963. While in the Air Force he was Director of the Geophysical Research Laboratories and headed the Long Range Plans Group at Air Force Headquarters. In 1952, he led the expedition that established a research station on a massive chunk of drifting ice in the Arctic Ocean, better known now as Fletcher's Ice Island.

From 1964 to 1970, Dr. Fletcher was a Research Scientist for the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, California. In 1970-71 he was Research Professor of Atmospheric Sciences and Oceanography at the University of Washington, and Director of the University's polar research programs. In 1971-74 he was Director of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation.

Dr. Fletcher has served on many scientific committees including the Climate Board and the Polar Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences, the U.S. Coast Guard's Science Advisory Committee, the Advisory Committee of the University of Alaska Geophysical Institute, and the International Commission on Polar Meteorology.

## RESUME

NAME: Joseph O. Fletcher

EDUCATION: Sc.D. University of Alaska (Honorary) 1979  
Industrial College of the Armed Forces, 1962  
Naval War College, 1958  
Air War College, 1955  
M.S. Physics, UCLA, 1947  
Certificate in Meteorology, M.I.T., 1941  
B.S., Geophysics, University of Oklahoma, 1940

### POSITIONS HELD:

1980 - 1981	Acting Director, Environmental Research Laboratories, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
1974 - 1980	Deputy Director (SES IV)
1971 - 1974	Head, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation (GS-17)
1970 - 1971	Research Professor of Oceanography and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
1964 - 1970	Senior Research Scientist, the RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California
1962 - 1963	Chief, Long Range Plans Group, Directorate of Plans, Headquarters, U. S. Air Force
1958 - 1961	Chief, Air Section, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Oslo, Norway
1954 - 1957	Air War College, Maxwell AFB, AL
1953	USAF Program Manager, Alaska Portion of Distant Early Warning Line
1952 - 1953	Deputy Commander and Commander, 4th Weather Wing (30 stations)
1952	Expedition Leader for Establishment of T-3 Ice Island Research Station
1950 - 1951	Commander, 58 Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (WB-29), Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
1948 - 1949	Director, Geophysical Research Directorate, Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories
1941 - 1948	Various Air Force duties (meteorologist, pilot, research officer, project manager, squadron commander)

PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY ACTIVITIES:

National Academy of Sciences:

Climate Board, 1981 - 1984  
Panel on polar sub-program, 1977 - present

Polar Research Board, 1975 - 1979; 1979 - 1982  
Executive Committee  
Committee on International Polar Relations

International Commission on Polar Meteorology, ICSU, 1971 - 1977

U.S. - U.S.S.R. Oceans Bilateral Agreement, Large-Scale Ocean/  
Atmosphere Interaction, 1977 - Present, (Chairman, Working Group)

Science Advisory Committee, U.S. Coast Guard, 1969 - 1971 (Chairman,  
Committee on Environmental Monitoring, Marine Science and Pollution)

Advisory Committee, University of Alaska Geophysical Institute,  
1969 - 1974

American Meteorological Society:

Fellows Committee, 1979 - Present  
Committee on Paleoclimatology and Climatic Change (Chairman),  
1968 - 1972  
Committee on Weather Modification, 1967 - 1971

Board of Governors, Arctic Institute of North America, 1967 -  
1969; 1971 - 1973.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Colonel, U.S. Air Force, 1954 - 1963 (Command Pilot - 5000 hours)  
Norwegian Geographical Society (Honorary Fellow)  
Defense Research and Development Board, 1948 - 1949, Committee on  
Geophysics, Panel on Meteorology, Panel on Upper Atmosphere  
Aeronautical Board, 1948 - 1949, Earth Satellite Sub-Committee

PERSONAL DATA:

Birth: 16 May 1920, Ryegate, Montana, U.S.A.  
Wife: Caroline Howard (married 15 October 1949)  
Children: Margaret 1951, Christina 1952, Joseph 1954, Richard 1957,  
Jonathan 1961.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

Fletcher, J. O.: The Role of the Ocean in Global Variability. Invited paper (abstract) AGU Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, June 1982.

Fletcher, J. O., U. Radok and R. Slutz, 1982: Climate Signals of the Southern Ocean. J. Geophys. Res., 87(C6), 4269-4276.

Fu, C. B. and J. O. Fletcher, 1982: The role of the surface heat source over Tibet in the interannual variability of the Indian summer monsoon. Tropical Ocean-Atmosphere Newsletter, #14, 6-7.

Fletcher, J. O.: The difference between Southern Oscillation and El Nino. Proceedings 7th Climate Diagnostics Workshop, NCAR, October 1982.

Fu, C. B. and J. O. Fletcher: Large signals of climatic variations in Asian monsoon regions - northern summer. Proceedings 7th Annual Climate Diagnostics Workshop, NCAR, October 1982.

Fu, C. B. and J. O. Fletcher, 1983: Low-frequency coupled air-sea oscillations in the tropical Pacific. Tropical Ocean-Atmosphere Newsletter, #15.

Fu, C. B., J. O. Fletcher and R. Slutz: The structure of the Asian Monsoon surface wind field over the ocean. J. Clim. Appl. Meteor. (in press).



## PARTIAL LIST OF GEOPHYSICAL PUBLICATIONS:

CO<sub>2</sub> Warming in the Polar Regions, Proceedings of the IEEE Power Engineering Society, 1981 Summer Meeting, Portland, Oregon (in press for 1982 publication)

The Role of Polar Regions in Climatic Change, Special publication of the National Academy of Sciences (with W. W. Kellogg and others) (in press for 1982 publication)

Climate Signals of the Antarctic Ocean, (with Radok, Slutz) (accepted for publication in Journal of Geophysical Research 1981)

Climatic Signals of the Antarctic Ocean, Progress in Antarctic Meteorology, Symposium Proceedings, IUGG, Canberra, 1979

How to Monitor Climatic change by measuring the ocean, Symposium on Remote Sensing of the Ocean, Proceedings, Seattle, 1979

The Role of the Polar Regions in Global Climate Change, Polar Research to the Present and the Future, AAAS Selected Symposium Volume 7, 1978, Westview Press

Arctic Antisubmarine Warfare Symposium, Keynote Address, October 1976, Published by Applied Physics Laboratory, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 1977

Weather and Climate Modification, Publication No. 76-4, 1976, International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies, Lubbock, TX

"Atlantic Ocean," (in part), Encyclopaedia Britannica, (15th edition, 1974)

What We Are Doing and What We Still Have to Do to understand Climate Variations, To Feed the World: What to Do With Changing Climate, AAAS Symposium, February 1974, San Francisco, CA

Numerical Simulation of the Influence of Arctic Sea Ice on Climate, Energy Fluxes over Polar Surfaces, WMO Technical Note No. 129, WMO Publication No. 361, Geneva, Switzerland, 1973

Ice on the Ocean and World Climate (pp. 4-65 in Beneficial Modifications of the Marine Environment, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1972

Controlling the Planet's Climate (pp. 429-448 in The Survival Equation, Houghton Mifflin, 1971)

"The Arctic Heat Budget and Atmospheric Circulation," Meteorological Society of Japan, Selected Meteorological Papers, No. 1, July 1971 (In English)

Polar Research and World Climate, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, (Vol XXVI, No. 10), Dec. 1970

"The Influence of Polar Ice on Climate," Proceedings of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Geophysical Series No. 1, 1970 (in Russian)

"Atlantic Ocean: Ice," Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1969

"Maitriser le climat de la planete," Impact: Science et Societe Vol. XIX, No. 2, 1969, (In French)

RAND Publications:

P-4175, "The Influence of Variable Sea Ice on Thermal Forcing of Global Atmospheric Circulation," Uncl., August 1969, 21 pp.

P-4000-1, "Managing Climatic Resources," Uncl., March 1969, 27 pp.

P-3933, "Changing Climate," Uncl., September 1968, 27 pp.

P-3831, "Climatic Change and Ice Extent on the Sea," Uncl., April 1968, 22 pp.

P-3801 "The Polar Oceans and World Climate," Uncl., March 1968, 30 pp.

P-3549 "Requirements for Cold Weather Research," Uncl., March 1967, 10 pp.

P-3395 "Origin and Early Utilization of Aircraft Supported Drifting Stations," Uncl., June 1956, 20 pp.

P-3250 "Climate and the Heat Budget of the Central Arctic," Uncl., October 1965.

RM-5793-NSF, "Ice Extent on the Southern Ocean and its Relation to World Climate," Uncl., March 1969, 108 pp.

RM-5234-NASA, "An Apparent Statistical Relationship Between Polar Heat, Heat Budget, and Zonal Circulation," Uncl., January 1967, (with Huschke, R.R. Rapp).

RM-5233-NSF, "The Arctic Heat Budget and Atmospheric Circulation," Uncl., December 1966, 567 pp.

RM-5033-PR, "Soviet Data on the Arctic Heat Budget and its Climatic Influence," Uncl., April 1966, 205 pp., (with B. Keller, S.M. Olenicoff).

R-444-PR, "The Heat Budget of the Arctic Basin and its Relation to Climate," Uncl., October 1965.

## SUPPLEMENT ON ARCTIC MILITARY OPERATIONS

(Joseph O. Fletcher)

- 1949 - 52      Commander, 58th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron (B-29)  
Eielson AFB, Alaska
- 1952            Planner and Commander, Project Icicle, Alaskan Air Command  
(Establishment of first U.S. drifting station - at 89° N)
- 1953            Project Officer, Project Corrode, USAF/ARDC (Planning,  
siting, and construction of the first DEW Line segment  
stations) 7

### Guest Lecturer on Arctic Operations:

Air War College	1954-55-56-57-58
Naval War College	1957-58
Norwegian Defense College	1958-59-60
NATO Defense College	1959-60

- 1958 - 60      Team Leader, North Flank Planning Team, Allied Forces  
Northern Europe
- 1962 - 63      Chief, Long Range Plans Division, Headquarters, USAF

### Comprehensive Studies:

- 1967            "NATO's Northern Flank: An assessment of the Role  
of North Norway" (U), Secret RM-5241-ISA, The RAND  
Corporation.
- 1957            "The Strategic Role of the North American Arctic"  
(U), Secret, Air University, Maxwell AFB.
- 1956            "The Strategic Role of the Soviet Arctic" (U),  
Top Secret, Air University, Maxwell AFB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1983

Dear Mr. Burke:

Thank you for your letter of July 15th requesting that the President drop in or call Mr. Willy Stone. Unfortunately this will not be possible at this time.

I am glad that Mr. Stone is supportive of the President in the Jackson Journal and displays the letter from the President in a prominent place in his office.

Thank you again for writing and your suggestion for the President.

Sincerely,

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


Mr. James Wakefield Burke  
11911 Chapel Forest Drive  
Dallas, Texas 75234

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEEVER

FROM: Larry Speakes 

I would not recommend this as a  
worthwhile visit for the President.

15 July 1983

154977

Mr. Michael Deaver  
White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Michael Deaver,

~~As you can see by the enclosed, my mid-South newspapers are still carrying my pro-Reagan and anti anti-Reagan pieces; we are still behind the president 100 percent, and believe that we can again carry Tennessee, as we did last time, in 1984 for him, and hopefully some other republicans.~~

Thanks for causing the President to write my lead editor, William Stone of the Jackson Journal, Jackson, Tennessee, a nice encouraging letter. The letter is framed beautifully and hangs in the reception office.

~~I have another suggestion that might help Mr. Reagan, if you will suffer me to offer.~~ If you recall FDR made good press and a lot of political hay in Kansas and the mid-west when he personally dropped in on William Allen White, of the Emporia Weekly and chatted with him, more or less "adopted" White as his "country editor." It was great public relations. As an old PRO (Eisenhower's and General Clay's), I suggest that whenever our President is on a tour of the mid-South that he find time to drop in on (or invite Willy Stone) for a personal talk. More or less as FDR did with WAW in Emporia. It certainly would help. Willy Stone's father, old Albert, owned the Jackson Sun, a daily, for as long as I can remember; the old fellow, loved by everyone in the country thereabouts, just passed away last at the ripe old age of 86. Willy is one of three sons and is carrying on the tradition. Albert sold the Sun to that Nebraska group of democrat papers; so Willy is carrying on the Republican fight in that area.

Trust that the above is not too presumptions, but you see, we love our Mr. Reagan and want him to carry on for us another four years.

Cordially,

YITB (USC)  
James Wakefield Burke  
11911 Chapel Forest Drive  
Dallas, Texas 75234  
(214) 247-6880

*Wakefield*

# Editorials/Opinions

## Of Jefferson And Jackson . . .

### Democrats Are Far Off Mark

The liberal democrats' opposition to President Reagan's program of economic renewal and reform raises significant historical and contemporary political questions.

Who today is acting more consistently to uphold the founding fathers' legacy of true democracy--the liberal democrats or conservative republicans?

Since 1933 and the New Deal, the democratic party has laid claim to Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson as representatives of the spirit and hope of the party. However, Jefferson and Jackson represented in their political views a deep-rooted conviction that government, in Jefferson's words, "shall leave them (the people) otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government." This passage is from "First Inaugural", March 4, 1801.

Those words sound as if they came from the mouth of Ronald Wilson Reagan. Certainly not FDR or the liberal democrats, who since the New Deal have used Jefferson and Jackson to justify policies and programs with which these true democrats would have profoundly disagreed.

Historian Edward Dumwald pointed out in the early 1950's that while the modern democratic party lays claim to Jefferson, in the post-Jackson period, when the party was dominated by slave-holding sections of the country, "it was the principles of Jefferson that inspired the founders of the republican party."

"Historical myths," observed the Nobel Prize-winning economist, F.A. Hayek, "have perhaps played nearly as great a role in shaping opinion as historical facts. Yet we can hardly hope to profit from past experiences unless the facts from which we draw our conclusions are correct."

## Wakefield

JAMES WAKEFIELD BURKE



strikingly similar to the campaign waged by the American colonists against the British bureaucracy that played a part in fueling the war for American independence.

A review of Jefferson's major writings demonstrates that the third president's views are in most ways more consistent with President Reagan's program than with the views of the party that claims Jefferson as its patron saint.

Mr. Reagan's philosophy is readily apparent in these Jefferson commentaries:

To Elbridge Gerry, Jan. 26, 1799: "I am for government regoriously frugal and simple, applying all the possible savings of the public revenue to discharge of the national debt, and not for the multiplication of bureaucrats' salaries merely to make partisans."

To James Monroe, Dec. 1, 1822: "Although we have no right to intermeddle with the form of government of other nations, yet it is lawful to wish to see no emperors nor kings in our hemisphere."

Draft of a constitution for Virginia, 1783: "I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty than attending too small a degree of it. Then it is important to strengthen the state governments."

To Edward Carrington, May 27, 1788: "The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground. As yet our spirits are free.

preside."

Essentially President Reagan is asking, as did Jefferson, that the people must look first to their own resources and not to their elected leaders. Mr. "Tip" O'Neill and the likes of Jim Wright of Texas are spreading the propaganda that Mr. Reagan is seeking to govern a 20th century nation with 18th century principles and, for this reason, he will fail. It is here to remember that it was "Tip" O'Neill who was the underlying force that brought Richard Nixon down, and brought Jimmy Carter to the Presidency.

O'Neill, of course, ignores (perhaps he is just plain ignorant) the fact that current principles and programs have played a major role in leading our nation down the road to ruin. It has been a political axiom from the ancients to the founders of the American republic that whenever a society wants to reverse a state of decay and decline, it must return to the first principles that gave it life, verve and vitality.

President Reagan and his administration would do well to look to Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson as a way to challenge his democratic opposition, asking them (his democratic opposition) to live up to the values and ideas of their political saint.

It is hoped that by 1982, when the next round of national elections are before us, the great states of Massachusetts and Texas will turn out such self-serving politicians as "Tip" O'Neill and Jim Wright.

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Thanks to Men Like Senator Boland Of Mass.

# Congress Sleeps While America's Freedom Slips Away

by James Wakefield Burke

"The loss of El Salvador would be a lethal foreign-policy blow for America, reminding its friends and foes of Vietnam and the Iranian hostages." That is The Economist of London speaking, not the American Conservative Union. "It would bring the sounds of guns closer to Panama and Mexico. The United States would then have to withdraw to a new front line, leaving outcast Guatemala and vulnerable Honduras to their fates and digging in behind the more defensible borders of Mexico and Costa Rica."

That's not the half of it.

If El Salvador goes, and with it Central America, our troops will be coming home from all over the world. If we sit paralyzed while Central America is taken over, who is going to believe we will stand up for our allies and friends anywhere? It is absurd to think the American people will continue to support a forward defense against communist aggression in Berlin or South Korea, after we refused to prevent its success in our own backyard. Yes, the security of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the eastern Mediterranean are important to American security but what are these to the Caribbean Basin which carries more of our oil than the Persian Gulf? What is the sense of keeping the fleet off the Straits of Hormuz if the Soviets, Cubans and Central American communists dominate the Panama Canal?

The Boland Amendment voted by the House of Representatives to protect Nicaragua's Marxist-Leninist Sandinista regime from the United States obviously was supported and sold to other congressmen by those who do not understand the communist threat and a few who understand only too well but are in their hearts in sympathy with the Marxist regimes in Central America—and in Cuba.

The Boland amendment would do for Nicaragua's Sandinistas what the Kennedy surrender to Khrushchev in 1962 did for Castro's Cuba—have the United States guarantee the survival of a militant Soviet ally in the Western Hemisphere.

The Boland amendment goes the Kennedy surrender one better. It makes the communist block a gratuitous gift of an advantage they have long sought: a guaranteed foothold on the land mass of the New World.

What Moscow has done in Cuba tells us what they will do in Nicaragua. Moscow has given Cuba an offensive capability second only to our own in this hemisphere.

Russia's latest step in its exaggerated military build up in Cuba will give Castro weapons no amount of sophistry can call defensive. This plainly reveals the Soviet intention to confront us with a deadly threat like their menace of Western Europe. Already Soviet spokesmen have stated that they will establish nuclear bases in Latin

America. For what do the Balard type senators think the Soviets are building enormous air and naval bases in Central America, no further from Washington than Memphis is from San Diego?

This new danger to tens of millions of Americans is a direct result of the kind of misguided and misinformed U.S. tolerance of the Soviet military expansion in the New World that gave birth to the Boland amendment sheltering Soviet ambitions, and tying the hands of a knowledgeable and wise president, who would preserve American freedom and liberty.

Already the Russians are openly preparing to establish a permanent presence in Nicaragua. Among many agreements Moscow has made with the Sandinistas is one allowing them to build an interocean canal through Nicaragua, offsetting the use of the Panama Canal. The United States had a treaty giving us such rights until Boland-type leftism led Washington to scrap it. No matter what deals are struck, negotiations entered or "pacifications" begun, the Soviets have their entry into Central America assured, with men like Boland in congress.

There is more. Our intelligence have aerial photos and films of several long-term Soviet ambitions in the New World; among them photos of over 20 airfields in the empty backlands of Guyana, Venezuela's socialist South American neighbor.

What can be said of the leftist leaning

politicians who—even as the Soviet beachhead in Central America is being solidified and expanded—are using every conceivable legislative tactic to tie the hands of the president of the United States?

Is there any stick these democratic demagogues will not use to beat Ronald Reagan?

He is "breaking the law" by supporting anti-communists in Nicaragua, we are told.

But when their darling FRD was in the White House what law did he not break supporting anti-Nazi's before World War II? Ah, but that was different. They were Nazi's. Today the communists are social reformers, the wave of the future.

What our Rip Van Winkle types in Congress have Latin America is no Vietnam" but a varied Harbor. Central America hemisphere base of the criminal empire to Hitler's last domino is not Mexico United States.

## From Our Files:

### 35 Years Ago

The Crockett County Democratic Primary Election for the office of Trustee, Sheriff, Tax Assessor and Road Commissioner will be held June 6. Candidates entered in the race are Sheriff - Richard Keltner, Williams and Tollie Cates; Tax Assessor - J.N. Harris and Frank Smith; Road Commissioner - composed of Districts of Frank Raines and W. predicted that the vote will develop.

Newly elected  
Lions Club  
President;  
Vice-President;  
2nd Vice;  
3rd Vice;  
Secretary  
Lions Club  
T.

### 15 Years

Mrs. Stearns  
County



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1983

Dear Senator Laxalt:

I wanted to let you know that your letter to Mr. Deaver endorsing the invitation to the President from Senator Grassley has been received in this office. In Mr. Deaver's absence I am taking the liberty of forwarding your correspondence to Fred Ryan. Upon his return I will bring your letter to Mr. Deaver's attention.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,



Donna L. Blume  
Staff Assistant to  
Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable Paul Laxalt  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

PAUL LAXALT  
NEVADA



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 27, 1983

Dear Mike:

It might be worthwhile for the President to give serious consideration to the invitation from Chuck Grassley.

His 25 years of elected service is commendable and deserves recognition; and, as Chuck says, "The Iowa caucuses are just around the corner." A visit to the state early next year could be beneficial.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul", written over a large, stylized flourish that loops back to the left.

PAUL LAXALT  
U.S. SENATOR

Mr. Michael K. Deaver  
Assistant to the President  
& Deputy Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Senator Charles E. Grassley  
Washington, D.C.

July 15, 1983

The President of the United States  
White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Next January marks my 25th year of continuous elected service to the people of Iowa. Having served 16 years in the Iowa State legislature, six years representing Iowa's Third District and the past two and one half years as Senator, it is with great hope and anticipation that I make the following request.

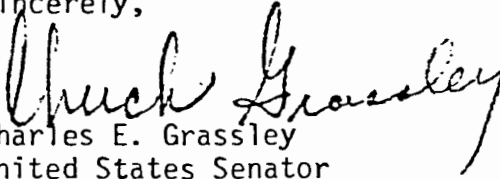
On Friday, January 20th, 1984, a committee of my friends is having a Testimonial Dinner/Fundraiser to mark my 25 years of service to Iowans. Sir, I would be extremely honored if you could attend and keynote the event.

Initial plans are for an event that will take place at the Veterans Auditorium in Des Moines, with an estimated crowd of 2,000 to 2,500 people. Hopefully, the group will be representative of those people who voted for me in the 1980 election, which would include not only a strong core of Republicans but also a substantial number of independents and Democrats. Financial and political commitments from the Iowa business community have already been overwhelming.

With the Iowa caucuses just around the corner, my feeling is that political awareness will be high and Iowans will be anxious to hear and meet their President. Iowa will be overrun by national media and Democrats fighting for the Presidency, making this a prime time to show all Iowans the unity in the Republican party.

Thank you for giving this request every possible consideration.

Sincerely,

  
Charles E. Grassley  
United States Senator

CEG/tjs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1983

Dear Mr. Garbis:

Thank you for sending me your note of July 21st with attachments regarding Repayment of Construction Differential Subsidy. I have taken the liberty of referring your correspondence to Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs. You should expect to hear from him shortly regarding this matter.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Andrew N. Garbis  
Vice President  
Cove Maritime Companies, Inc.  
Wall Street Plaza  
New York, NY 10005



# COVE MARITIME COMPANIES, INC.

(212) 422-3355  
Telex: RCA 222007  
ITT 424126  
Cable: COVESHIPS  
TWX: (740) 584-2467

WALL STREET PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005

157193

July 21, 1983

Michael K. Deaver, Deputy Chief of  
Staff and Assistant to the President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: Construction Differential Subsidy  
(CDS) Payback

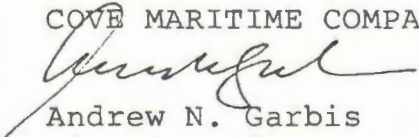
Dear Mr. Deaver:

We are sending you hereunder a copy of a letter with attachments which have been sent to members of the United States Senate. We ask you to kindly consider the contents of these documents and to please do everything possible to have the Department of Transportation proposed rulemaking rejected.

~~Please advise us of the action you have taken.~~

Sincerely yours,

COVE MARITIME COMPANIES, INC.

  
Andrew N. Garbis  
Vice President

ANG:jai  
Attach.



# COVE MARITIME COMPANIES, INC.

1212- 422-3355  
Telex: RCA 222007  
Cable: MT 424425  
TWX: COVE942  
17401 581-2467

WALL STREET PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005

June 23, 1983

The Honorable Alan Cranston  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

*copy*

Subject: CDS PAYBACK

Dear Senator Cranston:

The Department of Transportation (DOT) has issued a proposed rulemaking allowing vessels built with Construction Differential Subsidy (CDS) to repay same and be allowed domestic trade privileges. As demonstrated in the attached documents, it benefits primarily one individual shipowner and one foreign oil company. Further, there is no showing that the benefits of the proposal outweigh its costs.

DOT's proposal has serious flaws in its most basic and elementary assumptions; the economic analysis, matters pertaining to rates of freight and, most importantly, DOT's assumption as to who will benefit. There is no proof that the consumer or the U.S. Government will benefit. To the contrary, the U.S. Government may be called to pay up to \$1 billion dollars in ship mortgage guarantees. Moreover, our Navy's mobilization capability will be affected very seriously by the loss of up to 50 tankers. Additionally, the loss of taxes from unemployed seafarers and the cost of added unemployment has not been considered.

DOT, by administrative fiat, would change 50 years of maritime policy that Cove and other unsubsidized domestic owners relied upon in making substantial investments in tankers. The harm and uncertainty the proposed rulemaking has imposed upon the U.S. Merchant Marine is evident. Many vessels have been sent to the scrapyards. Our company has scrapped three vessels and is considering scrapping more. The DOT proposal is ruining the Maritime Capital Market and adversely affecting our shipyards.

We feel strongly that the proposed rulemaking not only violates the purpose and policies of current Maritime legislation but it is an attempt to circumvent the powers of Congress and to change long-standing policy.

We ask you to communicate your opposition to this proposed rulemaking to the Secretary of Transportation and to both the Appropriations and Commerce Committees of the U.S. Senate.

Please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

COVE MARITIME COMPANIES, INC.

Andrew N. Garbis  
Vice President

Encl.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 26, 1983

Dear Senator Percy:

We have received your letter of July 25th to Mr. Deaver written on behalf of Ambassador William Luers. Mr. Deaver is now traveling for the President in the Far East and will not be back in this office until August 3rd. In his absence I have taken the liberty of forwarding your recommendation on to John Herrington, Director of Presidential Personnel.

Upon Mr. Deaver's return I will bring your recommendation of Ambassador Luers to his attention.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,



Donna Blume  
Staff Assistant to  
Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable Charles H. Percy  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 25, 1983

Dear Mike:

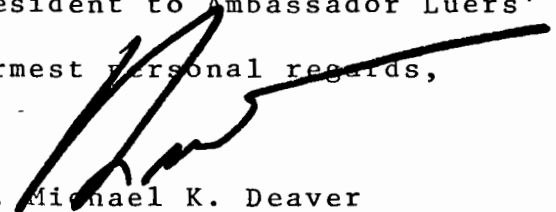
Back in February 1983, I wrote Secretary Shultz a letter (copy attached) on behalf of Illinoisan William Luers, whom I have known through his work in ARA and EUR in the Department and again during his tenure as Ambassador in Caracas. I described him as a truly gifted Foreign Service Officer in the judgment of many. He is a senior career minister in the foreign service and recently has done an outstanding job as Ambassador to Venezuela. He is one of the Department's top experts on Latin America and the Soviet Union/Eastern Europe, which is a unique combination of expertise shared by very few officers.

I believe that Ambassador Luers was being considered for the post in Spain but the decision was made to give that post to Tom Enders. I understand he is being considered for other posts and in the order of preference, I would suggest that Brazil, Czechoslovakia and Peru would be most appropriate and would, I believe, receive strong support by the entire Foreign Relations Committee, as he is a highly qualified professional officer with unique skills. He is the very kind of person we would like to keep in the professional service.

Jim Ferguson, Chief Executive Officer of General Foods, has known Ambassador Luers for some time and has recently called me again about him. In addition, former Secretary of State Bill Rogers thinks highly of Luers, and I enclose a copy of his letter to me strongly recommending him.

I would appreciate every consideration being given by the President to Ambassador Luers' next assignment.

Warmest personal regards,



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

cc: The Honorable George P. Shultz

encls