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1	MEMO	JOHN FITCH TO MICHAEL CASTINE RE ANTONIO RUSSO	1	ND	B6
2	REPORT	RE A. RUSSO	2	ND	B6

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STEPHEN W. BARNES

P. O. BOX 144
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72115

file

January 3, 1983

D13
pls get
me the
article

Mr. Michael Deaver
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

I am writing to you since I have read repeatedly that you are the aide closest to the President personally. Please allow me to suggest that you add something to his evening reading. Have Governor Harriman's article from last Sunday's New York Times transcribed and make certain Mr. Reagan reads it.

I also suggest you ask him if at least something about the article doesn't ring true, and if perhaps the Administration might not approach arms control a bit differently.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen W. Barnes

dj

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TO Donna Blume
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Per Your Request

Message:

From: Julia Woody

If the Reagan Pattern Continues, America May Face Nuclear War

By W. Averell Harriman

For three years, I have refrained from directly criticizing the President of the United States. I have been reticent because I believe that America must stand united before the world, particularly in the face of our foremost adversary, the Soviet Union. I also believe a President should be given fair time to pursue his goals and test his policies. In this sense, politics should stop at the water's edge. But this cannot mean that all criticism should be muted indefinitely, no matter how wrong a President may be or how critical the world situation may become.

President Reagan has had his fair chance, and he can no longer expect Americans to support policies that make our relationship with the Soviet Union more dangerous than at any time in the past generation.

This is the grim result of Reagan Administration diplomacy: If present developments in nuclear arms and United States-Soviet relations are permitted to continue, we could face not the risk but the reality of nuclear war.

To be silent in this situation is not patriotic but irresponsible. In the last month, nuclear arms negotiations have collapsed. Communication of all kinds between the United States and the Soviet Union has broken down; instead, we have propaganda barrages and the spectacle of the leaders of the two mightiest nations on earth trading insults, as if they had no more serious obligations than their own personal pride and political survival.

Flush with the polls and the overwhelming victory of 6,000 Americans over 600 Cubans on Grenada, the Administration now shows every sign of drawing the wrong lesson from that experience and risking defeats of a proportion it seemingly cannot even imagine.

Day by day in the Middle East, the Administration sinks further into a quagmire, committing American lives and American honor with no clear policy, no certain plan and, indeed, no obvious concern for the day when American soldiers and Soviet soldiers come face-to-face, no longer safely separated by the buffers of distance and surrogate military forces.

Moreover, Lebanon is only the most immediate trouble spot. Around the world, possible points of conflict and escalation become more volatile than ever as each superpower, in today's deteriorating situation, may be tempted to confront rather than to compromise, to treat every test as a

will put shorter-range nuclear missiles nearer each other's territory, missiles capable of striking critical command and control centers with flight times so short that caution may be the first casualty of some future crisis.

As if this were not sufficient, thousands of nuclear-armed cruise missiles will soon be stationed on American submarines, to be followed by thousands more carried on Soviet ships, or hidden, in uncountable numbers, in the vast expanse of the Soviet Union. These cruise missiles will pose extremely difficult challenges to arms control verification and they will vastly complicate our ability ever to achieve the nuclear reductions both American and Soviet leaders say they seek.

Perhaps the most tragic trend — because it is so avoidable — is that the arms race is about to be launched into space. Anti-satellite weapons will constitute a continuing threat to early warning, reconnaissance and communications satellites — all critical to our security and vital to preventing nuclear war by accident or miscalculation.

The Administration's "Star Wars" defense scheme will mean more than the destruction of three solemn arms control treaties — the Limited Test Ban, the Outer Space Treaty and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty — that have served our security so well. It will mean that both sides will accumulate thousands more offensive weapons to overcome whatever defenses they each might devise. It promises security that is beyond our capability to provide and thus plays cruelly on the fear and the hope of every citizen. It promises a technological shield when the solution is in ourselves — in serious negotiation and mutual restraint.

It is always easy for Americans to blame the Soviet Union, and no American — no matter how much he or she desires a safer world — should lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union does indeed bear a heavy responsibility for where we are today. But blaming the Soviet Union, which has been the single-minded indulgence of this Administration since the first day it took office, is not a strategy or a policy. It will not reshape the Russian nation; it will not bring down the Iron Curtain; and, above all, it will not reduce the nuclear threat that hangs over every American.

Anyone can assail the Soviet Union for the failure of Soviet-American relations. But we must demand more

has been squandered. And all Americans hoped that when he took office his past opposition to arms control would end. Yet the record of three years has betrayed these hopes.

Despite his campaign pledge to the nation that "as President, I will immediately open negotiations on a SALT III treaty," Mr. Reagan waited more than 17 months before even beginning to talk with the Soviet Union about such an agreement. Since then, the pace of negotiation has been, to put it politely, tepid; the discussions have been punctuated by long recesses, and there have been no significant results. All that has been done is to rename SALT, to call it Start; the talks have now stalled indefinitely.

The negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe have collapsed completely. In the most promising initiative during those talks, the so-called "walk in the woods" proposal, our negotiator, a veteran hardliner in dealing with the Soviet Union, was repudiated by the Administration for trying too hard to reach a workable compromise that actually would have been greatly to our advantage.

Indeed, the behavior and the proposals of the Administration in both the strategic and European nuclear discussions have raised serious doubts in the minds of many about whether there ever was any intention to reach any reasonable agreement. Negotiations have been treated as a forum for propaganda, an occasion for invective, a mask to cover new deployments and an arena to gain advantage — rather than as a path to human survival on this planet. This is a most shortsighted policy, for its outcome will simply be more missiles in Soviet hands — scarcely a sensible program for America's security.

The SALT II treaty, negotiated by three Presidents — two of them Republicans — was rejected by this Administration, with the President's own counselor saying, "We feel there is no legal or moral commitment to abide by SALT I and SALT II," international law to the contrary. Apart from its effect on the negotiating climate with the Soviet Union, this rejection means that almost 300 Soviet missiles and bombers that would have been destroyed under the terms of SALT II still are targeted on our cities and towns. What should have remained at worst an irresponsible election slogan was elevated to the level of a national policy, ushering in a new era of strategic instability.

tral to arms control — has been blurred by the Administration. Serious problems with Soviet compliance have been submerged in irresponsible charges, innuendo and leaks. The objective, instead, should be to clarify questionable Soviet behavior and insist on compliance — not to exploit these concerns in order to further poison our relations, repudiate existing agreements, or, worse still, terminate arms control altogether.

Additionally, even the instruments with which our Government carries on the business of arms control have been degraded. Long-time opponents of arms restraint have been put in charge of policy making. American delegations have arrived at the Geneva negotiations empty-handed, then waited weeks to receive formal negotiating instructions. Fifteen months after taking office, the Administration could not agree on an opening position to take in strategic arms talks. Three years after taking office, the Administration still does not have a policy on verification. This lack of professionalism presents a stark contrast with the precision and purpose of our adversaries — and, insignificant though it may appear to some, it speaks volumes about attitude and commitment. That is what disturbs me most of all.

It will not be easy to undo these three years of nuclear irresponsibility, or to free both nations from excessive pride, or to control new weapons while we set about the task of controlling all weapons. But we are obliged to try with every ounce of strength we can muster, lest our generation of Americans be the first to imperil the legacy of life it has been given.

I am convinced that Soviet leaders desire serious negotiations. Such negotiations will not be easy; they will involve, as they always have, a hard-headed struggle to improve the na-

tional security of both countries. Nor need they signal our approval of other Soviet actions, such as the invasion of Afghanistan or the repression in Poland. Their object, despite the irreconcilable ideologies of our two nations, is the common goal that nuclear weapons have made a necessity: the prevention of nuclear war.

I am also convinced that constructive agreements to reduce nuclear arms, to make their use less likely, are possible — even at this late date. The Limited Nuclear Test Ban of 1963, after all, came after the Cuban missile crisis and years of tension in Berlin. Both sides, however, must want an agreement. Each side must be willing to seize on what is positive in the other's proposal rather than be paralyzed by the least favorable elements presented by each. Both sides must be willing to work for an agreement that will serve our mutual advantage. This essential change in attitude alone could be the catalyst for progress.

To put it plainly, President Reagan must be ready and willing to negotiate; he must want progress even more than he wants to berate the Soviet Union.

I am convinced that we must engage ourselves now in this fundamental choice about our future — and that is why I write as the New Year begins. We must demand a new effort to prevent war, not to prepare for it. A leadership for peace can be the finest expression of America's dream. We dare not fail. We are only human beings, subject to all the mortal perils of life, all the temptations to power; but, at the same time, in our very humanity, we must seek to pass on to our children and grandchildren not fear, but hope; not an arms race, but arms control; not the death of the earth, but a better and safer world.

W. Averell Harriman, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union and to Britain, has been an adviser to five Presidents and was chief negotiator of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty.

LYN NOFZIGER

January 3, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mike Deaver

FROM: Lyn Nofziger

SUBJECT: Attached letter from Martin Hoffman
regarding Earl Scruggs' 60th birthday

The enclosed letter came in on rather short notice, and maybe it's too late to do anything. But, I think it might be worthwhile for the President to write to him or to call him or to take some notice of him.

*file
telegram
sent
1/6/84*

GARDNER, CARTON & DOUGLAS

1875 EYE STREET, N. W. • SUITE 1050

MARTIN R. HOFFMANN M. SCOTT JOHNSON
MICHAEL L. GLASER ELLIOT M. SCHNITZER
FRANCIS E. FLETCHER, JR. G. CHRISTOPHER GRINER
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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

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WILLIAM P. BERNTON, COUNSEL

PAUL KORMAN

KATHY J. BIBLE

ONE FIRST NATIONAL PLAZA
CHICAGO, IL 60603
(312) 726-2452

800 S. MILWAUKEE AVENUE
LIBERTYVILLE, IL 60048
(312) 367-0320

December 22, 1983

Honorable Franklyn C. Nofziger
c/o Nofziger & Bragg
1605 New Hampshire Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Lyn:

At the delightful dinner with Dan Todd, you indicated the possibility of the President doing something for Earl Scruggs on his sixtieth birthday on January 6, 1983. I'm sure the President enjoys cheering up younger people and Earl Scruggs as a national treasure would certainly seem to qualify.

Earl Scruggs is a national treasure because of his singular contributions to Bluegrass music. As a practical matter, Bluegrass itself is an original American art form, and it is based on the banjo style that was originated and developed to an incredible art by Earl Scruggs, a self-taught musician.

There are various ways to highlight the reach of Bluegrass music which Alan Lomax has called "the first clear-cut orchestral style to appear in the British-American folk tradition in 500 years." One way is to note Earl Scruggs' name on more than 85 single records and 25 LP albums with sales in the millions. "The Ballard of Jed Clampett" was the theme of "The Beverly Hill Billies" TV show beginning in 1959; "Foggy Mountain Breakdown", an original Scruggs' composition was the background theme for the 1967 movie "Bonnie and Clyde". Unquestionably, every American who was conscious during the 60s and 70s is familiar with the Scruggs' banjo style from these two classics and probably has been exposed to Bluegrass in other forms as well.

As I indicated to you, Earl Scruggs played for many years with a guitarist named Lester Flatt. Flatt and Scruggs will long remain the Bethoven and Bach of the Bluegrass genre. Thanks to Lamar Alexander (and under pressure from some of his friends), Flatt and Scruggs last joint appearance was on the Tennessee float in the first Nixon Inaugural Parade. The White House propensity (and good taste) in Bluegrass music is demonstrated by the appearance of the Johnson Mountain Boys in the 1982 Congressional Children's Party on the South Lawn of the White House. As a practical matter, a color photograph of the First Lady with the Johnson Mountain Boys is included in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC publication "The Living White House".

The point is that not only will the President speak for millions of Americans (and probably over half a million aspiring Scruggs-style banjo players in the United States), but he will be honoring a unique American talent. Scruggs is truly a giant, and a self-made talent at that. The five-string banjo is the only musical instrument of any consequence that is indigenous to the U.S. Robert Shelton, folk music editor for the NEW YORK TIMES, has gushed that "Earl Scruggs bears the same relationship to the five-string banjo that Paganini does to the violin".

A letter of greeting from the President would be a most thoughtful observance. Over and above that, a telephone call would probably be a treat for both of them. The address and telephone number are as follows:

Earl Scruggs
215 Diane Drive
Madison, Tennessee 37115

Telephone Number: 615/868-2254

Please call if I can provide more impetus or information.

Best wishes for the holidays.

Sincerely yours,



Martin R. Hoffmann



January 3, 1984

H. P. (Hal) Shawlee
Manager, Civic and Regional
Government Affairs

The Honorable Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

*Sent
1/20/84*

Dear Mike:

When you accompanied the President on his appearance at the Spruce Goose last year, I was pleased that we had a chance to chat a moment.

Among the weighty subjects we talked of was the fact that President Reagan's face on my autographed picture has turned green because of age. (Age of the picture, not the President.) You may recall that the attendees of the dinner were having their pictures taken with the President that night. You were kind enough to offer a new autograph if I sent you my picture. Unfortunately the cameraman was changing film when I shook hands with the President so I lost that great opportunity for a personal photograph. However, if you could obtain a new photo autographed for me, I would be forever grateful.

From what I have seen on you on television, you continue to look healthy and seem to be in fine fettle. I am disturbed by the rumors that continue to circulate that you don't plan to spend another four years in The White House. I hope those rumors are wrong although I could understand your desire to return to the warmer climate of California.

Best wishes for a great 1984.

Sincerely,

HPS:paw

*Hal
We can
send
thanks!*

ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

RARITAN, NEW JERSEY 08869

GARY V. PARLIN
PRESIDENT

MME
know this
out of it?
MKD - yes - good
smaller - but
what YIT BOS
M-

January 4, 1984

Michael Deaver
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Michael:

I just read an article in the Wall Street Journal entitled "Manipulating the Media is a Specialty for the White House's Michael Deaver" and I couldn't resist dropping you a line to say "Hi".

You probably don't recall as clearly as I do, but you and Dennis Pedrotti used to get a great thrill in demanding that I "go down for 100" when I pledged Delta Sigma Phi in 1961. I still find it hard to believe I could do 100 push ups, even at 19 years of age.

Mike, I'm not sure I would want your job but it's great seeing a Delta Sig doing so well. Keep up the good work.

Y.I.T.B.O.S.

Gary
Gary V. Parlin

P.S. If you or your boss ever have any questions about the pharmaceutical industry - let me know. I'd be happy to help.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 4, 1983

File

MEMORANDUM TO BILL SITTMANN

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

Michael Castine

SUBJECT: ANTONIO RUSSO

John Fitch of the Private Sector Initiatives staff looked into this situation. His evaluation is attached.

*Gail go Joe & tell his
office can't get involved.*

965-7320

*Called
Gail*

*left message
with Joe's
secretary
1/6/84*

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1 MEMO

1 ND B6

JOHN FITCH TO MICHAEL CASTINE RE ANTONIO
RUSSO

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO MICHAEL CASTINE

FROM: BILL SITTMANN *BS*

SUBJECT: The Attached Correspondence

What do you know about this? Any ideas.

Thanks..

A.S.A.P.

① G Town Hospital Br

② ATT??

TCC

December 8, 1983

*Bill
what is this
talk to JC*

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

Dear Mike:

Thought you might be interested in
the attached.

Possibly if you get a chance to read
it over you could call me.

Sincerely,



Joseph W. Canzeri

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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DEAVER, MICHAEL: FILES

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2 REPORT

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RE A. RUSSO

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LEW LEHRMAN

January 6, 1984

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

Dear Mike:

At the moment, the most important economic and political issue is whether to include a contingency tax or any tax increase in the State of the Union or the budget message. This decision will determine not only the course and setting of the President's economic policy in 1984 and 1985, but it will also determine the course of the campaign.

I pray you understand that I respect all the different opinions of my friends involved in this decision, but I profoundly believe there is only one correct choice.

This memo sets forth the case for my view.

Best regards,



Lew Lehrman

LL:ms

Enclosure

In strategic terms, both from the standpoint of sound economic growth policy and Presidential political goals, the most important decision for the State of the Union message is what should not be in it: namely, the so-called "trigger tax" proposal of last year's State of the Union, or any other tax raising measure.

The trigger tax got nowhere in Congress in 1983. It will lose there in a route in 1984. Congressmen will take credit for being the tax-cutters, or holding the line. President Reagan will become the tax-hiker. But also, in pure political terms, the very existence of a tax increase as a present Reagan proposal gives plausibility and comfort to the Reagan economic program's severest critics: i.e., those who say that the cause of the deficits is in fact the 1981 Reagan tax and economic recovery policy and (more important) those at the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Democratic candidates who say that the Reagan tax cuts have nothing to do with the present recovery. If President Reagan should get the credit for the 1983 economic recovery because of his 1981 program, primarily the tax reduction, then to propose to raise taxes now suggests the recovery was caused by other factors than his program. Indeed, since the contingency tax is proposed to reduce the deficit, it is thus implied that the President's economic recovery program of 1981 did not produce the present expansion; instead, it produced the deficits. And, as the Keynesian and opposition critics argue, the cause of the recovery must be Paul Volcker and his monetary policy, combined with massive deficit spending. That is, the recovery occurred in spite of the President's program.

It is true the trigger tax may have been good politics in early 1983. At a *time of Administration political weakness (more Democrats in Congress, big deficits, and no recovery in being)*, it defused a potentially bloody

confrontation between the Administration and Congress over the budget resolution, without committing the Administration to a recovery-threatening tax increase in 1983 or 1984.

But a Presidential re-election is always to some degree a referendum on the value of the economic policies of the first term, just as it is a referendum on the prospect of economic growth in the future. The existence of the trigger tax, as a live Reagan proposal, in this election year undermines, indeed it can destroy, the Administration's claim to economic success in the first term as a whole. (If the Reagan people really think their economic program caused the expansion, why, through a tax increase, would they want to undo so much of it?) You see, the trigger tax moves the debate away from the Administration's greatest asset, namely, the immense non-inflationary economic expansion now underway through market incentives (lower tax rates) and, ironically, moves the President and the campaign onto the Administration's worst statistic, the inherited deficit. Worse yet, it puts President Reagan, wrongly and gratuitously, on the defensive where he is least confident and weakest, trying to explain why he did not cause the deficit and how he will raise taxes on middle-income and working people to end it.

But, if there really needs to be any blame for the deficit, and a remedy, the President should lay it on the doorstep of a Democratic House, in the manner of Harry Truman, point out how the Reagan program produced the recovery through market incentives, and how four more years of his programs and policies will lead to non-inflationary economic growth and full employment in the future. Moreover, the current empirical data on the deficit falsify the conventional opinion of its present importance. In truth the deficit is an issue with both declining economic and political significance. I shall provide charts and

detailed data, if desired, but briefly, the annualized rate of the deficit peaked in the late spring of 1983, six months after recovery began, at the level of \$243-249 billion, seasonally adjusted. The direction of the deficit since then has been dramatically down, and down rapidly, to approximately \$160 billion. For the last three months the deficit has in fact averaged \$160 billion annualized, down at a precipitous 35% rate, in a short 7 months. Federal tax receipts have surged and are up 10%, year-over-year. They will rise even faster next year, not least because of tax deferral effects, caused by the decline in tax rates scheduled for 1984. Remarkably, federal outlays are up in November, year over year, only 2.3%. Moreover, the second year of economic recovery (1984) generally produces the most intense rise in tax receipts, as the economic base expands, and will do so this time as well, so long as monetary policy at the Fed is consistent with the President's program of economic growth. With spending coming under better control, and tax receipts rising, the deficit is diminishing fast.

In sum, the deficit is yesterday's news. Though still a problem, it must not and should not be the economic and political focus of the State of the Union, the budget message, or the campaign for reelection. On the contrary, a program for non-inflationary growth and full employment through market incentives over the next five years must be the focus. But if the contingency tax is even a small part of the program, the media and the opposition will make of it the whole thing. The New York Times editorial page makes this clear on page A22 of Friday, January 6. In one of two editorials on the very same page, the Times (as the surrogate for Mondale, the liberals, and the adversary press) invites the Reagan administration to be "responsible" by raising taxes, while in the other and lead editorial they encourage the Democratic candidates, to get

behind Bradley-Gephardt and become the party of tax simplification, tax reform, tax fairness and tax reduction. Are we really going to take this liberal bait, and wind up in a beltway built mousetrap, which benefits only Walter Mondale who has, in fact, endorsed Bradley-Gephardt?

In addition, with Mondale already committed to the Bradley-Gephardt tax reform bill, which reduces tax rates to the 14-30 per cent range, the proposed trigger tax will positively prevent the Administration from sharing in the benefits of the natural next stage of tax reform: radical simplification by means of some kind of fair, flat tax.

But it was after all Ronald Reagan himself who called for a flat tax, in his speech given twenty years ago, which catapulted him into his winning political career. Why should a prophet of the flat tax movement, Ronald Reagan, yield this ground to the New York Times and Walter Mondale in an election year?

The key political opportunity for the Administration in making a low, simple, flat tax proposal lies in the fairness issue. The present tax system is perceived as unfair by most voters, and it is -- high rates for the little guy, plenty of loopholes for the rich. Pushing a low flat tax as a matter of simple justice for average Americans is the best way of countering the fairness issue without sounding defensive. It also puts President Reagan on the moral offensive where he is best.

With this in mind, several additional thoughts:

1. Downplay supply-side arguments that such a tax reform will increase revenue. A big claim of revenue increases tends to get the argument back to the difficult and confusing deficit issue, as well as giving the American people an uncomfortable feeling that Reagan's goal in tax reform, like the liberals, is getting more revenue, not less, out of their hides. Reagan should of course be

optimistic about the willingness of people to respond to the compelling incentives of a new fair tax system, but any flat tax proposal should emulate the concept of Bradley-Gephardt in aiming for rough revenue neutrality. This makes clear that the main issue is simple justice.

2. Stay away from any kind of consumption based tax. Though I understand its well-intentioned purpose, this is the one kind of tax simplification scheme that hurts its advocates, and will hurt us even more on the fairness issue. Consumption taxes penalize everybody but the rich.

Picture a family of six -- husband, wife, four children -- with income of \$50,000. Given its expenses, it consumes \$50,000. Then picture a bachelor with income of \$50,000. He can get by spending only \$25,000. Under a consumption based tax scheme the bachelor is taxed half as much as the family of six with the same income. This isn't fair -- and would not seem fair to the public, once explained by the opposition. A consumption based tax is, actually anti-family, Reagan's basic constituency.

3. As a matter of fact, the issue of increased taxes for families with children -- caused by the failure of the tax system for a generation to adjust dependency exemptions upward, compared to the standard deduction -- is a sleeper issue in itself. It will not sleep much longer. Any flat tax proposal should have generous exemptions for families -- say, \$3,000 a head, or \$12,000 for a family of four -- before the flat tax kicks in.

As socialist Robert Lekachman, who backs Mondale, has said, "You can make a flat tax as progressive as your heart desires by indicating the sum you're exempting from taxation at the bottom. With that caveat, I wouldn't mind a flat tax system." (Public Opinion, July 1982).

A Reagan tax reform proposal, even if not submitted immediately as

legislation, could be proposed now to the Congress as a joint Executive-Legislative issue. Thus the administration could not be accused of raising tax reform as a gimmick, to sidetrack other issues, only to abandon tax reform after the election. Thus would the administration deserve and get the credit for the next, inevitable wave of tax reduction in the form of a fair, flat tax.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

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OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
(213) 590-

January 4, 1984

Mr. Jim Jenkins
Deputy Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20270

Dear Jim:

I would appreciate your reading and passing on.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alex C. Sherriffs".

Alex C. Sherriffs

ACS/bc

Mike Deaver -



THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

BAKERSFIELD - CHICO - DOMINGUEZ HILLS - FRESNO - FULLERTON - HAYWARD - HUMBOLDT
POMONA - SACRAMENTO - SAN BERNARDINO - SAN DIEGO - SAN FRANCISCO - SAN JOSE



LONG BEACH - LOS ANGELES - NORTHRIDGE
SAN LUIS OBISPO - SONOMA - STANISLAUS

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
(213) 590-

January 4, 1984

Mr. Jim Jenkins
Deputy Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20270

Dear Jim:

I would appreciate your reading and passing on.

Sincerely,

Alex C. Sherriffs

ACS/bc

Mike Deaver -

Another missive for
R.R.

Jim Jenkins

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

BAKERSFIELD - CHICO - DOMINGUEZ HILLS - FRESNO - FULLERTON - HAYWARD - HUMBOLDT
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OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
(213) 590-

January 4, 1984

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20270

Dear Ron:

I share with you an item of interest from a Central American "civilian" source, even though I assume that our intelligence services must have such information in depth.

My source is a visiting Panamanian who was educated at Stanford University and who was my roommate for several years during the late 30's and early 40's, his wife, and two other Panamanian couples who were also visiting Los Angeles.

They referred to President Ronald Reagan as a strong Man, a great man, and the first President in some time to be aware and on the ball regarding Latin America. He has the knowledge and the courage to do things right. Better yet, he is doing so. They indicated that this is the perception of the vast majority of educated people in Central America. There was sheer delight in Panama and the other Central American countries over the Grenada action and the revelations about military stores and forces on that island.

Great concern was expressed that the people of the United States are as naive and as uninformed as they are. They

2-The President of the United States
January 4, 1984

subscribe to United States newspapers and are disillusioned by them.

Dawn and I were told that Russia gives full scholarships and all travel and living expenses to 100,000 of Central American youth each year. The goal is four years of higher education in Russia. For Panama, with its small population, the number is still 6,000 each year. Though many of the more affluent Panamanians send their children to private schools in the United States, it is not the well-to-do that are the object of Russia's interest. They told us that the United States has no comparable program of investing in long term winning-over of a sizable group in each country. They did say there is a small program for student recruitment under way through the Chamber of Commerce.

They stated that it isn't troops they need from the United States, it is support -- money, arms, and visible friendly leadership. They said that when the President of the United States and the United States are strong, straightforward, and principled, the countries themselves will generally be able to preserve their integrity. When the United States is silent or weak the minority factions, extremely well coached, thrive.

My roommate has not always been reflexly enthusiastic about all things U.S., even you. There was much concern expressed when we last talked over your position on the Panama Canal. This makes it all the more significant that you are now a hero to six out of six with whom Dawn and I spent a number of hours. In fact, Dawn and I were also "heroes" because we know you.

For whatever such items are worth,



Alex C. Sherriffs

ACS/bc

1-9-83

MR. MICHAEL DEAUER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT
THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR MR. DEAUER:

I DON'T THINK I LIKE TO DO THIS ANYMORE. MAYBE IT'S JUST MY FOUL MOOD; I'M TIRED OF PUTTING UP WITH DUMB PEOPLE AND I'M TIRED OF PICKING UP THE TAB FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TO PLAY HOUSE AT SOMEONE ELSE'S EXPENSE. THE DAMAGE DONE MY HOUSE, BY TENANT'S, IN THE LAST YEAR IS OVERWHELMING.

ON A T.V. PROGRAM LAST NIGHT - 60 MINUTES - I THINK, A LEBANONESE WAS INTERVIEWED; HE DIDN'T MAKE SENSE, LAST TIME HE WAS FIGHTING SYRIANS. THIS TIME HE'S FIGHTING FOR SYRIA. HE DIDN'T SAY SO, BUT, IT'S OBVIOUS THAT HE HAS NOT, DOES NOT KNOW WHY. BEING AN ARAB, AS LONG AS HE HAS A CAUSE TO FIGHT FOR -

WELL! AT LAST! SOMEONE WANTS TO KNOW WHAT I WATCH ON T.V. ARE THEY GOING TO BE SURPRISED,

FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH; I HAVE THE FEELING THAT IF WE CUT OUT IN LEBANON WITHOUT HAVING GAINED A POINT, IT'S GOING TO COST US.

IT'S SUCH A MESS OVER THERE THAT, IF WE CAN PROVE, DEMAND, THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CIVILIZED BEHAVIOR ARE REQUIRED TO PLAY IN OUR LEAGUE, I SUPPOSE THAT'S A GAIN EVEN IF WE ARE NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

IT APPEARS TO ME THAT WE MAY "QUIT" AHEAD

OR TIME AND THAT SYRIA WILL GAIN HALF OF LEBANON. THE SOVIETS ALWAYS GAIN HALF OF EVERY THING, THEN HALF AGAIN. IF SO, IT'S GOING TO COST THE PRESIDENT SUPPORT. IT WILL MEAN THAT THE COST IN LIVES WAS FOR NOTHING, THAT WE SHOULD NOT HAVE GONE IN.

GOODMAN IS "THE RIGHT STUFF". I'M GLAD HE'S HOME TOO. BUT JACKSON HAS LOST POINTS, ANYWAY YOU TALK IT. JEWS WILL NOT LIKE HIS "EVEN HANDED" POLICY. MANY PEOPLE WILL THINK, AND I ALREADY HAVE, ONE BLACK AND THE WORLD HAS TO STOP. JACKSON WOULDN'T HAVE BOTHERED FOR A WHITE. BESIDES, HE PROBABLY GAVE SYRIA AN I.O.U. PAYABLE, NOT BY JACKSON, BUT THE U.S. TAXPAYER.

I WOULD SUPPOSE THAT THE BOOK WRITTEN BY THE FRENCHMAN HAS INSPIRED ARABS, THAT FANATICS WILL TRY FOR A MOSLEM EMPIRE ON THE MISTAKEN IDEA THAT THEY WILL RULE THE WORLD.

THERE IS A CONCERTED CAMPAIGN GOING ON IN THE MEDIA. USING OVER SIMPLIFIED PSYCHOLOGY, OUR "BRAINS" ARE REPEATING, REPEATING, REPEATING, THE PEACE PITCH.

BY NOW, WE ALL KNOW THEY LIE ALL THE TIME ANYWAY. I THINK THAT THE U.S. PUBLIC IS LIKELY TO DO AND THINK EXACTLY THE OPPOSITE OF WHAT THE MEDIA TELLS US TO DO AND THINK.

JUST NOW, I HAVE BEEN TOLD TO WRITE SENATORS TO SAY THAT I AM OPPOSED TO CIVIL DEFENSE. MUST CLOSE SO THAT I CAN LET GORTON AND EVANS THAT THEY'D BETTER PLAN FOR CIVILIAN PROTECTION; THEIR PENSIONS MAY HINGE ON IT.

SINCERELY,

Rosamond Rice

ROSAMOND RICE

ATTACHED IS FOOLISH. ALL OUR FOR FOREIGN AID HAS NOT SOLVED SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

~~THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH OUR SOCIAL ORDER, WITH OUR VALUE SYSTEM AND MORES.~~

AND THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT IS WRONG WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA; THE SOCIAL SYSTEM, THE BOOK, "THE GREAT REPUBLIC" A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE PUBLISHED BY LITTLE BROWN POINTS OUT THAT NORTH AMERICA WAS COLONIZED BY THE ENGLISH WHO BEGAN WITH A FIRM FOUNDATION IN THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA WERE COLONIZED BY THE SPANISH AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WHICH UPHELD THE RIGHTS OF THE PRIVILEGED; DIVINE RIGHTS.

JUST SEVERAL YEARS AGO A SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES ASKED FOR DONATIONS AND MONEY SUPPORT TO UPHOLD THE RIGHTS OF THE PRIVILEGED IN SOUTH AMERICA, QUOTING THE BIBLE TO SUPPORT THEIR CLAIMS.

IT MADE ME ILL.

SOUTH AMERICANS ADMITTED, TO NIXON, THAT SOUTH AMERICANS HAD MADE MORE PROGRESS UNDER BENIGN NEGLECT/DO IT YOURSELF THAN UNDER THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS.

ONE THING I KNOW, FOR SURE, IS THAT EVERY ONE, EVERY NATION, MUST DO IT FOR THEMSELVES. OTHERWISE, THERE IS NO PROGRESS, THERE IS NO ACHIEVEMENT, NO SELF ESTEEM.

IN ONE OF THE BANANA REPUBLICS, PACIFIC FRUIT BUILT SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ROADS, IMPROVED STANDARDS OF LIVING AND WAS HATED; IT WAS NOT "THEIRS".

ARE SOUTH AMERICANS REALLY SO STUPID THAT THEY CAN NOT UNDERSTAND THE ADVANTAGES TO ACCRUE FROM EXPANDING DOMESTIC MARKETS?

RICHARD NIXON ACCOMPLISHED A GREAT DEAL WITH QUIET DIPLOMACY, SOUTH AMERICANS

I STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT PRESIDENT REAGAN REJECT THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION AS TOO POLITICAL AND NOTHING BUT OLD FORMULAS WHICH HAVE NOT WORKED.

HE SHOULD THEN EMBARK ON A SERIES OF SUMMIT MEETINGS WITH HEADS OF STATES. HE SHOULD NOT ADDRESS ORGANIZATIONS. HE SHOULD NOT TRAVEL IN SOUTH AMERICA AT THIS TIME.

HE SHOULD BEGIN WHERE SUCCESS IS MOST LIKELY; BRAZIL FOR INSTANCE, AT LEAST THEY ARE TRYING.

THE FORMULA TO BE USED SHOULD BE FREE ENTERPRISE; HOW MUCH CAPITAL WILL WEALTHY SOUTH AMERICANS PUT UP TO BE MATCHED WITH LOW COST LOANS; FOR WHAT PROJECTS OF BENEFIT TO THE POOR; HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BE EMPLOYED, ETC.

WHILE HE'S AT IT, WOULD HE PLEASE DO ME A FAVOR; TELL THOSE NERDS THAT THE PEACE CORPS WAS THE IDEA OF A LITTLE WOMAN. ~~OLD LADY~~, NOT JOHN KENNEDY'S.

(I WASN'T OLD THEN)

AS I HAVE STATED, THE PEACE CORPS SHOULD GRADUATE TO SKILLED PROFESSIONALS. FOR GOOD WILL, U.S. FIRMS CAN LEND TECHNICIANS FOR NEEDED TRAINING. PROBABLY, AMONG OUR UNEMPLOYED THERE IS TALENT GOING TO WASTE.

AS A PREREQUISITE OF ECONOMIC AID AND MILITARY AID, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICANS SHOULD REAFFIRM A COLLECTIVE SECURITY AGREEMENT IN WHICH THEY AGREE TO REFRAIN FROM AGGRESSIVE MOVES AND AGREE TO MUTUAL DEFENSE. EVERY NATION SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF DEFENSE. THEY SHOULD ALL UNDERSTAND THAT THEY MUST BE WILLING AND ABLE TO FIGHT, THAT THE U.S. WILL SEND NO TROOPS IN DEFENSE OF ANY SINGLE NATION BUT IN CASE OF CRITICAL U.S. SECURITY WILL MOVE IN AND TAKE OVER.

IF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICANS ARE TO BE CAPABLE OF SELF DEFENSE RATHER THAN SIMPLY DEPRIVING LARGE GROUPS OF PEOPLE OF BASIC RIGHTS, THEY MUST ENLARGE THEIR ARMIES WHICH THEY WILL BE RELUCTANT TO DO.

I AM ALSO SURE THAT THE WINDS OF CHANGE WHICH BEGAN AFTER WORLD WAR II, CAN NOT BE CHANGED, AS A CONSUMER, I PAY ALL TAXES. I WILL NOT, REPEAT, NOT, CONTINUE TO PAY THE UPKEEP OF IGNORANT, STUPID, SHALLOW PEOPLE WHO MAKE A FETISH OF PRIVILEGE.

REMEMBER, I AM A GENIUS; I WILL FIGURE OUT A WAY. I HAVE SEVERAL IN MIND ALREADY.

ARGENTINES NEED HELP. PERHAPS THEY WILL LISTEN TO REASON. WHAT THEY SHOULD DO WITH CORRUPT OFFICIALS IS TO GIVE THEM A CHOICE; FIRING SQUAD OR, IF THEY COUGH UP THE ~~FOR~~ U.S. FOREIGN AID, A JAIL TERM. THIS WOULD LIMIT FUTURE AMBITIONS OF THIS KIND.

THIS FORMAT SHOULD BE A LARGE POLITICAL PLUS. MANY U.S. CITIZENS MUST FEEL AS I DO.

I FEEL REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT A CHALLENGE TO PRIDE SHOULD WORK WONDERS WITH SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICANS.

THE PRESIDENT CAN EXPLAIN U.S. PUBLIC OPINION; IT'S REFUSAL TO PAY FOR WEALTH IN THE MIDST OF SQUALOR AND USE FLATTERY. HE IS SURE SOUTH AMERICANS CAN LEAD THE WORLD, SHOW THE JET SET WHAT NOBILISE OBLIGE MEANS WHEN CARRIED OUT BY ENLIGHTENED ARISTOCRATS. EVERYBODY LOVES TO BE CALLED AN ARISTOCRAT.

CLOSE-UP

Release of Central American report set for Wednesday

Compiled from news services

WASHINGTON — In 1961, after Fidel Castro fought his way to power in Cuba, President Kennedy proposed an "Alliance for Progress" that would bring economic prosperity and political stability to Latin America.

After a few years, the immediate threat of Castroism waned, and so did U.S. interest in Latin America and in the Alliance for Progress.

In 1969, President Nixon sent New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to Latin America with instructions to determine how the Alliance for Progress spirit could be revived. Rockefeller's report urged an ambitious program of trade and investment incentives, along with military aid. After a brief flurry of interest, that report was forgotten.

The Alliance for Progress and the Rockefeller report were the modern high points in a long cycle of U.S. alarm over, and neglect of, Latin America.

Another swing in the cycle may come on Wednesday, when the Kissinger commission plans to present its report to President Reagan on its six-month search for "long-term 'solutions'" to the woes of Central America. Formally called the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, it is headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The commission failed yesterday to complete its report because its members remained deeply divided over several key issues, sources close to the commission said.

They said that as a result, the White House scrapped plans for a meeting today between Reagan and Kissinger. At the meeting, the sources said, Kissinger was to have delivered the commission's report to Reagan.

Larry Speakes, Reagan's deputy press secretary, said today that the commission would meet with Reagan at the White House

on Wednesday to present its final report.

Speakes said Kissinger would hold a news conference after the meeting with Reagan. The report will be made public at that time.

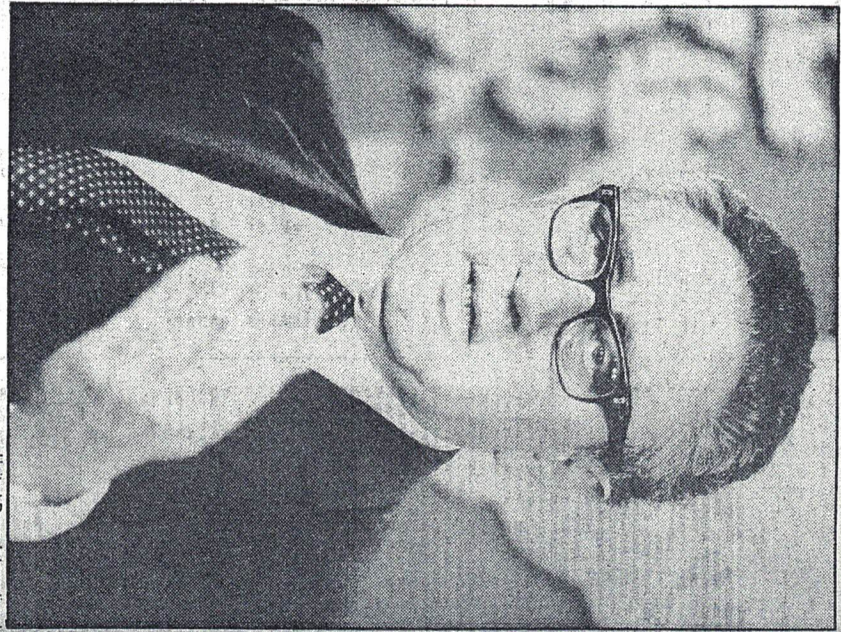
By all accounts, the commission has found no instant cures. Instead, it seems certain to recommend another dose of the medicine that has been prescribed, but not always taken, in the past: Financial aid for public and private development projects, trade benefits and military aid — all in the context of regional negotiations.

The commission was modeled on two earlier panels that came up with at least temporary solutions to other thorny political problems: the Scovcroft commission on MX missile basing and the national commission on Social Security financing.

It was first proposed in June by the late Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., and others in Congress as a way of designing a large-scale program of aid for Central America, much as the United States helped the postwar recovery of Europe through the Marshall Plan.

But in its hearings and travels to the region, the commission has heard repeated warnings that simply lavishing money on friendly governments will not guarantee peace in Central America. Most U.S. experts on the region, and some regional leaders themselves, reportedly have told the commission that the long-term economic problems of Central America cannot be addressed successfully until military conflict is ended.

Central America is wracked by wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Congress is certain to be skeptical about any proposal for increases in U.S. aid unless there is more progress in negotiations to end those wars. In the past, Congress balked at additional military aid for El Salvador, but it readily approved huge



Henry Kissinger: Central America needs a "few hundred million dollars more."

United Press International

increases in economic aid for the region.

Sources knowledgeable about the commission's work said the chief stumbling blocks to agreement were whether the report should link U.S. military aid to human-rights considerations and whether military-security assistance should take precedence over economic aid. A number of administration

officials have said over the last few weeks that several Democrats on the commission were insisting that military aid, especially in the case of El Salvador, should be tied to an improvement in that country's human-rights record.

These officials said, however, that Kissinger and Republican members were opposed to this, arguing that the aid should be unconditional because El Salvador

constituted a vital security interest to the United States. The Democrats also reportedly felt that a preliminary draft of the report states that military aid is more critical than economic aid, and that the report should emphasize that many of the region's problems stem from underdevelopment.

Generally, however, commission members have agreed, according to knowledgeable sources, to recommend a large package of military and economic aid to Central America over the next several years. Estimates of the price tag range from as low as \$1 billion to as high as \$7 billion.

Excluded from this recommendation is leftist-ruled Nicaragua, the sources said. But they noted that Democratic members felt Nicaragua should be given a chance to receive aid if it met a series of unspecified conditions.

The sources said that one disagreement involved whether the report should endorse present U.S. policy toward the region or whether it should adopt a more neutral stance.

One source said Democrats argued that the report cannot be a "rubber stamp" on that policy since critics in Congress would dismiss it as worthless.

Still another point of contention, the sources said, was whether the report should recommend that the United States retain the option of military intervention in the region to maintain stability. Some Democrats reportedly insisted this option should be foreclosed except in cases of extreme emergency.

Kissinger has dropped broad hints about his own conclusions, telling reporters on various occasions that the region needs "a few hundred million dollars" more in economic and military aid, that any increases should be linked to social and political reforms and that the United States should stay out of purely "local problems" while pressing ahead with negoti-

ations on regional issues. Anticipating a commission proposal for increased aid, Reagan reportedly has planned to ask Congress for more money for the region in the present fiscal year, 1984, and in fiscal 1985. However, the budget request will not include aid for Nicaragua.

Since taking office Reagan has altered dramatically the way U.S. foreign aid dollars are spent in the region. In previous years, the United States concentrated on long-term "development" programs, such as building schools and health clinics and teaching better farming methods. The United States gave little military aid to Central America.

Responding to the region's economic troubles and civil wars that began in 1979 and 1980, Reagan has pumped several hundred million dollars into the economies of Central America and has increased military aid to the governments of El Salvador and Honduras.

Administration officials have said that the economic and military aid is necessary to stabilize the region and to thwart the overthrow of pro-U.S. governments by leftist guerrilla movements. But liberal critics, including some members of Congress, have said that the economic aid simply is feeding Central America's dependence on the United States and that the military aid is fostering war.

According to Robert Strauss, a commission member and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the report probably will not succeed in defining the region as a political issue in 1984.

Strauss said that even a consensus report from the Kissinger commission would fail to settle the Central American issue. "Both Republicans and Democrats will disagree with the report," he said.

He added that there would "not necessarily" be any dissenting opinions.

RICE, R,
23909-45th S.E.,
Bothell, WA, 98011

HON. MICHAEL DEEVER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT
THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.



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