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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Withdrawer

KDB 7/29/2011

File Folder DECEMBER 1984 INCOMING (2)

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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LETTER	PRISON INMATE TO DEAVER	1	12/5/1984	B6
2	LETTER	INMATE TO NORMAN CARLSON	2	12/4/1984	B6

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

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PRISON INMATE TO DEAVER

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NATIONAL VENTURE CAPITAL ASSOCIATION
1655 North Fort Myer Drive
Suite 700
Arlington, Virginia 22209
703/528-4370

file

11-30-84

Mike —

The attached is self explanatory and we are working it through the process with OPD, CEA and OMB. However, I know how The President feels about the success of his policies in this area and I thought you would like a copy to use as you feel appropriate.

How The Treasury could attempt to undo such a successful policy in such a vital area of our economy completely escapes me.

Best of luck in whatever you plan to do in the future. You have done a great job for your country and deserve the best.

Jan

NATIONAL VENTURE CAPITAL ASSOCIATION

1655 North Fort Myer Drive

Suite 700

Arlington, Virginia 22209

703/528-4370

November 28, 1984

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In your remarks this year on May 10 to the National Association of Realtors, May 9 at the Small Business Person of the Year award ceremony, September 13 at the High Technology Corridor Board meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, and October 1 at the Detroit Economic Club, you correctly pointed out that one of the dramatic examples of the success of your economic program is the growth of the venture capital/entrepreneurial high technology process. Your support of the reduction of the capital gains tax rate to 20% and a meaningful differential between the tax on capital and that on income was essential to this growth. You correctly cited that commitments to this risk investment sector of our economy have increased from \$39 million in 1977 to \$4.5 billion in 1983 as a result of this tax incentive. This policy has unleashed American technology, created jobs, improved our balance of payments, enhanced our defense capability, and provided new corporate and individual tax revenues for the treasury. Even in static terms, this reduction and the creation of a meaningful differential between the rate of tax on risk investment and the tax on ordinary income contributed net gains to the treasury.

The Treasury department proposal of November 27 would eliminate this most important incentive for risk investment. We are mindful of the benefits that would accrue from a simplification of the tax code and understand the rationale for serious consideration of such a policy. However, given the risk factor in venture investments as opposed to more secure investments, we know that a flat or modified flat tax will significantly narrow the after tax rate of return premium for risk investments and would cause a major reversal in the flow of funds into high technology entrepreneurial activity which your Administration's economic program has so energetically encouraged and of which you have so eloquently spoken.

There are arguments that capital gains indexing, lower income rates, and tax simplification would be sufficient as incentives to keep the venture process moving in an upward trend. We disagree. Human behavior and economic good sense dictates that with a real increase in the rate of tax on risk investment, the funds for this most important economic activity will be significantly reduced with the resulting adverse economic impact.

Page Two

The Honorable Ronald Reagan

November 28, 1984

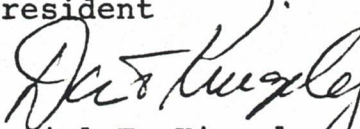
Mr. President, we respectfully request that in making your decision on a tax reform proposal you maintain the differential between the rate of tax on capital gains and that on other investment income. By doing so, the venture process and the entrepreneurs of this country will continue to have the positive impact on the economy in the years to come that it has had during the first term of your Administration.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL VENTURE CAPITAL ASSOCIATION



B. Kipling Hagopian
President



Daniel T. Kingsley
Executive Director

BKH/DTK/mmm

Community Alliance Church

Morton and Fairlawn Avenues • West Hempstead, New York • 11552
Thomas R. Nason, pastor Office 485-0770 Home 485-0760
John Looney November 30, 1984

Michael Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Deaver

I have for some time been a great admirer of our President and in many ways try to model my life after him. (I also admire the work you do on his behalf.) I would like to ask for two things that I might use to remind me of the many qualities which I find so personally attractive in President Reagan:

1) An 8x10 picture for my office wall

picture sent 12/10/84

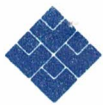
2) A pair of presidential cuff links to wear when I am speaking

Thanks so much for whatever you can do in filling this request.

Sincerely,

John Looney
John Looney





**AMERICAN
MINING
CONGRESS**

FOUNDED 1897
SUITE 300
1920 N STREET NW
WASHINGTON
DC 20036
202/861•2800
TWX 710•822•0126

December 7, 1984

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

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* Immediate Past Chairman
† Honorary

Dear Mike:

Some of the Cabinet officers have asked for comments on the Treasury recommendations to the President.

I have responded as follows:

It was thoughtful of you to request our views on the impact of the Treasury Department's tax reform proposals on the domestic mining industry.

Our Tax Committee, composed of the mining industry's tax experts, met yesterday to assess the Treasury's proposals. It is a difficult and time-consuming task to quantify the impact of the proposals on the industry. Since the finding, development and operation of a mineral prospect spans a number of years, it is necessary to apply the Treasury's proposals for a period of years to obtain a meaningful quantification.

Although the few days we have had the details of the proposals have not allowed our companies to complete their quantitative analyses, the AMC Tax Committee does offer the following preliminary observations for your consideration.

As you are well aware, the basic characteristics of the mining industry are high risks, cyclical prices, large investments, and long lead times to bring new deposits into production. These fundamental characteristics have long been recognized in our income tax system through the percentage depletion allowance and the expensing of exploration and development costs.

The Treasury's tax reform proposals would repeal all of these provisions. The Treasury's proposals are not simply a matter of tax policy. Rather, they present fundamental questions of economic and national security importance.

It is clear that the proposals, by increasing the domestic mining industry's income taxes, will make many existing and potential domestic mining projects uneconomical. Thus, domestic reserves will not be mined and the health of the domestic mining industry, already in a precarious state, will be further eroded.

The Treasury actually contemplates that its tax reform proposals will result in a substantial liquidation of the domestic mining industry for Treasury states that "the proposed reforms would be beneficial in the long run because the capital and labor released from the energy and mineral sector as a result of the more neutral tax policy would be employed more productively in other industries." (Treasury Department Report, Volume I, page 132.) This curtailment of the domestic mining industry means there will be a substantial increase in our dependency on foreign mineral imports for basic as well as sophisticated needs.

This increased import dependency will adversely affect the balance of trade, but, more importantly, it will substantially increase our reliance on foreign countries for the critical minerals needed for our defense and national security. This should be of grave concern particularly in view of the past history of foreign governments' attitude toward mineral deposits located in their countries, including the many times U.S. companies' mineral operations in those countries have been expropriated. Justifying reliance on foreign imports, as Treasury suggests, by the desire to conserve domestic mineral reserves is foolhardy if the industry that could extract those reserves is withered in the process.

The Treasury proposal in its desire to achieve "a neutral tax policy" also ignores the fact that the mining industry bears a disproportionate amount of taxes other than the income tax, such as black lung taxes, property taxes, payroll taxes, and, very importantly, severance taxes. It further ignores the fact that the mining industry has borne a disproportionate share of what is in reality an indirect form of tax, namely environmental costs. Moreover, the domestic mining industry generally is not in a position to pass these tax costs on in the form of higher prices because, for many minerals, the prices are established in the international marketplace, which is dominated by foreign, often government-owned and -controlled, competitors.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our views on the proposal.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



J. Allen Overton, Jr.
President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

mo saw
FF handling
10/10
[Signature]

December 10, 1984

[Signature]



Memorandum

To: Michael Deaver

From: Carol McCain *CM*

Subject: Lighting of the National Christmas Tree

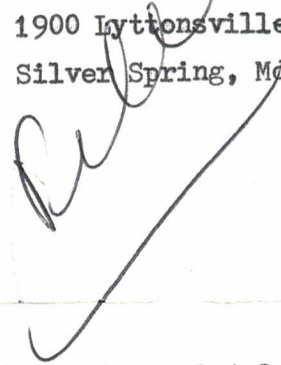
The idea of 6-8 sick children standing around the President and Mrs. Reagan for the tree lighting is ludicrous. The President should be going to the Ellipse to light the tree. He is the only President who has never done this. I understand the problems with this but our excuse has always been security. With the campaign events and the current plans for the Inaugural opening and the youth pageant, security seems to be a poor excuse for his not going.

I have a hard time using sick children in this instance as we did that for one child last year and were beseiged with similar pleas from other charitable groups. The children in question this year all seem to be related in some way to someone from the White House. Now it isn't enough to be serious ill, you have to be connected. I feel this whole idea is wrong.

The show on the Ellipse is good. The people who work on it have done a wonderful job. Either the President goes there and lights the tree or he stays here and lights the tree. Let's not take away from the Pageant of Peace by upstaging their production.

Your consideration is greatly appreciated.

Alan DeValerio
1900 Lyttonsville Rd. #306
Silver Spring, Md. 20910



1. I don't want to imply that President Reagan has been traveling a lot lately, but he makes Lowell Thomas look like he was a shut-in.
2. With the types of responsibilities that President Reagan has given to the Vice-President these past four years, it has become obvious as to what kind of job George Bush will be best suited for after 1988 — funeral director.
3. I don't want to imply that the people of the United States are somewhat confused about what's going on in Central America, but the average American thinks that the Contadora is an Italian tomato paste.

Dear Mr. Deaver,

do you think that I could still meet President Reagan like we talked about last year? I would greatly appreciate it. Thanks.

Alan

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2 LETTER

2 12/4/1984 B6

INMATE TO NORMAN CARLSON

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Mike

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE
Personal Secretary
to the President

DATE: 12-11-84

RR has seen.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO:

KO

FROM:

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

Information

Action

*Follow-up to
conversation
RR & I had.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 10, 1984

OK.
RR

MEMORANDUM TO MICHAEL DEEVER

FROM:

MIKE BAROODY *MB*

SUBJECT:

YOUR INQUIRY ABOUT REVEREND DAVIS ON C-SPAN

Have reviewed the C-SPAN appearance of Rev. Davis before a Closeup Foundation of high school teachers.

His comments on Central America, specifically U.S. policy towards Nicaragua, were extremely negative and unrelentingly critical of the Administration -- as the attached memo from Russ Mack, of my staff, indicates.

I would not recommend an equal time request, however. C-SPAN at its best has a very limited viewership and to the best of our knowledge the show created no news outside of the broadcast itself. I think an equal time request, or any other action which would take official notice of the show by the White House could do very little good. At its worst it could be counter productive by calling more attention to the broadcast than it got -- or merited in the first place.

Since WHCA does not routinely tape C-SPAN airings, we had to obtain a tape (through the RNC) which accounts for the delay in this response.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Memorandum to Mike Baroody
From Russell Mack
December 10, 1984
Subject: C-SPAN Program

RM

As requested, I have reviewed the tape of the December 4 "Issues for the '80s" television show sponsored by the Closeup Foundation, which aired over C-SPAN and featured an attack on the Administration's Central America policy by Rev. Bill Davis.

Davis is co-director of the Christic Institute, which is identified as an ecumenical center for the study of public policy and law. Davis, who recently returned from Nicaragua, was the show's only guest, appearing before a friendly studio audience of high school teachers.

Davis delivered an unvarnished, hour-long tirade against American foreign policy in Central America. Among other things, he declared that:

- o U.S. policy is "immoral, stupid and unchristian;" and the U.S. public is being "lied to;"
- o Nicaragua must build up its military because the U.S. is killing thousands of innocent citizens through our support of the Contras, who are "paid mercenaries of the CIA;"
- o The Reagan Administration fears that, if Nicaragua succeeds in throwing off capitalist economic oppression, economic revolution will spread northward;
- o Historically, the U.S. "has crushed democracy" in Latin America, and the U.S. only wants "the kind of economic growth [in Central America] that we can control;"
- o As in Vietnam, the U.S. backs a "military solution" in Central America and supports "a brutal oligarchy;"
- o Nicaragua's election was "amazingly free, considering it was held under wartime conditions," as opposed to El Salvador's election, which was totally unfair.

With regard to requesting equal time to rebut Davis' assertions, my view is that, outrageous as his statements were, the show received so little attention that we might be better off letting it pass rather than risking calling attention to it by taking the unusual step of demanding equal time.

December 9, 1984

Wili

Dear Mike,

RE: THEFT OF AMERICAN PYRAMIDS PROJECT
BY THE UNSCRUPULOUS

First, congratulations on a splendid job in Washington.

Secondly, I thought (or hoped) you might be interested to know the fate of the project (see enclosure please).

Thirdly, wish there had been a medical airlift of doctors and supplies to India, in the name of the United States, in the wake of the UNION CARBIDE tragedy.

Thanks Mike!

Warm regards,

Cate Canada

5053 OCEAN BLVD. / 333
SARASOTA, FL 34242

(813) 349-3046

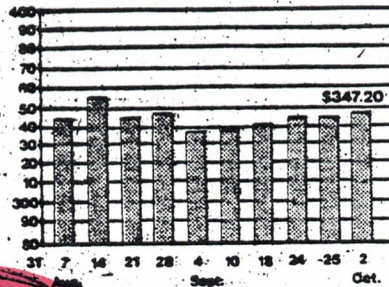
enclosure

\$ Money

The Honolulu Advertiser
Wednesday, October 3, 1984 C-7

today's briefing...

Gold - New York Spot



The Bass brothers of Fort Worth announced plans to invest in a \$4 billion sports-casino complex in Atlantic City, N.J. The project, called the "Golden Pyramids," will include five casino hotels, a convention center, sports arena, opera house, residential units and transportation system.

Partners in the project include Honolulu developer Christopher Hemmeter.

The number of companies declaring favorable dividend actions during September fell by more than 38 percent from August, Standard &

Administration said.

Foreign companies spent an estimated \$9.8 billion on U.S. properties, excluding farm land, said the Commerce Department office. That represented a drop of nearly 30 percent from 1982.

Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc. of Omaha announced it has withdrawn as a financial partner in a project to develop the world's largest coal mine in China.

Kiewit will continue to provide operating expertise for the \$640 million project, at least for the time being, said spokesman Ken Stinson.

How Hemmeter Got Involved in Building Carter's Library

By A. A. Smyser

Contributing Editor

FORMER PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER and Honolulu developer Christopher Hemmeter never met until February 1982, a year after Carter stepped down from the presidency.

Now, however, such a close relationship has developed that all of the following are true:

- When Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter travel, among their most frequent companions are Chris Hemmeter and his wife Patsy. They have been to Europe, the Middle East and Japan together as well as on journeys throughout the United States.

- The Carter Presidential Library complex is a Chris Hemmeter-conceived design with construction to be started this month not far from downtown Atlanta, Ga.

- The Carters have given up the idea of being buried in their home town of Plains, Ga. Instead — in line with Hemmeter's concept of the presidential park in Atlanta — they will be entombed in a small 50-seat chapel near the library. The former president has agreed to use his carpentry talents to craft the altar, pews and possibly other chapel furnishings.

- Hemmeter is the principal fund-raiser for the complex and most of the needed \$25 million already is pledged.

- One of the key buildings, the one where Carter will maintain his active office, will be named — at Carter's instigation — the Christopher Hemmeter building.

I HAVE SOUGHT FOR A YEAR to talk to Hemmeter about his relationship with the former president and how it came about. He was willing

The Honolulu developer's connections with the former president.

but his travel and business demands kept getting in the way of our appointments.

Finally last week, the day after Hemmeter announced plans for the biggest, grandest hotel yet seen in Hawaii — the \$360 million Hyatt Regency Waikoloa on the Big Island (only one of the reasons he was busy) — we talked in his offices for more than two hours.

We also listened to what is possibly the most remarkable 20-minute tape recording I have ever heard . . . but more about that later. Suffice it to say I now am persuaded Hemmeter may be in the same genius class as the late Henry Kaiser, a surprisingly uncomplicated person who simply can see and conceive things better than the rest of us.

THE CARTER-HEMMETER STORY starts with the convention of the Young Presidents Organization held Feb. 7-13, 1982, at the Hyatt Regency Maui. This is the Hemmeter-built hotel that outdraws all other hotels in the state and in the international Hyatt organization.

The YPO group invited all three living former presidents of the United States to address their meetings. Initially all accepted, but Richard M. Nixon later cancelled.

As host, Hemmeter offered Gerald Ford and Carter their choice of a Honolulu stopover either at the Hemmeter home on Kahala beach or at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Waikiki, also a Hemmeter hotel.

Ford chose the hotel. The Carters chose the Hemmeter home.

The Hemmeters weren't home for much of the Carter visit; they were on Maui getting ready for the YPO visit. They didn't get to know the Carters well until the YPO meetings at the Maui Hyatt.

By then Carter was expressing his high admiration of both the Hemmeter home and the Maui Hyatt. Their design and art works, he said, made them some of the most beautiful places he had ever seen. This proved to be of much more than passing significance.

THE NEXT MONTH Carter called Hemmeter to ask him to come to Plains, the lifelong Carter home.

He had a problem, he explained, that he thought Hemmeter could help him with.

A design competition had been held to create a design for a Carter Presidential Library. Four of the leading architectural firms in the South submitted entries. Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter found themselves liking something in each design but not all of any of them. Would Hemmeter, whose home and hotel they had so admired, give them the benefit of his design thinking?

Hemmeter flew to Americus, Ga., then drove to Plains where he found the biggest house in the Carter residential complex belonged to the Secret Service while the Carters lived in a small, homey structure built 15 years before but not much lived-in until they left the White House.

Much like an architect making a presentation, Carter took Hemmeter through all four of the plans for the Carter Presidential Library while Rosalynn listened. The Carters told the Honolulu what they liked and didn't like about each plan.

Hemmeter then used an advantage none of the design competitors had. He questioned both Jimmy and Rosalynn to learn what they really wanted.

What emerged was that all four of the designs were essentially monuments to a past presidency, emphasizing the library and museum, whereas the Carters were most interested in the third aspect of the complex, a future-oriented, active center seeking to assist in world conflict resolution.

HEMMETER OFFERED TO TAKE a week to try to design a plan closer to the Carters' thinking. They accepted.

From his plane en route back to his second home at Aspen, Colo., he phoned his Honolulu architectural associate, Herbert Lawton, outlined a conception already formed in his mind, and asked Lawton to fly to Aspen as quickly as possible to help get the idea down on paper. Lawton arrived the next morning.

At Aspen they worked over drawing boards so long and hard that when the week was up and Hemmeter was flying back to Georgia, the final sketches were not thrust into his hands inside the plane until after the engines already were running for the takeoff.

They also worked so long and hard that Hemmeter realized not long before departure that he had no written presentation to give to the Carters to accompany the sketches.

Instead of trying to write something, he went to the Aspen radio station and obtained its help in making a cassette recording. Searching over available sound effects he found the music of the Don Quixote symphony, and the sounds of birds, a waterfall and a brook.

In the next hour, working in a booth only eight feet by eight feet, he made a 20-minute recording opening with the Don Quixote symphony and climaxing with the sound of cymbals and Hemmeter saying, "Let us proceed."

IN BETWEEN TO APPROPRIATE background mood accompaniment, Hemmeter, speaking at a measured pace, outlined the conception of an environmentally sensitive complex of buildings on a wooded hillside with the future-oriented crisis resolution center as its centerpiece. There also would be an artificial lake and a trout stream.

At the very top of the hill would be a parkway highway circle surrounded by the flags of the

Continued on Page A-13, Col. 1

states and with the flags of the United States, the president and Georgia in the center.

Just incidentally the knoll is the highest in the area and known as Sherman's Hill because Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman stood there to watch the burning of Atlanta in the Civil War. Southern protests over its use for the Carter presidential park were silenced when Carter said the development would amount to throwing some Confederate dirt on it.

Hemmeter gave names like these to elements of the complex: Avenue of the States, Plaza of the Americas, Plaza of Human Rights and Bridge of Hope. He also emphasized symbolism such as the Bridge of Hope connecting the past and future-oriented elements of the complex.

HE STRESSED THE ENVIRONMENTAL sensitivity of the design, something not true of some of the massive concrete edifices in some of the earlier proposals.

He also articulated an idea drawn from the Carters' thinking that instead of the center being a monument to Carter it should be a former president's gift back to the people of America.

Thus the emphasis on the center for bringing world leaders together in Camp David-like surroundings to address world problems in secluded, private sessions.

Surpassing the Pyramids

CHRISTOPHER HEMMETER of Honolulu has even grander projects in mind than any he has yet announced.

Now 44, he was raised in Mountain View, Calif., and was graduated from Cornell in 1962. Since then his focus has been on resort development, each project seemingly bigger than its predecessor.

In the early 1960s he developed food and beverage facilities at the Ilikai Hotel. Then he moved on to projects in the International Market Place in Waikiki and in Honolulu.

In the early 1970s he started Hemmeter Center, which now includes the 1,260-room Hyatt Regency Waikiki hotel and the King's Alley shopping center with monarchy-themed architecture.

He followed with the Hyatt Regency Maui, a fantasy-fulfilling complex with grottos, rope bridges, flamingos, swans, peacocks, parrots and superb art objects. It has become one of the most successful hotels in the world.

Last week he announced plans to sell these two for one-third of a billion dollars and top them with an even-grander fantasy-fulfilling Hyatt Regency Waikoloa on the Big Island.

HE AND THE BASS FAMILY of Texas, a partner in the Waikoloa project, last week gave a clue to something potentially many times as big still ahead.

They announced a joint partnership in New Jersey that will undertake a major redevelopment of a run-down part of Atlantic City.

It could run to \$3 billion or \$4 billion in cost eventually. In science fiction fashion it would place vast acreage under tinted glass for year-round climate control. To be called the Pyramids, it would have five glass pyramids bigger than the pyramids of Egypt, each one sheathing a hotel of up to 40 stories in height, each one part of a year-round playland.

If it materializes, it may be the most expensive private construction project in the history of the world. Hemmeter doesn't seem to doubt that it indeed will materialize.

The center already is established with former President Ford joining Carter as a director to emphasize its bipartisanship. It operates in conjunction with Emory University, Atlanta, where Carter is a distinguished professor.

It hopes to address two or three key world issues every year and propose solutions via off-the-record meetings among appropriate international leaders. Ever since his White House experience Carter has felt an urgent need for a non-confrontational setting for serious international dialogue.

HEMMETER HAD NOT LISTENED to the tape for months but he got a copy out and played it for both of us last week. Listen to it and you, too, will believe him that the Carters held hands while they listened and he pointed to sketches illustrating the points, then showed traces of tears as the presentation went on.

Carter had grinned when the Don Quixote symphony opened the tape. "This is fantastic," he declared when the sound of cymbals ended it. Since then he has never allowed a single design change affecting the basic integrity of the concept Hemmeter outlined that day — March 26, 1982.

He bought it, in effect, lock, stock and barrel, and vetoed changes even when the Georgia firm brought in as a joint venture partner with Hemmeter's group suggested a very large number. The pique of the Georgia competitors at being edged out by a Honolulu designer was caught in a cartoon printed in the *Economist* of London of Jan. 29, 1983. It showed the Center for Policy Studies in a building shaped like a pineapple with a hula dancer at the entrance.

A PRESIDENTIAL PARKWAY will provide access to the presidential park from downtown Atlanta, only a few minutes away. Disputes over its routing were the major construction delay, but they are resolved now and construction is about to begin, Hemmeter said.

The three center elements — library, museum, and Emory University's Carter Center — are all in Phase One. The library will house 30 million presidential documents. To keep a low-rise profile it will have several floors underground. A spiral staircase will allow visitors to see the mass of stored material under presidential seals.

The museum will include a theater for a presentation on Carter's life, exhibits related to the presidency and a replica of the Oval Office. An original planned replication of the East Room of the White House proved too expensive.

Carter Center will have three round, linked buildings. The first, the Hemmeter Building, will house Carter's active office with a conference meeting room on a floor beneath it and a skylighted hall for state dinners. The other two buildings will be for the use of Carter Center international study programs.

A Phase Two, not yet funded, will include the small chapel where the Carters have agreed to be buried, and residences for the VIP visitors to the conference resolution center. Both security and privacy figure in the plans. There is no press room.

THE CHAPEL PLANS came about this way.

While Rosalynn Carter was preparing lunch, Hemmeter said to Carter: "Mr. President, have you thought where you are going to be buried?"

Carter said he hadn't.

"When you die," Hemmeter told him, "it will be a world event." He went on to suggest that the appropriate burial site would be a non-denominational chapel in the presidential park, maybe a small one seating only 60 people but with an amphitheater where hundreds of people seated outside could hear services inside.

"Mr. President," he said, "I'd like you to be a resident of the park in perpetuity, to be buried there."

With that Carter grinned and called his wife:

"Rosalynn, come out here. Chris has just buried me."

Hemmeter outlined the idea to her, including his suggestion that Carter, who loves home carpentry, should personally make the altar and perhaps the pews and other furniture in the small chapel.

The chapel is now an integral part of the plan including some additional details Carter liked at a carved stone chapel in Helsinki. Earlier, the Carters had only the generalized thought they would be buried in Plains, Ga.

CARTER HAS NOT personally solicited money gifts for the center or the park. But he has on his travels abroad encouraged the idea of foreign art contributions for display at the center, perhaps in the way that so impressed him at the Hyatt Maui hotel and the Hemmeter home in Kahala.

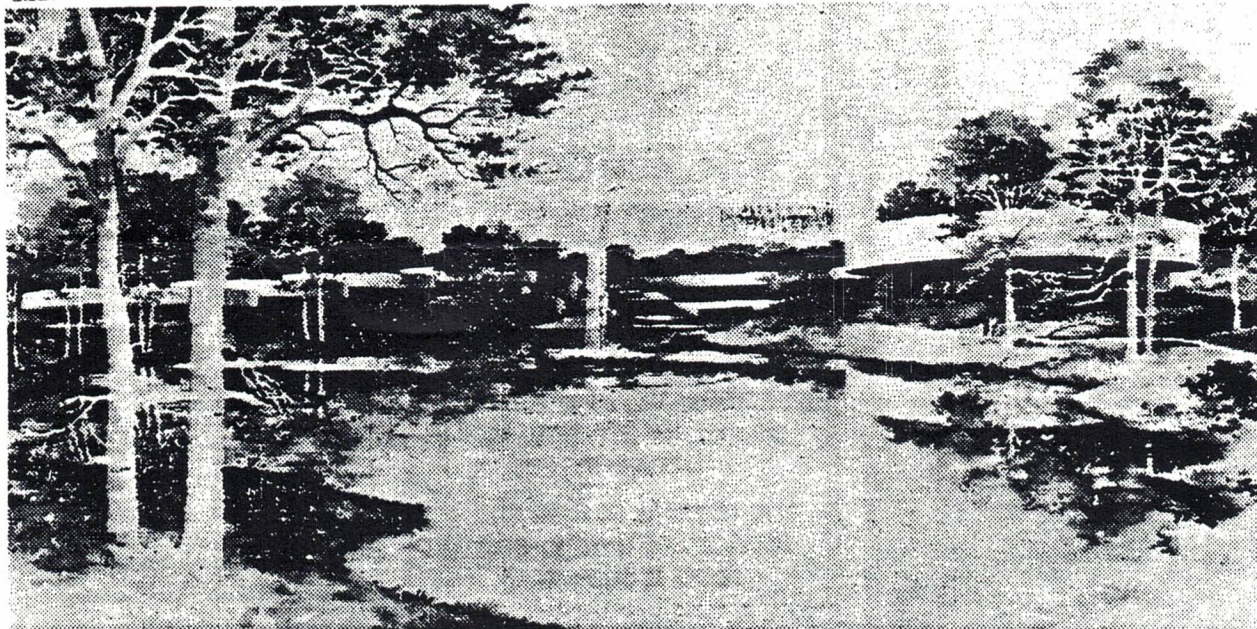
The center already has endowments of over \$100 million, however. Southern corporations like Coca Cola and Delta Airlines have been among the big donors to both the center and the library-museum complex. Hemmeter himself has made a major gift.



The Hemmeters and the Carters aloft.

As a companion on several of Carter's foreign trips, Hemmeter is impressed at how gates still swing wide open for a former president of the United States. Carter knows this and wants to harness it in a productive way to draw top level people from all around the world to participate in the Carter Center conflict resolution efforts.

The Carter-Hemmeter Library



The early design sketch of the Carter presidential park complex. At left is the Carter Center for world conflict resolution, now three round buildings instead of four. At right of the fountain are the Carter Museum and Library. When conflict center conferees agree on a problem solution, the poplar trees will be lighted at night so that viewers from Atlanta will know.

The 400 Richest People in America

SEE NEXT
PAGE



An inquiry into the holders of great wealth in America, with notes on the sources of that wealth, the careers of the people who control it and its effect on their lives.

By Richard Behar with Jeff Bloch

Edited by Harold Sencker

Illustrations by Phil Huling

additional research yielded some names that eluded us in the past. Our scout in the Deep South fished John Harbert out of Birmingham, Ala. Harbert runs a vast, private construction empire and is worth an estimated \$500 million. Thomas Monaghan, once a homeless kid from Ann Arbor, Mich., enters the list with \$200 million worth of pizza parlors. Another catch is Laszlo Tauber, surgeon and Washington, D.C. real estate mogul, who came to the U.S. not long after escaping from a Nazi labor camp (see story, p. 40). He's worth \$250 million, mostly built up in his spare time.

Nine individuals who were dropped from the 1983 list are back this year. Some rejoined by way of new research (e.g., John Fetzer, Roy Huffington), while others had particularly strong business years (Sherman and Edward Cohen, James Gilmore).

Forty-four new players means 44 old ones gone, including comedian Bob Hope (see story, p. 34). "How could I get \$200 million?" he quipped last year. "I don't even play basketball." Gone, too, is Arthur Jones, maker of Nautilus bodybuilding equipment; the size of his privately held company had been overestimated.

The superrich were far more approachable in 1984. Most were interviewed by telephone, and many were willing to meet with us directly—sometimes on the record, some-

CALCULATING the wealth of the richest Americans is like trying to keep score in a high-stakes, permanently floating poker game with hundreds of players and never a break in the action. Takeovers, mergers, acquisitions, leveraged buyouts and other megadeals, some involving billions of dollars, were at a historic high in the past year. The Stuarts, for example, had \$600 million in Carnation stock when we priced it for this listing in August (see *Rules*, p. 72); the same stock was worth about \$720 million after Nestlé bid for it in September.

This year's Four Hundred collectively had a net worth of \$125 billion, \$7 billion more than last year's Four Hundred. Much of the \$7 billion rise has occurred away from Wall Street. The value of TV and radio stations—often privately held—is steadily rising, now that the FCC is relaxing multiple-ownership rules. Real estate values, too—especially in New York City—are generally on the upswing (see box, p. 70).

The past year's change in total net worth was small stuff compared with the \$26 billion increase the year before. Nevertheless, in 1984 you have to meet a \$150 million minimum—be a "sesquicentimillionaire"—to be among The Four Hundred.

All told, 44 new players are now at our table. A year of

The Forbes Four Hundred

Penny Richardson Bass

Sid Richardson Bass

Edward Penny Bass

Robert Muse Bass

Lee Marshall Bass

Father and sons. Oil, investments. Fort Worth. Legendary oilman Sid Richardson (d. 1959) left bulk of estate to foundation, rest to nephew Perry, whose mother lent Sid \$40 to start in oilfields during Depression. Perry: 69, married, 4 sons. Built second-largest private oil empire (after Hunts), stakes in nearly every large U.S. field. Helped design WWII PT boat; navigated Ted Turner's World Open championship win 1972. Eldest son, Sid, 42, married, 2 children; manages family fortune. Did well last year: Texaco bought back 25.6 million shares (9.7%) for \$1.28 billion; estimated profit, \$400 million. Unsuccessfully sought congressional bill 1984 to allow 4 brothers each "to go their own way," tax-free, with share of family assets. Edward, 39, single. Robert, 36, married, 2 children. Lee, 28, married, no children. All 4 Yale graduates. Family fortune must well exceed \$3 billion: vast stock portfolio; real estate; oil, gas reserves; hotels, etc. "Most people, it seems, are not sure what they look like."



The oldest member of The Forbes Four Hundred is Helen Clay Frick, 95.

Paul Mellon

Inheritance. Upperville, Va. 77. Widowed, remarried; 2 children by first marriage (see *Timothy Mellon, Catherine Conover*). Inherited some \$250 million from father Andrew (legendary financier, U.S. Treasury Sec'y 1921-32; d. 1937). After Yale, 3 years at family's Pittsburgh bank; left to pursue art collection, English literature, fox hunting, Thoroughbreds. Major philanthropist: \$100 million British art to Yale; East Wing 1978 to National Gallery, Washington, D.C. (founded by father, opened 1941); much more. Ren gallery from 1963, still chairman. Genteel lifestyle on 4,000-acre estate. Net worth well hidden.

Stephen Davison Bechtel Sr.

Stephen Davison Bechtel Jr.

Engineering, construction. San Francisco. 84, 59. Father: married, 2 children. Son: married, 5 children. Warren A. Bechtel started railroad construction firm 1898 in Oklahoma, moved to San Francisco 1917. Son Stephen Sr. expanded from moderate size to global giant building mammoth projects (Hoover Dam, Alaskan pipeline, Washington, San Francisco subways). Jr. took over 1960, expanded nuclear plant construction, added airports. Estimated world revenues this year approaching \$10 billion. Profits probably about \$200 million: "They're not just a private company. They're a private country." Several top execs tapped by Reagan for high-level posts (incl. Shultz, Weinberger). Also 2 huge investment branches: company's Bechtel Investments, family's Sequoia Ventures. 2 sons, 2 sons-in-law of Jr. in business. Sr. and Jr. control family fortune, Bechtel Group, Inc.; worth more than \$1.2 billion.

Inheritance. Cohasset, Mass.; Sarasota, Fla. 72. Thrice widowed, once divorced; 3 children. Grandfather Clarence Barron, Boston tycoon, bought *Wall Street Journal*, Dow ticker 1902 from Charles Dow, Edward Jones. Started *Barron's* 1921 (d.

1928). Fortune passed to daughter Jane (d. 1949), then to 3 grandchildren. Jane survives, shares 56% Dow Jones & Co. with 2 other branches (see *W. Cox, Bancrofts*). Once played summer stock with Bogart; now shy, philanthropic. Dow director from 1950; upholds family's hands-off style. Fortune, tangled in trusts, exceeds \$600 million.

Jack Kent Cooke

Real estate, cable TV, publishing, sports. Middleburg, Va. 71. Twice divorced, 2 children by first wife. Father's thriving picture-frame business Canada wrecked by Depression. Young Jack sold encyclopedias door-to-door, then soap, then radio stations/newspapers with magnate Lord Roy Thomson. Naturalized 1960 by act of Congress; retired for 6 months, got bored. Built/bought/sold Los Angeles Forum, 2 L.A. teams. Also Teleprompter: Family's 14%-plus brought over \$100 million in 1981 sale. Paid \$92 million 1979 for Chrysler Bldg., NYC; now worth triple that. Other property NYC, Phoenix, D.C. area. Jack's apple: 86% football Redskins. Net worth in excess of \$600 million.

Samuel Curtis Johnson

Johnson Wax. Racine, Wis. 56. Married, 4 children. Great-grandfather founded firm 1886; Depression ended off (no layoffs) by Glo-Coat floor wax. Sam became new-products director 1955, urged nonwax items (Raid, Glade). Took over 1967, 4th-generation Johnson to run S.C. Johnson & Son. Still diversifying: personal care (Edge, Agree), fishing & camping equipment 1970s. Now, over-counter drugs. "I guess I'm still essentially a new-products guy at heart." Also very private; grooming 5th generation to follow. Controls family's 60% of \$2 billion sales firm (see also *J. Louis*). Net worth at least \$600 million.

William H. Millard

ComputerLand. Oakland, Calif. 52. Married, 3 daughters. College dropout; chief of data processing for Alameda County (Calif.) 1961; gained reputation computerizing government operations. Worked for IBM, city of San Francisco, had 2 small software/consulting firms. Saw potential for retailing personal computer, opened first ComputerLand 1976. Now 670 franchises world-

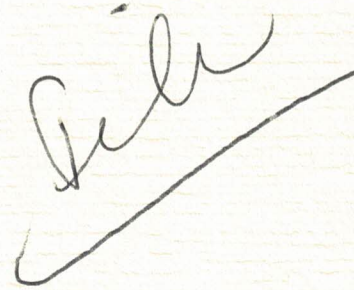
JOHN P. COSGROVE

520 PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20004

(202) 628-3400

December 10, 1984



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

Dear Mr. Deaver:

Because of the current media interest in the Christmas Pageant of Peace we are sending herewith the minutes of the September 5 and November 27 meetings, including list of the officers and board members of the CPofP.

This background information about this volunteer group of public spirited individuals responsible for the Christmas Pageant of Peace program and the lighting of the National Christmas Tree at The Ellipse, may be helpful to you and your associates.

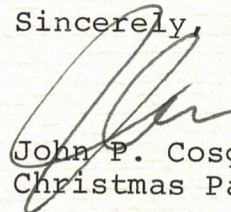
Also attached is a brief history of the Pageant of Peace committee which appeared in the 1983 program.

This program this year again will be produced in cooperation with Westport Marketing Group, an organization which needs no introduction to you.

May I take this opportunity to wish you and yours a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Healthy 1985.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,



John P. Cosgrove, Secretary
Christmas Pageant of Peace

CHRISTMAS PAGEANT OF PEACE

Minutes of September 5, 1984

President Joseph H. Riley called the meeting to order at 12:30 after those present enjoyed a complimentary buffet lunch in the NS&T Boardroom, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

Present, in addition to Mr. Riley: Treasurer Helen F. Coll, Secretary John P. Cosgrove; Board members: Patrick Hayes, Austin Kenny, Frank LaGiusa, Robert F. Lederer, B.E. Schaller. Advisory committee: Manus J. Fish, James R. Squires, Richard Rovsek. Public and support groups: Sandra Alley, Melinda Andrews, Earl Hargrove, Peggy Henkel, Carol McCain, Carolyn O'Hara, Jerri Williams. Counsel Kethleen Raynsford of Crowell & Moring.

Mr. Riley asked for a discussion of the Westport Marketing Group's proposal for a Christmas Tree Ornament to be produced and marketed by the WMG with proceeds from the sale to help fund the Pageant's annual program, also to help promote the image of the Pageant of Peace as a truly Christmas event in support of universal peace and understanding.

After a detailed and lengthy discussion, it was concluded that the Board could not give approval to the production and marketing of such an ornament without having the comments and views of the National Park Service and General Electric Company, designer and decorator of the national tree. It was pointed out that the Christmas Pageant of Peace was not presently structured to participate in this form of marketing and public sale of a special ornament.

Mr. Riley thanked representatives of Westport Marketing Group for preparing such an innovative and complete proposal and that he would communicate directly with Mr. Rovsek's office upon receipt of word from NPS and GE.

Treasurer's report by Mrs. Coll showed a total of \$15,116.62 in checking account and Money Market balance.

Mr. Kenny moved re-election of Officers and Board. Unanimously approved. Mr. Riley expressed thanks to Mr. Kenny and said that he would re-appoint the Advisory Committee and Legal Counsel to serve for another year.

Ms Kathleen Raynsford, representing Brian C. Elmer of Crowell & Moring, submitted letter of September 4, from Mr. Elmer, indicating that a creche can be displayed on the main portion of the Ellipse and need not be displayed elsewhere as in previous years.

Mr. Riley reported that Willard Scott had accepted his invitation to participate in the tree lighting program on December 13, which would be produced by Westport Marketing Group. Details and participants to be completed and announced shortly. Also, that Mrs. George Bush would participate in the tree topping ceremony (for the fourth time) on either November 27 or 28. The next meeting of the committee would be scheduled immediately following the tree-topping in the NS&T Boardroom.

Ms Alley reported that the Public Comments on Christmas Pageant of Peace would be scheduled for Thursday, November 1, at the National Park Service, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Meeting adjourned 1:45 PM -- John P. Cosgrove, Secy.

President

Joseph H. Riley
Director
NS&T Bank
15th and New York Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/383-8050

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President and Chairman
E-SYSTEMS INC.
P. O. Box 226030
Dallas, Texas 75222
214/661-1000

Vice President

Russell E. Dickenson
Director
National Park Service
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202/343-4621

Treasurer

Mrs. Helen F. Coll
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General Counsel

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Crowell and Moring
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202/452-5846

Secretary

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216/266-2140

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Woodward and Lothrop
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Robert F. Lederer
American Association of
Nurserymen Inc.
1250 Eye Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/789-2900

CHRISTMAS PAGEANT OF PEACE
Minutes of November 27, 1984

President Joseph H. Riley called the meeting to order shortly after 12:00, while those present finished the buffet luncheon, in the NS&T Boardroom, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

In addition to Mr. Riley, present were: Treasurer Helen F. Coll, Secretary John P. Cosgrove. Board members: Frank LaGiusa, Robert F. Lederer, John R. O'Brien, F. Alexis H. Roberson, William H. Rumsey, B. E. Schaller, John R. Tydings, Richard Rovsek was represented by Peggy Henkel. Advisory Committee: J.I.McDaniel, James R. Squires, Rev. John T. Tavlarides and Martin Walsh. Public and support groups: Sandra Alley, Melinda Andrews, Carol McCain, Carolyn O'Hara. Counsel Kathleen Raynsford of Crowell & Moring.

Mr. Riley read a letter from The White House appointments secretary in which President Reagan accepted his invitation to light the National Christmas Tree on the Ellipse, December 13, 1984.

Mr. Riley noted certain promotional literature on behalf of songwriter Eileen O'Leary referring to her composition LET'S TURN ON THE LIGHTS ON THE CHRISTMAS TREE as the "official" song played at the lighting of the National Christmas Tree. It was agreed that Mr. Riley would respond with an appropriate letter to the effect that the Christmas Pageant of Peace has never adopted that composition, nor any other song, as the Pageant's official song.

Treasurer Coll reported a total of \$30,871.98 in checking account and Money Market balance as of November 27.

Mr. Riley reported on attending the Public Meeting for Comments on the Christmas Pageant of Peace at the National Park Service headquarters on November 1.

Also that Hargrove Inc. would place and arrange the Nativity scene (about 20 pieces), donated by the Committee to Restore Religious Heritage USA. Hargrove will also provide, install and remove, one 12' x 16' rear projection screen suspended 8 feet above the ground by a scaffolding support. The video projection will be accomplished by using a GE 5050 light valve projector. A scaffolding support will also hold the video projector. Total cost not to exceed \$4,700 (does not include any applicable sales tax). This equipment is necessary for those present at The Ellipse to observe the lighting of the tree by President Reagan, provided this action is done at The White House, as it has been since President Reagan has been in office.

Ms Henkel reviewed the program which will include the U.S. Navy Band, a representative Boy Scout and Girl Scout, Milwaukee Choirsters, Christmas Prayer by Rev. William J. Byron, S.J., President of Catholic University of America; songs Shirley Jones, Dave Hodel, Gavin MacLeod and Jill Whelan. NBC's Willard Scott will appear dressed as Santa Claus. Message from President Reagan. Joseph Riley will preside. Ms F. Alexis H. Roberson reported on printed program and distribution of tickets. Carolyn O'Hara on program site. Frank LaGiusa on readiness for tree topping by Mrs. Bush on November 28.
Meeting adjourned 1:50 PM

-- John P. Cosgrove, Secy

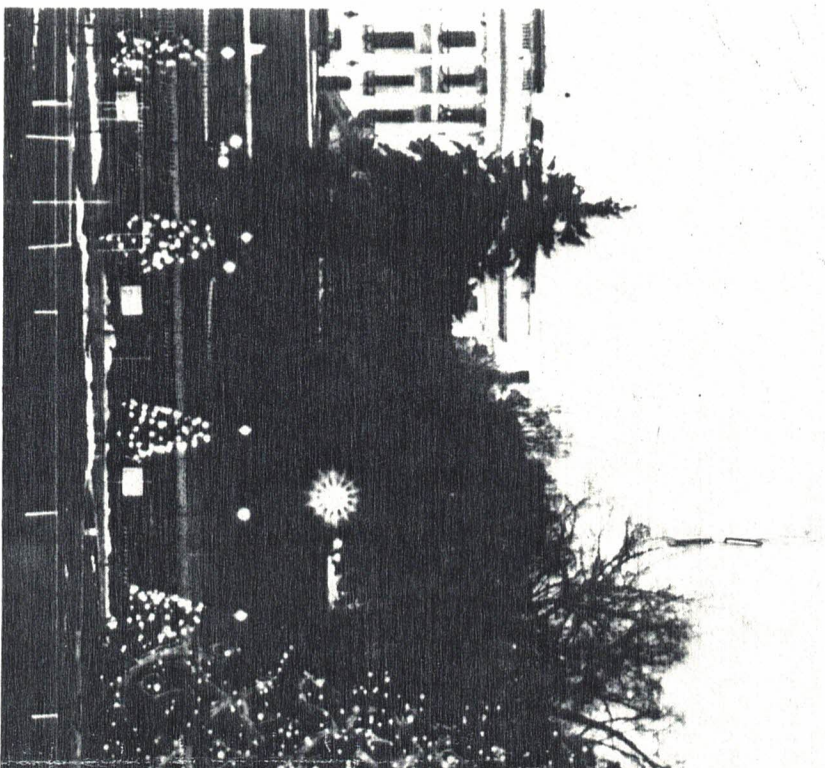
The Story of the Christmas Pageant of Peace

For more than 25 years, the National Christmas Tree has been the focal point of the Christmas Pageant of Peace in the Nation's Capital. A group of Washington, D.C., community leaders organized the first Pageant in 1954 as a means to emphasize America's desire to maintain peace around the world through the spirit and meaning of Christmas.

In 1972 it was decided to expand the Pageant of Peace beyond the Washington, D.C., area and make it a truly national event. Accordingly, John W. Dixon, a Dallas, Texas, businessman, became the first president of the Christmas Pageant of Peace, Inc.

Joseph H. Riley, a Washington banker and community leader, was elected Pageant president in 1979.

The Center of the annual celebration is the National Christmas Tree, a living 30-foot Colorado blue spruce



transplanted to the Pageant's site in 1978 from the state of Pennsylvania. The living tree replaces a series of cut trees donated by various states and trees growing on or near the White House grounds. Now, visitors to Washington can view the living tree year-round as it grows on the Ellipse. The tree is traditionally lighted by the President of the United States.

This custom when President John F. Kennedy walked to the White House in 1961 was a tradition that has continued to the present. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first to light the tree.



Who's Who in America

43rd Edition
1984-1985

COSGROVE, JOHN PATRICK, editor; b. Pittston, Pa., Sept. 25, 1918; s. Raymond Patrick and Alice (Gilroy) C.; m. Patricia Ellen O'Hara, Mar. 26, 1951. Ed. pub. schs., Pa. Reporter, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Record, 1936-37, AP, Washington, 1938-40; writer, research Nat. Republican Congl. Com., Washington, 1940; exec. asst. U.S. Senator Hiram W. Johnson, 1941-42; free lance writer, 1946-48; dir. publs. Broadcasting Publs., Inc. (pubs. Broadcasting Businessweekly, Television monthly, Broadcasting Yearbook), Washigton, 1948-68; cons. editor Acropolis Books, Ltd., 1969—, bd. editorial advs. and contbrs. Acropolis Bus. History and Heritage Series, 1980—. Author: The Gendreau Story: War History of DE 639; editor: SHRDLU-An Affectionate Chronicle of the first fifty years of the Nat. Press Club, 1959. Publicity dir. Honor Am. Day Celebration, 1970; exec. dir. Am. Historic and Cultural Soc., Inc., 1970—; sec. Nat. Christmas Pageant of Peace, 1974—, mem. com. to light nat. Christmas tree; Washington rep. Nat. Com. Neurol. Disorders and Stroke, 1972-78, R.R. Task Force for Northeast Region, 1973-75; adv. council Celtic cultural program Georgetown U., Washington, 1980—; bd. dirs. Am. Irish Found., 1967—, pres., 1971-73; bd. dirs. Washington chpt. Nat. Multiple Sclerosis Soc., 1962-70. Served with USNR, 1942-46; assigned Office Censorship, Washington, 1942; U.S.S. Gendreau, 1943-46. Mem. Destroyer Escort Sailors Assn. (life; dir. 1981—), Am. Legion, Soc. Friendly Sons of St. Patrick (dir. 1976-82), Sigma Delta Chi. Roman Catholic. Clubs: Nat. Press (Washington) (bd. govns. 1956-59, v.p. 1960); Nat. Press (Washington) (pres. 1961, chmn. awards com. 1974); Nat Press (Washington) (chmn. election com. 1978); Nat. Headliners (Atlantic City); Circus Saints and Sinners (1st v.p., dir., dir. P.T. Barnum tent 1973). Home: 9512 Persimmon Tree Rd., Potomac, MD 20854 Office: 520 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, DC 20004

Facts about people

MARQUIS
Who's Who INC.

200 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611

THE WHITE HOUSE

2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dec. 7, 1984

TO:
Bob Kimmitt
Craig Fuller

FROM: **BILL SITTMANN**
Special Assistant to the President
and Special Assistant to the
Deputy Chief of Staff

MKD would like your
thoughts asap. Thanks.
 Information
 Action

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1984

Bull
~~MEMO~~
I will RK of CF
& get their
comments

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: James K. Coyne *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Private Sector Council to Assist the Ethiopian People

Over the past few weeks, our office has been working with the International Development Corporation Agency, INTERACTION (an ad hoc umbrella group of private voluntary organizations) and the Red Cross to mobilize the private sector to respond to the Ethiopian famine.

On December 10th at 11:00 a.m. the President will inaugurate his Presidential Citation Award Program for corporations and trade associations. This program awards a Presidential C-Flag and medal to corporations and trade associations which demonstrate a high degree of community involvement and volunteerism.

There will be Chief Executive Officer's of over 200 corporations, trade associations and professional groups in the audience. Moreover, there will be the White House press pool and trade press coming to the event.

In my judgement, this would be an excellent forum and opportunity to have the President, in his remarks, ask for interested corporations and trade associations to come forward and form a private sector council to work with my office on mobilizing the private sector help for the victims of the Ethiopian famine.

- (1) Formation of Private Sector Council to assist the Office of Private Sector Initiatives in mobilizing support for the victims of the Ethiopian famine.

Approval _____ Disapproval _____

- (2) Presidential remarks requesting corporations and trade associations present to come forward and participate on this council.

Approval _____ Disapproval _____