Collection: Deaver, Michael
Folder Title: Miscellaneous Memos-1982 (January-4 of 10)
Box: 26

WITHDRAWAL SHEET
Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Deaver, Michael K.: Files

Archivist: mjd/bcb

File Folder: Miscellaneous Memos - [Jan-Jun 1982] [3of 6]
OA ~~7621~~ 8545 9th 3/2/2011

Date: 4/7/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	Dodie Livingston to Michael Deaver re Message Request for Bill Daniels, 1p.	5/19/82	~~P5~~
2. memo	Robert L. DeProspero to Pat Bye re General Donaldson, 1p.	5/19/82	~~P5,F7~~ B7
3. memo	Elizabeth Dole to Michael Deaver re CEO Dinner with the President, 1p.	5/5/82	~~P5~~
4. memo	William F.Sittmann to Michael Deaver re Summer Alternatives Memorandum, 2p.	5/5/82	~~P5~~
5. memo	Red Cavaney to Michael Deaver re Summer Initiatives: An Overview, 8p.	4/16/82	~~P5~~ KB 10/26/00

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]
P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

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

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]
F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
F-3 Release would violate a Federal statue [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982".

Sec. 2.(a) The Congress finds that--

(1) technological innovation creates jobs, increases productivity, competition, and economic growth, and is a valuable counterforce to inflation and the United States balance-of-payments deficit;

(2) while small business is the principal source of significant innovations in the Nation, the vast majority of federally funded research and development is conducted by large businesses, universities, and Government laboratories; and

(3) small businesses are among the most cost-effective performers of research and development and are particularly capable of developing research and development results into new products.

(b) Therefore, the purposes of the Act are--

(1) to stimulate technological innovation;

(2) to use small business to meet Federal research and development needs; and

(3) to increase private sector commercialization innovations derived from Federal research and development.

Sec. 3. Section 9(b) of the Small Business Act is amended--

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof ";and"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

("4) to develop and maintain a source file and an information program to assure each qualified and interested small business concern the opportunity to participate in Federal agency small business innovation research programs;

"(5) to coordinate with participating agencies a schedule for release of SBIR solicitations, and to prepare a master release schedule so as to maximize small businesses' opportunities to respond to solicitations;

"(6) to independently survey and monitor the operation of SBIR programs within participating Federal agencies; and

"(7) to report not less than annually to the Committee on Small Business of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives on the SBIR programs of the Federal agencies and the Administration's information and monitoring efforts related to the SBIR programs.".

Sec. 4. Section 9 of the Small Business Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(e) For the purpose of this section--

"(1) the term 'extramural budget' means the sum of the total obligations minus amounts obligated for such activities by employees of the agency in or through Government-owned, Government-operated facilities, except that for the Agency for International Development it shall not include amounts obligated solely for general institutional support of international research centers or for grants to foreign countries.

"(2) the term 'Federal agency' means an executive agency as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, or a military department as defined in section 102 of such title, except that it does not include the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency or the Defense Intelligence Agency.

"(3) the term 'funding agreement' means any contract, grant, or cooperative agreement entered into between any Federal agency and any small business for the performance of experimental, developmental, or research work funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government;

"(4) the term 'Small Business Innovation Research Program' or 'SBIR' means a program under which a portion of a Federal agency's research or research and development effort is reserved for award to small business concerns through a uniform process having--

"(A) a first phase for determining, insofar as possible, the scientific and technical merit and feasibility of ideas submitted pursuant to SBIR program solicitations;

"(B) a second phase to further develop the proposed ideas to meet the particular program needs, the awarding of which shall take into consideration the scientific and technical merit and feasibility evidenced by the first phase and, where two or more proposals are evaluated as being of approximately equal scientific and technical merit and feasibility, special consideration shall be given to those proposals that have demonstrated third phase, non-Federal capital commitments; and

"(C) where appropriate, a third phase in which non-Federal capital pursues commercial applications of the research or research and development and which may also involve follow-on non-SBIR funded production contracts with a Federal agency for products or processes intended for use by the United States Government; and

"(5) the term 'research' or 'research and development' means any activity which is (A) a systematic, intensive study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the subject studied; (B) a systematic study directed specifically toward applying new knowledge to meet a recognized need; or (C) a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.

"(f) Each Federal agency which has an extramural budget for research or research and development in excess of $100,000,000 for fiscal year 1982, or any fiscal year thereafter, shall expend not less than 0.2 per centum of its extramural budget in fiscal year 1983 or in such subsequent fiscal year as the agency has such budget, not less than 0.6 per centum of such budget in the second fiscal year thereafter, not less than 1 per centum of such budget in the third fiscal year thereafter, and not less than 1.50 per centum of such budget in all subsequent fiscal years with small business concerns specifically in connection with a small business innovation research program which meets the requirements of the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982 and regulations issued thereunder: Provided, That any Federal agency which has an extramural budget for research or research and development in excess of $10,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1982 shall expend not less than 0.1 per centum of its extramural budget in fiscal year 1983, not less than 0.3 per centum of such budget in the second fiscal year thereafter, not less than 0.5 per centum of such budget in the third fiscal year thereafter, not less than 1 per centum of such budget in the fourth fiscal year thereafter, and not less than 1.50 percentum of such budget in all subsequent fiscal years with small business concerns specifically in connection with a small business innovation research program which meets the requirements of the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982 and regulations issued thereunder: Provided further, That a Federal agency shall not make available for the purpose of meeting the requirements of this subsection an amount of its extramural budget for basic research or research and development which exceeds the percentages specified herein. Funding agreements with small business concerns for research or research and development which result from competitive or single source selections other than under a small business innovation research program shall not be counted as meeting any portion of the percentage requirements of this subsection.

"(g) Each Federal agency required by subsection (f) to establish a small business innovation research program shall, in accordance with this Act and regulations issued hereunder--

"(1) unilaterally determine categories of projects to be in its SBIR program;

"(2) issue small business innovation research solicitations in accordance with a schedule determined cooperatively with the Small Business Administration;

"(3) unilaterally receive and evaluate proposals resulting from SBIR proposals;

"(4) unilaterally select awardees for its SBIR funding agreements;

"(5) administer its own SBIR funding agreements (or delegate such administration to another agency);

"(6) make payments to recipients of SBIR funding agreements on the basis of progress toward or completion of the funding agreement requirements; and

"(7) make an annual report on the SBIR program to the Small Business Administraton and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

"(h) In addition to the requirements of subsection (f), each Federal agency which has a budget for research or research and development in excess of $20,000,000 for any fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1983 or subsequent fiscal year shall establish goals specifically for funding agreements for research or research and development to small business concerns, and no goal established under this subsection shall be less than the percentage of the agency's research or research and development budget expended under funding agreements with small business concerns in the immediately preceding fiscal year.

"(i) Each Federal agency required by this section to have an SBIR program or to establish goals shall report annually to the Small Business Administration the number of awards pursuant to grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements over $10,000 in amount and the dollar value of all such awards, identifying SBIR awards and comparing the number and amount of such awards with awards to other than small business concerns.

"(j) The Small Business Administration, after consultation with the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Intergovernmental Affairs Division of the Office of Management and Budget, shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the enactment of the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1981, issue policy directives for the general conduct of the SBIR programs within the Federal Government, including providing for--

"(1) simplified, standardized, and timely SBIR solicitations;

"(2) a simplified, standardized funding process which provides for (A) the timely receipt and review of proposals, if appropriate; (B) outside peer review for at least phase two proposals, if appropriate; (C) protection of proprietary information provided in proposals; (D) selection of awardees; (E) retention of rights in data generated in the performance of the contract by the small business concern; (F) transfer of title to property provided by the agency to the small business concern if such a transfer would be more cost effective than recovery of the property by the agency; (G) cost sharing; and (H) cost principles and payment shcedules;

"(3) exemptions from the regulations under paragraph (2) if national security or intelligence functions clearly would be jeopardized;

"(4) minimizing regulatory burden associated with participation in the SBIR program for the small business concern which will stimulate the cost-effective conduct of Federal research and development and the likelihood of commercialization of the results of research and development conducted under the SBIR program; and

"(5) simplified, standardized, and timely annual report on the SBIR program to the Small Business Administration and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

"(k) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Research, shall, in addition to such other responsibilities imposed upon him by the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982--

"(1) independently survey and monitor all phases of the implementation and operation of SBIR programs within agencies required to establish an SBIR program, including compliance with the expenditures of funds according to the requirements of subsection (f) of this section; and

"(2) report not less than annually, and at such other times as the Director may deem appropriate, to the Committees on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives on all phases of the implementation and operation of SBIR programs within agencies required to establish an SBIR program, together with such recommendations as the Director may deem appropriate.".

File

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RICHARD L. LESHER
PRESIDENT

May 21, 1982

1615 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20062
202/659-6207

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

Dear Mike:

Despite a number of gloomy political forecasts for the 1982 mid-term elections, the U.S. Chamber believes that congressional supporters of the President's economic policies stand an excellent chance to score gains this November. Many of the reasons for our optimism are detailed in the article, "Reagan: On Top In An Off-Year?" which appears in the May 1982 issue of Nation's Business, the U.S. Chamber's monthly business advocate magazine.

I have enclosed a copy of this issue. The article begins on page 26. Best wishes to you in the challenging days ahead.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard L. Lesher

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Hold

May 19, 1982

Called Nancy - RNC 5-20-82 Said "no"

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEAVER

FROM: DODIE LIVINGSTON DL

SUBJECT: Message Request for Bill Daniels

Mike, the request from Bill Daniels for a congratulatory message on his new corporate headquarters is one we should turn down.

Friend or not, it isn't appropriate for the President to single out one business firm for special attention like this. Some reasons why are -- it could be used in advertising, it might seem like a Presidential endorsement of one firm -- giving it possible advantage over others, and we have no way of knowing if firm's business practices are okay. Also, of course, there are zillions of firms, and there's no way to do this for all that open new headquarters.

Sometimes, as an "out," we will send a very bland note of congratulations that says virtually nothing after the event. It is only to wish Mr. So and So good luck but is personal and so blah that it couldn't be used improperly. We try not to do even this.

Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc.

RICHARD C. GALLOP
Senior Vice President
and General Counsel

May 18, 1982

Morgan
Is this someone to see?

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

Dear Mike:

It was great seeing you again at the Bakers' home on Friday. I just wanted to drop a line to say that I would very much enjoy having a chance to see you if your schedule permits on any visit you might make to New York.

MKD
NOT really

Sincerely,

Richard C. Gallop

RCG/kkg

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022 / 212-751-4400

Sir Yue-Kong Pao C.B.E., LL.D., J.P.

WORLD-WIDE SHIPPING GROUP
20/21ST FLOORS, PRINCE'S BLDG.
HONG KONG
TEL: H-242111

May 18, 1982.

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

File

Dear Mike,

Paul Lee has sent me a copy of your letter to him of May 11.

I have not had the pleasure of seeing you for so long and how unfortunate it was having to miss again the opportunity of a get-together recently in Washington. I of course fully understand how the situation is and do look forward to another chance of seeing you on my next trip over.

With warmest regards to you and Carolyn,

Yours ever
Y-K.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: MR. BAKER

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

☐ Information

☐ Action

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JAB did you sign-# on this? [illegible]

ACTION

May 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK WPC

SUBJECT: Presidential Communications during Periods of National Emergency

Issue

Should you approve the attached statement of requirements for Presidential communications with the general public during periods of national emergency?

Facts

Executive Order 12127 assigned to FEMA the oversight responsibilities for the Emergency Broadcast System. An accompanying "Statement of Requirements," signed by President Carter, has been used as FEMA's specific charter to run the system. FEMA has now proposed some revisions and the issuance by you of a new statement.

Discussion

The proposed revisions are primarily technical and structural in nature and should improve the capabilities of the Emergency Broadcast System to respond in a crisis. All relevant agencies concur in the new statement.

Recommendation

OK	NO	
___	___	That you approve the new statement and sign the memo at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A Memorandum for FEMA attaching the new statement

cc Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

Prepared by:
Chris Shoemaker

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE LOUIS O. GIUFFRIDA
Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency

SUBJECT: Statement of Requirements for Presidential Communications during Periods of National Emergency

I hereby approve the attached "Presidential Communications with the General Public during Periods of National Emergency -- Statement of Requirements."

Attachment: Statement as described

APRIL 15, 1982

Presidential Communications
with the General Public
During Periods of National Emergency

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS

Basic Requirement:

During periods of national emergency, reliable communications are required to enable the President to reassure and give direction to the populace regarding survival and recovery of the Nation.

Assumptions:

a. The communications industry will, in view of its expressed and demonstrated willingness to assist the Federal Government in the establishment of an Emergency Broadcast System*, unreservedly make its facilities available for emergency use and provide personnel to assist in the formulation and execution of emergency communications plans.

b. Existing facilities of the communications industry will, if utilized to the maximum advantage, prove adequate for emergency Presidential use. Because of the substantial number of facilities available, bypass and backup arrangements can generally be provided to assure a high probability of communications survival despite the infliction of severe damage to the system as a whole.

c. During emergencies, short of an attack on the United States, adequate intercity private line communications circuits should be available to support basic requirements. However, during an attack or after heavy damage resulting from an attack, sufficient circuits may not be available to support these basic requirements as well as other critical Presidential, command and control, and intelligence circuit needs. In such cases, the established priority of restoration of circuits will be changed only at the direction of the President.

Guiding Principles:

a. Because appreciable costs would accrue to the Federal Government for construction of special radio and television stations designed for use on broadcast frequencies, and because of problems inherent in the operation of such facilities, it is desirable that existing privately owned facilities be utilized by the President in communicating to the populace.

* The Emergency Broadcast System will be deemed to include all non-government communications facilities designated and authorized by the FCC to operate during periods of national emergency for the purpose of meeting basic requirements.

b. Emergency communications facilities designated for the President's use in communicating to the populace must be configured to provide the greatest capability under all circumstances.

Operational Requirements:

a. The President must be able to address the Nation both orally (AM/FM radio/TV audio) and visually (TV) on short notice whatever his location. To this end, the following specific operational features must be provided:

(1) Radio and Television Audio - It would be most desirable if the President could automatically initiate procedures and thereby seize control of a communications facility. However, it is recognized that technical arrangements inherent in providing such a capability are prohibitively expensive. Current mutually agreed upon and tested industry-government procedures indicate a national level EBS "ready" capability of six (6) to ten (10) minutes, subject to prevailing abnormal conditions, following activation request from the President or his successor, pursuant to the Presidential Succession Act. These procedures are acceptable for the present, with the proviso that improved procedures, equipment, and facilities should be exploited where and when possible.

(2) Live Television Video and Sound - A government-industry reaction time of three (3) hours following notification by the President is acceptable for a live television transmitting capability. Necessary technical arrangements and constraints listed in paragraph "a" of the Guiding Principles dictate that the President proceed to, and speak from locations where adequate commercial video transmitting facilities already exist. No expenditures by the communications industry for special equipment or facilities to support this requirement are requested or required.

b. All Presidential transmissions by the industry will be live broadcasts.

c. Once constituted, the Emergency Broadcast System must remain available to the President until terminated by Presidential authority. The President makes no objection to the utilization of facilities by other Federal, State, and local authorities, for those periods when the system is not in actual use by the President.

d. When the EBS Teletypewriter Activation Network ("500" Net) and program circuits are not in use for the activation, termination or audio transmission of Presidential broadcasts, the nationwide facilities may be used for distribution of Priority Four National News and Programming* to be released by the President or his designated representative. Under these same conditions, the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, or his designated representative, is authorized to release Priority Four National Programming.

c. The President encourages day-to-day use of emergency facilities for such purposes as may be authorized, if such use (1) provides realistic training in emergency modes, (2) contributes to or enhances development of desired optimum emergency systems, (3) will not delay operation of the Emergency Broadcast System in the event of a national emergency, and (4) provides at all times for the exercise of Presidential priority.

Reliability/Survivability:

Communications facilities through which the President will communicate to the populace under emergency conditions will be configured to provide a high degree of assurance that at least a portion of the total system capability, sufficient for satisfaction of basic requirements, will be available to the President under the most adverse conditions.

Tasking:

The FCC shall determine technical arrangements necessary to establishment of an optimum Emergency Broadcast System. FCC is requested to continue to oversee development of all plans relating to emergency use of non-government communications systems, assisted as required by the National Industry Advisory Committee (NIAC). With specific regard to NIAC participation, it is suggested that the FCC utilize to the maximum the singular technical knowledge of the industry in matters relating to operations of its facilities.

*Priority Four National Programming provides emergency information to the public, including civil defense instructions and guidance on protective actions to be taken to minimize the effects of nuclear fall out.

File

Oriana Fallaci

Mr. Mike Deaver
The White House
Washington DC

New York, May 16, '82

Dear Mr. Deaver,

this letter is to thank you for the encounter we had Saturday morning and, also, to express my concern about the way I answered when you asked me how much time I would need.

My fear is that, mentioning how many hours Golda Meir and Deng Xiao Ping and Khomeini or others had granted me, I gave you the wrong impression. I mean, the impression that I would request as much from the President.

I do not. Of course I would gratefully take as much time as the President could spend with me, however a couple of hours or three at the most would do very well. (Indira Gandhi gave me three hours and it was an excellent interview, General Giap gave me two and his interview remains one of the most important ones. The same with Arafat).

Clearing this point is important because I just spoke with Ben Bradley and he told me that you had mentioned eight hours (!) as the time I would need. No, no. There must have been some misunderstanding. I never asked for eight hours!! I would be out of my mind to do so.

Indeed I hope that my explanation will help for the positive answer I have been waiting so long, and please believe me when I repeat that I meant every word I said to you. I really believe that the President would never regret to have spoken with me. I really am convinced that my interview would be a success and extremely useful both in the United States and in the rest of the world.

Trust me. And thanks again, with my warmest regards.

Oriana Fallaci

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEAVER

FROM: EDWIN J. GRAY EJG

SUBJECT: Attached

Mike, regarding the highlighted on attached, the questions he submitted originally were not focused and duplicative, and at the direction of Ed Harper, I insisted that we would indeed take the time to answer them if they were in the right shape.

Believe me it did take three takes on his part to finally receive what we needed to be able to appropriately respond.

I realize McGraw Hill is one of his clients but he seems to be his own worst enemy. I guess I have real reservations about his getting a photo session with the President in order that it not be bad for his business.

PHOTO OP WITH THE PRESIDENT

YES______ NO ✓

Bob Earl - Wicks office - told him 5-20-82 BM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE DEAVER

FROM: Larry Speakes

I have no problems with Mark Siegel and the photograph with the President.

Let's be sure and not have a flap like the bringing in of the TIME corporate group. Remember we got blamed for promoting TIME's advertisers.

lets discuss

BS

Old ___ Speier

Dear Mike — would like to keep our friends for the present and future. I heartily endorse. What do you think? [signature]

TELEPHONE
(202) 638-2071

MARK A. SIEGEL AND ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED
SUITE 368
400 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

May 6, 1982

Hon. Charles Z. Wick
Director
United States International Communications Agency
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Charlie,

I have a serious professional problem on my hands that I thought you might be able to advise me on. You might recall that last September I asked for your help in securing an interview with the President for BusinessWeek's Corporate Planning 100, a division of McGraw Hill, one of my principal clients. I have been writing rather steadily for this organization since last spring, and they were most anxious to have me ask the President several questions specific to the concerns of the CP 100 Board. Through various delays, caused principally by staff changes in the President's domestic policy staff, we finally arranged for a written submission of questions by me, which would be answered by the President's staff in the President's name, on the record, for limited distribution to the 40 members of the CP 100 Board of Directors. The BusinessWeek/McGraw Hill organization were satisfied with this format, but insisted that we arrange for a picture to be taken of the President and me, which would accompany the written interview. We were told by various presidential offices that the interview was the main obstacle, and once that was achieved, the picture would not pose a serious problem. After rather strenuous negotiations with Ed Gray (and I might add three full re-writes of the questions), Ed finally accepted the questions and submitted them to various members of the White House domestic policy staff for attention.

I have just been informed by Ed Rollins' staff that although the interview has almost been completed, they are far from certain that the photo with the President can be arranged, although they have recommended to Mr. Deaver's office that it be scheduled. I am terribly concerned about my relationship with BusinessWeek/McGraw Hill in light of the problems with this piece, and am also concerned that each of the Fortune 500 companies that submitted questions will be angered and unnecessarilly antagonized. In other words, I know this is bad for me, and I think it may be bad for the President.

also present was Bill Casey

Charlie, whatever help I gave you and your colleagues in 1980, I did because I thought it was right. You know I never asked for, nor expected anything in turn. I recall those meetings that I set up with Jeane and Evron Kirkpatrick, and Ed Mease, and Bob Gray, and Elliot Abrams and yourself, at the American Enterprize Institute, were worthwhile and productive. I also believe that the extensive time I spent with Dick Wirthlin was mutually useful. I hope now that I am a proven friend who needs something accomplished which I sincerely believe would be useful to President Reagan in the business community, that you might see what you can do to arrange a very quick photo session for me and the President. It would be 10 seconds that could save me some major problems, and could only help the President's standing amongst my very influential members. Please do what you can -- I am terribly grateful.

Best wishes -- Marc

Ed Grayson's No

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 2 LISTED ON THE WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

File

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEAVER

FROM JAMES S. ROSEBUSH JSR

SUBJECT SENIOR STAFF

More and more I am seeing the need to tie in the east and west wings. Also, I would be infinitely more helpful in our communications strategy sessions if I were more up to date with the info discussed in senior staff.

Can you wangle me a seat?

PAT — F.Y.I.

THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE TO SEE JAVITS RESPONSE TO PRES. LTR, THAT WAS DRAFTED BY YOUR SHOP.

Mike FYI Pat

CB

CENTRAL FILES 5/20/82

File

JACOB K. JAVITS
375 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10152

May 13, 1982

file

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you and Nancy so much for your beautiful and gratifying letter of the 29th. I have returned to our home in New York and am experiencing a spate of mental clarity and activity which is most satisfying. The opportunities you have given me in this regard are very gratifying. Your letter made Marian and me feel very good and we reciprocate in full, I am sure, the sentiments so eloquently expressed.

Respectfully,

Jack Javits

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

(COPY)

064969
1221
4640
1111
JL009

CO054-02

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1982

Dear Jack:

It is with great admiration that I write this letter of thanks to you for your continued counsel. I appreciate your advice regarding our recent agreement with the German government to return German War Art, and I have forwarded your memorandum with my additional comments on this subject to the German War Art Commission.

Nancy and I think of you often. We have heard that you have returned to New York, and we want you to know that we send our prayers and best wishes to you and Marion.

Sincerely,

Ron

The Honorable Jacob K. Javits
322 East 57th Street
New York, New York 10022

06496955

820503

Incoming letter to Michael Deaver from Leonard Garment attached

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1982

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached letter is recommended for signature by Mike Deaver.

Dick

Richard G. Darman

The President has seen ____

Memorandum for the President
From: Leonard Garment
Date: 19 April 1982

I'm writing this memorandum at the request of Jack Javits who is presently at Bethesda Naval Hospital and, for all practical purposes, disabled from conducting his usual activities. As a result of a tracheotomy, he cannot speak, except for brief occasions when his respirator is turned off. When I visited him at the hospital on Thursday, he asked me to recommend to you that, as a concurrent condition of the return of any of the German war art, as provided for under legislation recently signed by you, a request be made that the German government consult with the United States if a public exhibition of any part of the collection is planned. The objective would be to ensure that the statutory understandings on which the return was premised are not violated. He was not specific as to the procedure for consultation but I imagine this could be worked out between the German Ambassador and the State Department. He also asked me to convey his warm personal regards.

Senator Javits called upon me because of our long friendship and because I am a member of the German War Art Commission, of which he is Chairman.

LG.

DICKSTEIN, SHAPIRO & MORIN
2101 L STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
202 785-9700
TELEX: 892608 DSM WSH

LEONARD GARMENT
DIRECT DIAL
202 828-2236

598 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
212 832-1900

730 LITTLEFIELD BUILDING
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
512 474-8906

19 April 1982

Bill:
draft a short note from RR to Javits.

Mr. Michael Deaver
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mike:

The enclosed memo is pretty much self-explanatory. It is a mission of mercy for the Senator, who is at the difficult end of a distinguished life. Obviously, it's not necessary for the President to see the memorandum and I doubt the practicality or wisdom of the proposal but I felt bound to do what he asked me. I should add my own personal feeling that the legislation was a bad idea and the return of this art can result in an embarrassing political controversy; but I will discuss this informally with Al Haig.

It would be nice if the President dropped Jack a note acknowledging its receipt and saying that it is being turned over to the Commission for consideration - and adding some substantive pleasantries.

Thanks for any help you can give me on this. It's not a big deal but then again how many things really are.

Any mail to the Senator should be addressed:

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
c/o Mrs. Marion Javits
322 East 57th Street
New York, New York 10022

(Javits is being transferred to a New York hospital this week.)

Any communication to the Commission can be sent via me at the above address.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Len

Leonard Garment

LG/drf

PS Form 3811, Jan. 1979

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one.)
   - [x] Show to whom and date delivered. .... ¢
   - [ ] Show to whom, date and address of delivery. .... ¢
   - [ ] RESTRICTED DELIVERY
     Show to whom and date delivered. .... ¢
   - [ ] RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
     Show to whom, date, and address of delivery. $____

   (CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:

   Mr. C.R. Milligan
   Bakersfield, CA 93505

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:

REGISTERED NO.	CERTIFIED NO.	INSURED NO.
200263		

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
SIGNATURE ☐ Addressee ☐ Authorized agent

Pete Milligan

4. DATE OF DELIVERY

   JUN 17 1982

   POSTMARK

   JUN 17 1982

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:

   CLERK'S INITIALS

   M

☆GPO : 1979-300-459

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Tel. ~~(415) 584-5081~~
(805) 937-0663

W. F. VanGelder, San Francisco
J. F. O'Neill, London

~~111 Dorcas Way~~
~~San Francisco, California, USA~~

5372 Stanford Drive, Santa Maria, Ca. 93455

File

Mrs. Shirley Moore
Staff Assistant to
Mr. M. K. Deaver,
Deputy Chief of Staff
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C.

May 7, 1982

Dear Mrs. Moore,

Enclosed please find copy letter to Congressman Bob Lagomarsino. We would like to emphasize that many Americans, including Registered Republicans as myself, deep in the heart of Reagan Country, do not support the decision relevant to the Falkland affair.

Sincerely,

Wm. F. VanGelder

William F. VanGelder

WFV/nr

Shirley
Copy was sent
to Morgan
Mason

WILLIAM F. VANGELDER

5372 Stanford Dr.
Santa Maria, Ca. 93455

The Honorable Robert J. Lagomarsino
Member of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20515

May 7, 1982

Dear Congressman,

On April 17th, when the dispute over the Falkland Islands was merely a scuffle, the following article was written for a local publication:

QUOTE: If it is not too late Secretary Haig might suggest that England and Argentina divide the Falkland Islands. The British to retain East Falkland, while West Falkland to become Argentine property.
In 1648, or 128 years before the United States became a political entity, at a time when the human race wasn't supposed to be intelligent, the French and the Dutch arrived simultaneously at different ends of a tiny Carribean island. Such a situation would have automatically produced a bloody war between the two nations..Instead, the old-time seafarers settled their differences sensibly. They divided the small island between them. No United Nations nor honest brokers were involved. One portion of the island is still called Saint Martin and the other Sint Maarten, each under separate administrations.
In view of the above the public would like to know why it would be unpractical, in the Falkland affair, to give each of the quarrelling parties a separate island, sothat each side could raise sheep in peace and harmony. UNQUOTE

At this point in time the above anecdote appears to be a farce and at best rather vitriolic. Frankly, as the result of the Falkland scrimmage was predictable, the article was meant to be that way. For one, it proves that there are no honest brokers in the business of real estate or in the stockmarket, leave alone in economic-political matters.

One who incites the Central and South American countries against the United States, can't be a friend. Under the political circumstances, as the U.S. may retain possession of the Falkland Islands through the British sovereignty over the islands, this country, by choice, has lost America. The decision may generate serious consequences.

James Monroe laid the foundation for what became the Jeffersonian-Republican Party. Monroe's Presidency was known as the "Era of Good Feeling". It was a time of political harmony and nationalist sentiment. By abolishing the Monroe Doctrine, the United States has simultaneously demollished the foundation of the G.O.P.

Sincerely,

Wm F. VanGelder

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1982

file

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III
JAMES A. BAKER III
MICHAEL K. DEAVER

FROM: BEN ELLIOTT BE

SUBJECT: The "Fairness" Issue

Last week we went on the offensive with the initiative for a Constitutional Amendment to balance the budget. This should help us pin down the people who pretend to be against deficits, even as they vote to bust the budget by more than $50 billion.

Nevertheless, there is still an issue which poses a constant problem -- which puts us on the defensive with our tax cut: the issue of "fairness." This is ironic and unfortunate for three reasons.

First, if it had not been for candidate and then newly-elected President Reagan, it is very doubtful working Americans would have ever had a tax cut. The liberals resisted him every step of the way. This point has been too easily forgotten.

Second, once the need for tax reduction won general acceptance, it was again the liberals who championed the idea to drop immediately the top tax rate on unearned income from 70-50 percent. Obviously it makes economic sense to drop those top rates to chase people from tax shelters into productive investments, and we're starting to see evidence this is happening. But the point is, the President wanted to treat all Americans equally. The liberals moved to help the wealthy first, and it was the liberal Democrats who also opened the bidding war for the special interests.

Third, if we listen to those who now insist on destroying the third year of the tax cut, supposedly to promote fairness, who is helped and who is hurt? Listen to Thomas Edsall in last Sunday's Washington Post:

"The 10 percent reduction scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 1983, is the least beneficial to the very wealthy, who have already benefited from first-year features of the act--the reduction in the capital gains rate from 28-20 percent, and the reduction of the maximum rate on unearned income from 70 to 50 percent.

"For those making over $200,000 a year, repeal of the 1983 tax cut would mean the loss of <u>only 5 percent</u> [my emphasis] of the total benefits from the act. For everyone else, particularly the working class and middle class, the Democrats are attempting to bring back into the fold, loss of the third year means the loss of about <u>40 percent</u> [my emphasis] of the total tax break."

These facts are so irrefutable, so overwhelmingly in the President's favor, that I believe we should go on the offensive and ask everyone in the Administration to make this case to the American people. We should add that, fairness demands the third year; nothing less will suffice; we will not squeeze the middle class and allow liberals to take away 40 percent of all the benefits working Americans have coming to them.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED

TO: WPC 82 APR 29 P5:56

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

☑ Information

☐ Action

Lets discuss

Mike