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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** DEEVER, MICHAEL: FILES

**Withdrawer**

KDB 8/10/2011

**File Folder** MISCELLANEOUS MEMOS AND CORRESPONDENCE  
APRIL 1983 - JUNE 1983 (2)

**FOIA**

F97-0066/19

**Box Number** 30

COHEN, D

76

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	CASE FILE	RE REQUEST THAT DEEVER HELP WITH AN IMMIGRATION ISSUE	6	3/20/1983	B6
2	MEMO	DEEVER OFFICE TO PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE (PARTIAL)	1	4/14/1983	B6 B7(C)
3	LETTER	TO MR. AND MRS. LEE (W/NOTATIONS) (PARTIAL)	1	4/19/1983	B6 B7(C)

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OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

W

April 15, 1983

STURLOBY -

ATTACHED IS THE PAPER WE  
DISCUSSED ON THE TELEPHONE.  
I OUTLINED MY CONCERNS IN  
A MEMO TO MIKE.

I WOULD APPRECIATE YOU  
BRINGING THIS TO HIS ATTENTION.  
THANKS FOR YOUR HELP!

MARK



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural  
Marketing  
Service

Washington,  
D.C.  
20250

April 15, 1983

TO: Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff

FROM: Mark R. Houston  
Confidential Assistant to the Administrator

Attached is the USDA statement of issue and position on marketing orders. It is my understanding that the President will be deciding the issue Monday or Tuesday.

I felt you should be aware that the OMB position would be disasterous to major segments of Western agriculture.

As you know, Western agriculture has been very supportive financially of the President as well as Republicans in general. Removing the Secretary's flexibility in administering these programs and doing away with certain provisions of marketing orders as OMB wants would effectively dry up major funding sources for 1984.

I feel there is a great lack of understanding in OMB of this situation.

Thanks for your attention to this matter.

*- Mike  
There are 3-4  
Congressmen in California  
which would be adversely  
affected by a decision in  
favor of OMB.*

*Mark*



April 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE CABINET COUNCIL ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
SUBJECT: Agricultural Marketing Orders

Statement of Issue:

How should the Administration deal with marketing orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture after approval by producers that control entry or regulate the volume of agricultural produce sold or allocated to particular markets?

Background:

Under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish marketing orders for milk, fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops like raisins in order to promote "orderly marketing conditions," "parity prices," and "minimum standards of quality and maturity." A marketing order is established for a particular commodity through formal rulemaking followed by a referendum of producers. Detailed regulations implementing the order are developed by producer committees. These implementing regulations are forwarded to USDA and, if approved by the Secretary, are published in the Federal Register and have immediate effect.

Since 1981 the regulations implementing marketing orders have been subject to further review by OMB under the directives of Executive Order 12291.

At present, 47 marketing orders are in effect for fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops with a 1980 farm value of \$4.7 billion. Total U.S. production of all varieties of commercial fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops was valued at \$12.4 billion at the farm in 1980. Only 11 of the 47 marketing orders, covering crops with a 1980 farm value of \$1.7 billion employ production and market volume controls. Thus, about 14 percent of U.S. production of these crops is grown and marketed under the Federal controls at issue in this paper. However, for most of the 11 commodities nearly all of the U.S. production is covered under a marketing order.

Discussion:

Issues of economic philosophy and efficiency arise with regard to the production and market volume control provisions in 11 marketing orders covering hops, spearmint oil; prunes; raisins; filberts; walnuts; almonds; tart cherries; and California-Arizona navel oranges. Valencia oranges; and lemons. There are four types of these provisions: producer allotments, reserve pools, market allocations, and prorates. Provisions in the hops and spearmint oil marketing orders control entry into production of these crops. The other nine commodity marketing orders at issue here restrict the amount of production sold or allocated to a particular market. The Secretary is empowered to employ such provisions in carrying out the policy of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act.

Advocates of production and market volume controls argue that agriculture is different. Unlike their counterparts in the manufacturing industry, agricultural producers cannot easily tailor supply to market needs. Changing weather, fluctuating world economic conditions, and lack of farmer bargaining power cause income instability. A succession of farm legislation has been directed toward this problem. Many farmers view production and market volume control provisions as a way to reduce uncertainties, thereby minimizing large variations in supplies, prices, and income -- without Federal outlays. Increased stability in the agricultural sector can be argued to benefit consumers in the long run through increased production and lower prices. There is no basis on which to conclude that volume control marketing orders raise consumer prices in the long run. Due to the perishability of many of the crops covered by production and market volume restrictions, there is little prospect for the development of customary economic devices for balancing present against future demand -- private storage and futures markets. As a result, production and market volume control provisions represent the only tools that some producers have to maintain stability in their operations. Such producers, especially those in California, Oregon and Washington, where the volume control actions are concentrated, can be expected to vigorously defend these programs. Finally, advocates point out that these programs allow farmers to work together to solve a special problem for the common good of their industry. At the same time, under these programs within the framework of the Guidelines there will be ample opportunity for efficient farmers to expand their farming operations.

Opponents of production and market volume control provisions argue that they are a government-supported cartelization of the market for certain crops. They stress that season-long restrictions cannot be justified as promoting an orderly flow to market when their transparent purpose and effect is to restrict supply and raise prices. Opponents claim that production and market volume controls are not necessary to the efficient and profitable production of the crops covered by the 11 marketing orders in question here. Producers of raisins, almonds, and tart cherries view market volume controls as essential to their operations, while producers of figs, pecans, and sweet cherries manage without them. If anything, such controls

may be less effective in promoting orderly marketing and appropriate levels of price and output because they encourage the misallocation of resources. While marketing order restrictions do not involve large Federal expenditures, the regulation-induced costs to consumers are economically equivalent to direct budgetary costs.

Finally, opponents point out that government support of restrictive marketing orders subsidizes certain producers at the expense of "dissident" growers. Even though marketing orders must gain approval of more than two-thirds of the affected growers, there is typically a small number who oppose government programs regardless of their merit.

Early in the Administration, the Task Force on Regulatory Relief designated the marketing order program for reassessment. In response, USDA undertook a detailed study of the economics of marketing orders, the results of which were released in November 1981. The study recognized that production and market volume control provisions have the potential to restrict competition and misallocate resources. On the other hand, it pointed out that significant efficiencies could be achieved by the stabilizing effects of marketing orders.

Following publication of the USDA study, Secretary Block issued Marketing Order Guidelines in January 1982. They were endorsed by OMB and the affected industries were so informed. The Guidelines suggested that USDA would modify the way it administered the orders. USDA is working with each producer committee to bring them into compliance with the Guidelines. Presently, for example, the Navel and Valencia Orange Committees are holding public hearings to determine needed adjustments in the manner in which marketing prorates are administered. Needed adjustments can be expected to be accomplished by 1984. In the case of the order that controls entry into the production of hops, it is the intention of USDA to provide for additional new entry each year in order to eliminate entry barriers, and to take other steps consistent with the intent of the USDA Guidelines.

The main purpose of the Guidelines was to establish the general policy of the Administration with respect to agricultural marketing orders so as to avoid subjecting any one group of producers to abrupt and unanticipated reversals of policy. However, OMB and USDA have had considerable disagreement over the interpretation and application of the Guidelines. OMB opposes adoption and enforcement of season-long market volume controls. USDA, on the other hand, believes that that would be a repudiation of the Guidelines and favors working with producer committees to phase out producer allotments which restrict entry and other market volume controls that artificially increase prices.

In some cases, producers of crops covered by agricultural marketing orders have been subjected to costly delays and increased uncertainty while the Administration has debated the future of production and market volume restrictions. In 1982, OMB did not allow the tart cherry industry to use a reserve pool provision which resulted in producer losses of \$10 million dollars.

USDA, Commerce, Transportation, and USTR support the current Administration policy outlined in the Marketing Order Guidelines. OMB, Treasury, Justice, Interior, and CEA oppose adoption and enforcement of season-long market volume controls.

Options:

1. Endorse the current Administration policy as outlined in the Marketing Order Guidelines, which permit approval of season-long controls on market volume.

Arguments for:

- Would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out his statutory responsibilities in a timely manner, thereby eliminating economic damage to the agricultural sector caused by delay in program administration.
  - Would give the Secretary the flexibility to authorize or disapprove the use of particular volume control provisions in individual cases based on a record and supported by substantial evidence.
  - Avoid causing severe financial losses by continuing to give producers an opportunity to maintain stability in supplies, prices, and income without imposing costs on the Federal Treasury.
  - Would create a more cooperative environment in which the Secretary could remove the more onerous marketing order restrictions such as those that impose barriers to entry.
  - Would avoid legal pitfalls and exposure to charges of pre-judgment associated with adopting blanket policy statement that in effect cancels out provisions of current law that the Secretary has applied for over 20 years in approving volume controls.
  - Would preserve an important political constituency in the Far West.
2. Issue a policy statement that season-long market volume restrictions will no longer be approved by the Administration after some appropriate future date.

- Would establish the marketplace -- rather than a producer committee backed by the Federal government -- as the instrument for resource allocation and price setting. This would be consistent with the Administration's commitment to economic liberty and efforts to dismantle entry and marketing restrictions for oil, gas, air and surface transportation.
- Would not lead to major economic dislocation inasmuch as there is little difference between the production characteristics of the 11 production and market volume control crops and those of the majority of fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops that are not subject to production and market volume controls.
- Would avoid subjecting consumers to higher costs generated by the operation of production and market volume controls.
- Would minimize ambiguity of current Administration policy on agricultural marketing orders.

Decision:

\_\_\_\_\_ Option 1.

\_\_\_\_\_ Option 2.

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BLACK  
MANAFORT  
& STONE  
INC.

435 NORTH LEE STREET  
ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22314  
703 / 683-6612

*file*

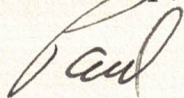
April 19, 1983

The Honorable Michael Deaver  
Assistant to the President  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Room 45  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mike:

Pardon the time that has elapsed since you requested the enclosure.  
It took me a while to secure another copy of the Claude Pepper  
letter which spoke positively about the White House Conference  
on Aging.

Sincerely,



Paul J. Manafort, Jr.

PJM/jms

enc.

CLAUDE PEPPER  
14TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON RULES

CHAIRMAN,  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

712 HOUSE ANNEX 1  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
202-225-9375

2239 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
202-225-3931

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
ROOM 827 FEDERAL BUILDING  
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130  
305-350-5565

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

December 4, 1981

Dear Bob:

I shall never forget your magnanimous tribute to me as you made your final committee report at the concluding session of the White House Conference on the Aging yesterday. It was a touching kindness to me.


You were the one who really deserved the credit for the compromise that we achieved before your committee on Social Security. Your draftsmanship, your understanding of the problem and of the different points of view about it, your kindness and cooperative spirit are what made possible the compromise and alleviated a lot of the tension at the conference. You were a real statesman and a man of great stature and conscience.

I think, as I told the press at the conclusion of the conference, the conference wound up exceedingly well. It produced a product of which we can all be proud as objectives for the elderly in the future.

Bob, it was such a pleasure to get to see you again and to have this privilege of working with you for a little while. When you come to Washington, I hope you will come and have a meal with me.

Warmest regards, and

Always sincerely,

  
Claude Pepper  
Member of Congress

Honorable Robert Steele  
5 Wicklow Turn  
Ledyard, CT 06339

IV. 18. 83

File

MTD  
 The worst headache of  
 death is the lightning of  
 the Moroccan delegation would  
 be all-too-brief visit to  
 we on my legs in  
 Federal City. A really next visit  
 can get together on my  
 through a <sup>DISC</sup> ~~gutter~~ ~~representative~~ ~~your~~  
 impossible column.  
 life is full with the  
 "coming are going" of great  
 are near great!  
 receive! LOOS.  
 receive to come of RTR  
 Plan  
 before Rambles the visit.  
File  
 MR

ANCA

OW SALES  
 554, CHELSEA STATION  
 YORK, N.Y. 10011  
 7-50



VILLA AMERICA  
RABAT  
RESIDENCE OF THE AMBASSADOR

Shirley -  
I would be good  
enough to let you know  
that I hope I can call  
you office to say 'hello'?  
I hope I can call  
on you all during  
week of May  
some military  
I expect



VILLA AMERICA  
RABAT  
RESIDENCE OF THE AMBASSADOR

Shirley-

Would you be good  
enough to let Mr D know  
that I did stop by  
your office to say 'hello'?

I hope I can call  
on you all during the  
week of May 9. There are  
some military meetings and  
I expect to be in D.C.

Best to you!

J

IV.18.83

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Call Charlie*

April 14, 1983

TO: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE (CHARLIE?)  
FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER'S OFFICE (SHIRLEY!)

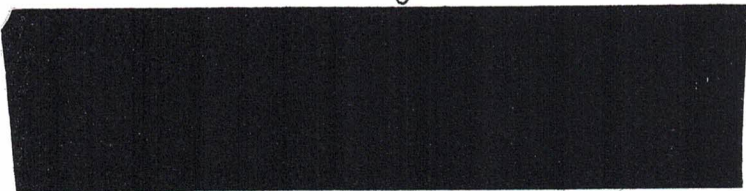
Please send a LETTER on the occasion of a 50th wedding anniversary for a man who was GOVERNOR Reagan's appointee to the State Highway Commission in California. This man is known to the President.

Mr. and Mrs. Moon Lim Lee (wife: Dorothy)

Send the letter to the son-in-law:

Galen Chow  
3890 Fairmount Street  
Bakersfield, California 93306  
E

*b(6)  
b(7)(c)*



*- 2555*

*Done*

*MKD to send note*

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3 LETTER

1 4/19/1983 B6

TO MR. AND MRS. LEE (W/NOTATIONS)  
(PARTIAL)

B7(C)

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April 19, 1983

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Lee:

Nancy and I are delighted to send our heartfelt congratulations on your golden wedding anniversary. A long and loving marriage is a wonderful affirmation of our Nation's most cherished asset -- the family. Our thoughts and good wishes are with you as you share this joyous occasion with your family and friends.

Happy anniversary and may God bless and keep you for many more.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Moon Lim Lee  
c/o Galen Chow  
3890 Fairmount Street  
Bakersfield, California 93306

RR/KCS/PAG/AVH/pt(PMAN)

cc: Mike Deaver

MAIL FLAT (MAY 14 ANNIVERSARY)

↓  
Mike - Do you want to do a note, too?  
A. Moon  
no thanks

USSS



Called re this.

b(6)  
b(7)(c)

GEORGE MURPHY



*file*

100 Worth Avenue  
Palm Beach, Florida 33480  
April 18, 1983

Personal

President Ronald Reagan  
White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

At our last meeting I don't recall whether or not I mentioned this piece of information.

At the Kansas City convention in '76 Ford contended that he had offered you the V. P. spot. You had said it was not offered. Mystery.

I had breakfast a while back with Ed Bennett Williams. He explained it. You were both right. Elliot Richardson, according to EBW, was to carry the message which somehow slipped his mind and never got delivered. Explanation according to EBW, Elliot wanted the job himself.

Williams spoke authoratatively. My God, what that bid of mischief cost the Nation.

My best wishes,

*Murphy*

GM/lm

WALTER H. ANNENBERG

file

April 15, 1983

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

Dear Mike:

Lee and I were enormously pleased to receive the two sets of pictures involving Her Majesty's visit to "Sunnylands" and for which we thank you.

The picture of you on the telephone might suggest that Moscow had indicated a willingness to take over the permanent location of the United Nations building and you were graciously acquiescing in this decision

Cordially,

*Walter*

---

Walter Annenberg

"Inwood"  
Llanfair Road  
Wynnewood, PA 19096

INDEPENDENT RICE GROWERS  
727 K ST #306  
SACRAMENTO CA 95814

Western Union Mailgram®



1-015390M052007 02/21/83 ICS IPMSZSA WWSA  
07 MGM SACRAMENTO CA

JAMES DEEVER  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF  
WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON DC 20500

*Jelo*

IT IS NOW CLEARLY ESTABLISHED THAT THE USDA POSITION IS CONSISTENT WITH THAT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE AND KNOWLEDGABLE PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE INDUSTRY THAT THERE IS NOT ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF 1981 RICE TO EXPORT TO KOREA, RECENT REPORTS OF THE RICE MILLERS ASSN DEMONSTRATE THAT THERE IS INSUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF 1981 RICE TO SATISFY THE KOREAN DEAL.

ADDITIONALLY MOST ALL 1981 RICE HAS BEEN CO-MINGLED WITH 1982 RICE AND HAS THEREFORE TRADITIONALLY BEEN TREATED IN THE INDUSTRY AND THE USDA AS THE CURRENT YEARS RICE.

ALL RICE NOW SHIPPED WILL BE TREATED AS 1982 RICE.

KOREA WANTS RICE. CALIFORNIA GROWERS WANT TO SELL RICE. COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS EXIST FOR SHIPMENT OF 250,000 TONS OF RICE.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE FACILITATING SUCH IMPORTANT RICE TRADE. INSTEAD THE STATE DEPT. POSITIONS OF LATE ARE IMPEDING SUCH SHIPMENT AND HURTING FARMERS. RICE TRADE IS CRUCIAL TO CALIF FARMERS AND INTERFERENCE WITH OUR COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS, OR UNDER PRESSURE ON OUR TRADE PARTNERS IS UNWARRENTED.

FURTHER PRESSURE BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ON KOREA TO ABANDON THEIR EXISTING CONTRACTS RISKS LOSS OF FUTURE RICE TRADE AND MAY DRIVE KOREA TO COMPETITIVE MARKETS.

PLEASE ALIGN WITH THE USDA POSITION AND IMMEDIATELY COMMUNICATE TO KOREA THAT SHIPMENT OF CALIF CAL-ROSE RICE OF APPROPRIATE QUALITY SHOULD BEGIN NOW AND WILL BE REGARDED AS FULFILLMENT OF THE KOREAN COMMITMENT.

PROMPT ACTION IS NECESSARY  
SINCERELY,

GRANT CHAPPEL, PRESIDENT  
INDEPENDENT RICE GROWERS, POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

fill here

Calif. Rice Growers Assn. - mills 50% of Calif. rice  
Farmers Rice Co-op " 25% " "  
3 independent millers compete for other 25%

COMET - mills about 5% of the Calif. rice  
- facilities much too large to be cost efficient with so little  
- try to get farmers to leave co-ops & mill with them

When COMET signed agreement to deliver 370,000 metric tons of '81 crop rice they knew they did not have any such amount. They were committing the rice of the Calif. co-op members without any advance conversation with them.

COMET had shipped 120,000 tons thru August of '82 - which was all the '81 rice they had - the Koreans did not hold them in default because of the large purchase of Japanese rice

On Dec. 13, 1982 - Sec. Dam was visited by 15 Congressmen and Senators urging him to insist that the Koreans honor their government to government commitment to purchase 500,000 tons of '81 crop rice. (The first 130,000 tons was shipped by an outfit called PIRM - which has since sold out and is under new management) Dam called in the Korean Ambassador & told him to honor commitment. There was never any follow thru on the part of State .  
(It was during this time frame that the Nofziger letters to Clarke and Dam were delivered)

### HISTORY

After the PIRM shipment of 130,000 tons the Koreans requested bids on the remaining 370,000 tons. Connell Rice, acting for the Calif. rice co-ops, submitted the low bid at \$246 per metric ton in May of 1982. COMET (Murphy) bid on 75,000 tons at the time for \$273 a ton.

Murphy and Borchardt (Wendy's husband) were in Korea at the time. This was one of several trips (Murphy also told press that he hired Lynn in May of 1982 - he had hired Wendy in 1981.)

The Koreans have said that Ambassador Dixie Walker encouraged them to give the contract to COMET (in spite of the low bid of Connell) Murphy and Borchardt have consistently represented themselves as be very close to the Reagan Administration.

Murphy has said that before he signed the agreement with the Koreans for the 370,000 tons (which he didn't have) that he called Bob Richardson (on State Dept. Korean desk) & asked if he failed to deliver the full amount would he have a problem with U.S. Gvt. Apparently he was assured that he would not because he has said that he would not have signed agreement if he thought he would have a problem if he failed to deliver the total amount of '81 crop rice.

Murphy came back and offered to buy 250,000 tons of rice from the Calif. co-ops on these terms.

- (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 125,000 tons of brown rice (been through a sheller = partially milled) at \$239 a ton - he would make \$7 a ton.
- (2)  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 125,000 tons of paddy rice - this would represent a wind-fall for him because he would mill the rice.

The co-ops obviously said "no" to this offer because this is a competitor wanting to mill their rice. The money is in milling.

Why did the co-ops hold out the '81 crop rice and store it separately?

Very simply they felt that the U.S. Government would require the Koreans to live up to their commitment to buy the total 500,000 tons of '81 crop rice and no one else had the 81 crop rice.

There was no place to sell the rice except to put it under government support at a slightly lower price.

In June of 1982 they (the Calif. co-ops) held just enough (250,000 tons) of '81 crop rice out of support to fill the Korean commitment and informed Dick Lyng at the time that this was what they were doing. Obviously, they felt that the Government would do something long before this - before all of their storage charges ran up.

When State turned the problem over to Agriculture Lyng took personal charge of the matter & pre-empted any lower level decision makers.

Recently COMET (apparently at Lyng's urging) offered to buy 120,000 tons of the rice from the Calif. Rice Growers Assn. at \$246 a ton if the RGA would withdraw their objections. This offer was rejected.

In the last few weeks COMET has been loading Korean ships with '82 crop rice - with more on the way.

#### FUTURE ACTION

Congressman Huckaby, Chrm. of Rice Sub-committee, is planning hearings on matter and plans to call Lyng, Clarke, Damm, etc. to testify. (Coehlo & Chappie are on this sub-committee)

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 8, 1981

The Honorable  
Dale E. Hathaway  
Under Secretary  
Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hathaway:

With regard to the import of rice from abroad to meet Korea's shortage of supply during the 1981 rice year, I appreciate the U.S. Government's action which allowed Japan to export up to one million tons of Japanese rice to Korea as an exception to the U.S.-Japan Bilateral Agreement.

In this connection, I am pleased to inform you of the intention of the Korean Government to import more U.S. rice as follows:

- The Korean Government will purchase 200,000 tons of U.S. southern medium rice from 1980 crop such as Mars, Brazos, Saturn and Notai, for a reasonable price in the near future.

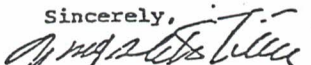
- In addition to the 644,000 tons of California rice purchased, the Korean Government is prepared to proceed with the purchase of additional California rice produced in 1980, which may be available at a reasonable price.

- The Korean Government also intends to purchase 500,000 tons of Calrose rice of California produced in 1981.

Having thus informed you of the Korean Government's intention with respect to rice importation, I ask you now to extend any further assistance which may be necessary to facilitate the importation of one million tons of rice from Japan to Korea.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

  
Yong-Shik Kim  
Ambassador

FILED RETIRED  
Cong. Jerry Buckley

Date: Nov 16, 1982

Judge William Clark  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bill:

I gather from what I've heard that you are aware of the great rice battle between Ed Borchardt on one side and the rice co-ops in California on the other. I also gather that you're aware that Ken Damm appears to be siding with the rice co-ops.

I would just like to point out that once again, the Administration is on the wrong side of a political issue.

The rice co-ops in California are represented by Joe Alioto (you may remember him); Vic Fazio, the liberal Democrat from the Valley; and Tony Coelho, another liberal Democrat from the Valley who also is the Chairman of the House Democratic Congressional Committee. It is Mr. Coelho who raises the money and takes the lead in trying to beat Republican Congressmen.

I find it incredible that a Republican Administration would be urging the Korean Government to break a contract with some Republicans in order to reward some Democrats for sticking it to us Republicans.

I sure wish that you would take a look at this, because it seems to me that once again we're in a position of screwing our friends and rewarding our enemies.

Best regards,

Lyn Nofziger

LN/cim

1505 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009 (202) 332-4030

LYN NOFZIGER

April 14, 1983

James R. Errecarte  
Executive Vice President  
Rice Growers Association  
of California  
P.O. Box 958  
Sacramento, California 95804

Dear Mr. Errecarte:

I think you have misread my "notorious" letter to Bill Clark. I have gone back and re-read it several times and I think it's very clear.

Certainly I was not referring to the Rice Growers Association or the rice co-ops as political enemies. I was referring to Mr. Coelho and Mr. Fazio as political enemies of this Administration and I think the record will bear that out. Mr. Coelho's job is to go out as Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee and try to beat Republican candidates and Republican incumbents. That makes him a political enemy. Mr. Fazio's record of opposition to this Administration likewise puts him in that category.

As far as the Rice Growers are concerned, certainly they are not political enemies of this Administration. I do think, however, that they've been dogs in the manger when it came to rice because they could have sold the rice on the open market, which would seem to me to be more in the tradition of this country than to sit back and refuse to sell and then complain that the Koreans will not buy.

But that really is beside the point. I do wish to clarify who the political enemy is.

Sincerely,



Lyn Nofziger

*P.S. Of course I recognize that many of your members*

1805 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE NW WASHINGTON DC 20009 (202) 332-6030

*(201)*

(most?) are Republicans. which is why I find it hard  
to understand your close contacts with Liddy & Foye,  
to say nothing of Mr. Ahofo.

RH



3000 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, California, Telephone 415 857-1501, TWX 910 373 1267  
Mail Address: P. O. Box 10301, Palo Alto, California 94303-0890

April 21, 1983

Ms. Patricia Bye  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Bye:

You recently sent a selection of photographs of Queen Elizabeth's recent tour to David Packard.

If possible, I would like to request a duplicate set of those photos for our company files as part of our records of the event. Would it be possible to obtain another set from you? Naturally, we would be happy to cover the expense of an additional set and you may send the invoice to my attention.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Mary Anne Easley, Manager  
Public Relations Services

MAE:jlg

*Informal - Miss Easley  
to request that with photo  
office*



WINDSOR CASTLE

116

18th April

Dear Michael,

Thank you very much  
for sending on the photo-  
graphs of us with the  
First Lady. It will be a  
valued memento of a  
most enjoyable trip.

We all still discuss  
our cheerful recollections  
of an amazing journey.  
Yours sincerely,

Adam King

13-24-83 File

Sturles

Friday, February 18, 1983

Dear Mr. Clearwater -

The Republican Women of the Valley thank you for your courtesy in delivering this anniversary card to our revered President and his beloved wife.

Since talking with you Monday evening regarding this, my husband and I have received an anniversary gift of our own - for our 47th our grown children are sending us to Washington, D.C. in early March (I quote their message) "to see our President's other home."

So - will you please

ask the Secret Service people  
one question for me? —

"Is the White House  
open for public tours at this  
time of the year? Every day  
in the week? Where do we go  
to make arrangements?"

If this is too much  
trouble at a busy time, just  
disregard it and accept our  
thanks, Mr. Clearwater, for  
the help you have already  
given.

Sincerely Stanton

Evelyn MacLish

805-688-4078

(Tour  
March 24-)

2322

Enc

Nicholas Henderson

*Nick*

*Yours ever*

of others.

Investments in the U.K. There are, of course, hundreds

I attach a list of U.S. companies with large

Many thanks for your letter of March 24th.

*Dear Mike,*

Michael K. Deaver, Esq.,  
The White House,  
Washington,  
U.S.A.

41, BISHOPSGATE,  
LONDON, EC2P 2AA.  
18th April, 1983.

01-566 2651

