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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
DAVID R. GERGEN  
JAMES S. ROSEBUSH

FROM: MARI MASENG   
SUBJECT: "Dear Mr. President" TV Special

Attached is an updated draft for the "Dear Mr. President" TV Special. This version reflects editing by Aram Bakshian, some minor rearrangement to accommodate filming, and a few factual changes which have been cleared by the curator's office.

cc: Aram Bakshian  
Joanna E. Bistany

(Maseng/AB)  
January 28, 1983  
12:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEAR MR. PRESIDENT TV SPECIAL  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1983

ILIANA: What's it like being President?

THE PRESIDENT: It's a job I enjoy very much, but it's also an awesome responsibility. You must search deep within yourself for the best answers for some very hard questions, trying always to make decisions that reflect the best interests of all our people.

I got a letter soon after I was elected from an 11 year old boy in Iowa who gave me some pretty good advice. He wrote:

"When you get there, don't look to the past; look to the future. You won't have time to look to the past." And he said, "Make up your mind that when you leave there you will be older, and tired, and there will be a few more grey hairs in your wise old head." And then he said, "Just get to the office, go to work and be happy that you're only President and you don't have to be God."

CHRIS: Do you like living in the White House?

THE PRESIDENT: As you can see, this is a magnificent place to live, and it is a great honor to make my home here. When I was a boy in Tampico we lived above my father's shoe business, so I've got experience living over the store.

KATE: Do you have to stay here all the time?

THE PRESIDENT: No, but when I leave I have to tell the Secret Service, even if I just want to walk out to the Rose Garden.

CORY: What happens if you don't let them know?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, one day I stepped outside to see what some workers were doing to the lawn and I forgot to notify the Secret Service. The second I opened the door, alarms went off and security guards came running from all over the White House.

SCOTT: Are there ghosts in the White House?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't seen any in the two years I've lived and worked here, but I have to tell you there are stories about them. People say that on some dark



and quiet nights you can hear Andrew Jackson's laughter ringing through the halls. Others have told of seeing Abigail Adams, the wife of the second President John Adams, walking with arms outstretched through the closed doors of the East Room, where she used to hang the family wash.

That reminds me of a funny story people tell about the time her son, John Quincy Adams, who became our sixth president, went swimming and somebody stole his clothes.

CHILDREN: What happened?

THE PRESIDENT: Do you see that painting of the White House hanging behind my desk? It's called "The President's House" and is by an unknown artist, but depicts the White House as it was in 1839. The lawn is the South Lawn where today we hold ceremonies for arriving heads of state and on special occasions like the day the hostages came home from Iran. But as you can see, it looked very different then. The river at the foot of the lawn was Tiber Creek. Today that creek has been transformed into Constitution Avenue. The story goes that President Adams liked to go swimming in Tiber Creek. He would slip out of the White House, take his clothes off behind a bush and dive in. But one day when he went to get out, his clothes were gone. Here the story varies. Some people say some school children came along and hid them as a prank. But others say they were hidden by an enterprising young woman reporter who had been trying to arrange an interview with President Adams for weeks. She is supposed to have told the President she wouldn't let him out until he told her his opinions on the issues of the day. Whenever I think I've gotten cornered by the press, I remember that story and am thankful for small mercies!

MICHELLE: You mentioned visiting heads of state. Where do kings and queens and other important guests spend the night at the White House?

THE PRESIDENT: Because the American people decided very early that they wanted to elect a President rather than establish a king, we don't have large and spacious castles. We built instead this beautiful White House, which is our symbolic national home. When foreign guests come to visit, they stay in the Blair House, which is across the street. Leaders from around the world have slept there, and President Truman and his family actually lived

there while the White House was almost completely rebuilt from inside.

CORY: In the letter I wrote to you, I wanted to know how you run the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT: There are three branches of government: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. I only "run" the Executive branch. The Senate and the House of Representatives are "run" by a distinguished group of legislators. I understand you are going to see two of them, HOUSE SPEAKER THOMAS P. (TIP) O'NEILL, JR. and SENATE MAJORITY LEADER HOWARD BAKER. They will meet you at the Capitol and answer your questions about the Legislative branch of our government.

[CUT TO CAPITOL AND THEN RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE]

ILIANA: What makes our government so special?

THE PRESIDENT: We Americans are the freest people on earth, and live in a society where everyone is equal under the law. We are free to speak out, and participate in the affairs of our government. Those rights are guaranteed by our Constitution.

There is an important difference between our Constitution and those of all other nations. Other countries say "We, the government, allow the people the following privileges and rights," our Constitution states, "We, the people, allow the government the following privileges and rights." Our government serves the people, and not the other way around. That distinction and that document -- our Constitution -- make us unique in all the world. The freedom to participate, and to lead if you can, is yours, and I encourage you to begin now.

KATE: What were you thinking when Chief Justice Burger swore you in as President?

THE PRESIDENT: I was thinking about the great responsibility I was preparing to undertake, and the tremendous opportunity I had to lead our Nation. It was a serious and special occasion. And yet, I thought, in the history of America, it is a commonplace occurrence. The orderly transfer of authority as called for in our Constitution takes place routinely, as it has done for centuries. I wonder how many of us stop to think how lucky we really are. When our people want to change the direction of our country we don't have to fight a



revolution. We hold an election. In the eyes of many in the world, that ceremony during which the Chief Justice swears in the new President is nothing short of a miracle.

ILIANA: Mr. President, I'm happy you appointed a woman to the Supreme Court and I'd like to know more about the Judicial branch of our government.

THE PRESIDENT: Chief Justice Warren Burger is waiting to tell you about our court system.

[CUT TO SUPREME COURT AND RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE]

CHRIS: Is that George Washington above the fireplace?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, you may have had trouble recognizing him because it was one of the few portraits he ever sat for without his wig. As a matter of fact, that painting lay forgotten in Ireland for many years, unrecognized, until one day an American found it and knew exactly who it was.

You can see Boston in the background because the painting commemorates Washington's greatest victory in the Revolution up until that time -- the 1775 seige of Boston. Great and trying moments lay ahead of him, though. The winter of Valley Forge was still to come.

SCOTT: What are all those saddles over there?

THE PRESIDENT: As you can see from looking around this room and around the White House, we have collected a great deal of American art -- both sculptures and paintings -- and a lot of it has to do with the American West. Those saddles are on loan to us, and were made by an American named Paul Rossi. They tell a story about our history, about the taming of our great frontier. You see, each of those saddles is different, because they had to be adapted for different purposes as our needs changed and as we pushed farther into our wilderness continent. The saddles range from the Spanish War saddle of 1540 to the stock saddle used by fairly modern cowboys in 1910. Some of the saddles in between are the Cheyenne Indian Saddle, the Santa Fe or the Mountain Man Saddle -- used so we could climb the Rockies, the Great Plains Stock Saddle used by cattlemen and the Woman Side Saddle of 1895.

Now, I have a question for you. I'd like to know how many of you earn an allowance.

(children raise hands) Chris, what do you do to earn pocket money?

CHRIS: My biggest project lately was to cut lawns and rake leaves to earn \$82 to buy presents to take home to my grandparents.

THE PRESIDENT: That's a lot of money, Chris, and I know a lot of work. I'd like you to see where that money comes from, and how it's made. I've arranged a visit for you at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Don't forget to ask about stamps, because they're made there, too.

[CUT TO BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE]

[CHRIS GIVES THE PRESIDENT A SHEET OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.]

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I'm glad to see you enjoyed your visit so much.

MICHELLE: Mr. President, has every President sat at the same desk you do?

THE PRESIDENT: No, they haven't. This desk wasn't given to the American people until 1880. And there's a story behind it.

The oak panels of this desk came from a British ship known as the H.M.S. Resolute. It had been sent into the Arctic in search of a British explorer, Sir John Franklin in 1852. I'm not sure if they ever found Sir John, but the Resolute got caught in an ice flow and the crew had to abandon ship off the coast of Canada. A Connecticut whaling ship named the George Henry found her, freed her from the ice and brought the ship back for salvage. Well, the U.S. Government bought the Resolute, refitted her and presented the ship to England's Queen Victoria as a gesture of good will from the American people. Years later, when the Resolute had seen her last useful days and was broken up, the Queen remembered America's gesture. She had this desk made from the timbers and presented it to our President, Rutherford B. Hayes. Sometimes when I sit here I think about the special bonds of history and friendship that link England and America.

CORY: Is that the Presidential seal on the front?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, it is carved on what is known as a modesty



panel, which was added when Franklin Roosevelt was President. The President, as you know, was paralyzed from polio, a disease that once afflicted many people. Now, through the miracle of modern medicine and because of the excellent level of health care in our country, the disease is very rare. But President Roosevelt spent much time in a wheelchair, and added the desk panel so that his chair would not show. If you look closely, you may notice that the seal on the desk is slightly different than the one on the ceiling. Can anyone pick out the difference? Both eagles hold an olive branch in one claw and arrows in the other. But on the desk, the eagle faces the arrows. This was to symbolize our strength. After World War II, President Truman decided that the seal did not represent the deep yearnings of our people for peace. He had the seal changed to reflect those feelings. From then on, the eagle on the Presidential Seal of the United States of America has faced the olive branches on the right.

Tell me, what part of our government would you like to see next?

CORY: I'd like to see the FBI's fingerprint collection.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we can arrange that. Why don't you go to the FBI and see for yourselves how it operates?

[CUT TO FBI AND RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE]

CORY: We learned that crime doesn't pay.

THE PRESIDENT: I know you are aware of that, but I am deeply concerned about the high crime rate among America's young people. One of the main things boys and girls can do is not become involved with drugs.

KATE: What do you think is the best way to fight drug abuse?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, we're doing a great deal to stop the flow of drugs, but I think one of the most encouraging developments in fighting drug abuse is the parents movement. Nancy could tell you all about it, but basically, parents are getting together and simply saying enough is enough. We can protect our kids and we will. And the results have been very, very good.

CHRIS: What can a kid do when his friends are using

drugs?

THE PRESIDENT: That is a tough question. Everybody wants to belong. But it's important for young people to know they are free to do what is right and what is good for them. A young person with a low self-opinion is likely to have trouble finding his or her way in life. You know, there are groups of youth now who get together and have parties and have a good time, except that they don't allow any alcohol and drugs. And I think we're going to see more and more of these kinds of get togethers where the kids themselves say no drugs allowed.

ILIANA: (asked by youngest) Were you always so big and tall?

THE PRESIDENT: Actually, I was a scrawny, undersized and underweight fellow. At Dixon High, I was only five feet three and weighed 108 pounds with weights in my pockets.

MICHELLE: Did you play sports?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, in high school I played football. I might have been small, but I was quick. I went to every practice because I knew I would grow up someday and get my chance to play. In the summer I used to swim and got jobs as a life guard for seven years.

CORY: I'm a boy scout. Were you ever one?

THE PRESIDENT: Today I am the Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, a position I am very proud to hold. But I grew up in a very small town in Illinois. Scouting didn't get under way in my area until I was preparing for college.

SCOTT: How did you get the nickname of Dutch?

THE PRESIDENT: When I was born, my father said, "For such a little bit of a Dutchman, he makes a lot of noise, doesn't he?" My nickname has been "Dutch" ever since.

ILLIANA: Mr. President, would it be possible for me to get a flag that's flown over the White House?

THE PRESIDENT: Iliana, flags that fly over the White House are used until they wear out, and then, by law, they have to be burned.

KATE: When I wrote to you I said that I'd like to be an



astronaut. Do you think it's possible for a girl or a woman to go into space some day?

THE PRESIDENT: There are already eight women astronauts. In fact, Astronaut JOE ENGLE, and DILLON RIPLEY, the Secretary of THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, are waiting for you at the Air and Space Museum.

[CUT TO AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM IN THE SMITHSONIAN AND RETURN TO WHITE HOUSE]

THE PRESIDENT: Iliana, I have something for you here. [Takes flag from desk.] It hasn't been over the White House, but it has been in the Oval Office.

ILIANA: I'm going to ask my principal if this flag can fly over my school.

THE PRESIDENT: There's one last letter we haven't discussed yet . . . let me read it. "Dear Mr. President: When I grow up, I want to be the first woman President of the United States, so can I please come to the White House and get the hang of it?"  
Michelle Holcomb  
Napa, California

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Michelle, have you got the hang of it yet?

MICHELLE: How does somebody get to be President?

THE PRESIDENT: The first thing to do, no matter what kind of career you are planning, is to study hard in school. To do well in anything you need a good education. A political career requires a desire to serve the people. But also you must be willing to lead them in a sometimes new or controversial direction. Become involved in your schools, at your churches and synagogues, and in your communities. You are never too young to make a commitment to help others. The motto I've kept in mind throughout my life is up here on my desk. It says, "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit."

CHILDREN: (they comment about the trip to Washington)

THE PRESIDENT: I'm glad you've enjoyed your visit. Some of you may be back one day when the responsibility for leading America is passed to your generation. Now I'd like you to gather around so we can take a picture to put with your other souvenirs.

THE CHILDREN: Thank you Mr. President.



[GROUP SHOT - FEATURING KATE]

KATE: Mr. President, when I wrote to you I said I'd heard of dreams coming true and you've certainly made our dream come true. Maybe some kid watching this will be President some day and I hope that he or she will invite a group of young people to the White House, just like you've done for all of us. Thank you, Mr. President. We love you.

[The kids affectionately crowd around the President as the CAMERA PULLS BACK. The President and the youngsters laugh. At END of PULL BACK, we FREEZE FRAME. SUPERED OVER is "Thank you, Mr. President," in a kid's handwriting, signed by all the boys and girls.]

CLOSING CREDITS roll over a MONTAGE of the children visiting the Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument and Jefferson Memorial.]

- THE END -

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR A.C. LYLES

FROM: MICHAEL DEAVER *Mike*  
SUBJECT: "Dear Mr. President"

We have appreciated your understanding and continued enthusiasm as work on this project has proceeded. We also share your hope that this show will be a plus.

At the same time, as you know, we do have a number of concerns that must be addressed along the way. To be absolutely certain about our understandings, let me re-emphasize once again that only after the final film has been blessed here can the show be: (1) publicly announced by anyone, including NBC; (2) scheduled for airtime; and (3) publicly shown. In other words, none of the above can occur without prior blessing by me personally.

Many thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1983

TO: MIKE DEEVER

FROM: MARK WEINBERG

Jack Anderson's office has  
a longstanding request  
in for information on  
Air Force One changes.  
Is it OK to give them  
the information on the  
attached sheet?

M.W.

EWH  
Hold for 8:30  
meeting



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*File*

March 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK WEINBERG

FROM EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR.

*E. V. Hickey, Jr.*

Attached is the information which Jack Anderson is seeking regarding the refurbishing of Air Force One in 1982.

Larry Speakes may wish to speak with Mike Deaver about this prior to releasing it to Jack Anderson.

Should you need any more information please contact me.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
HEADQUARTERS 88TH MILITARY AIRLIFT WING (MAC)  
ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, DC 20331  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PILOT

15 March 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hickey

SUBJECT: Press Office Inquiry (Phone call from Joni, 14 Mar 83)

1. Who did the aircraft refurbishment?

Tiger Air, Inc.

2. Where was the work done?

Burbank, CA

3. When was it done?

25 January 82 - 11 March 1982

4. What was done?

A compartment on the aircraft was completely redesigned and outfitted to include seating for six passengers around a conference table. Additionally, upholstered credenzas were installed at each end of a couch to accommodate up to three more staff members in a conference situation.

Extensive bulkhead and floor modifications were required to provide access to and from the compartment and to support the new conference table.

Three additional telephones and all required cabling from the communications console were installed. One new telephone is for clear voice, two for secure voice use.

A VCR was installed in this newly refurbished compartment to replace an existing television that was not functional in flight. An additional VCR was installed in the President's compartment. This installation required extensive structural work on the forward bulkhead to support the new unit.

5. How much did it cost?

\$318,000

ROBERT E. RUDDICK, Colonel, USAF  
Presidential Pilot



**THE SUNDAY TIMES**  
OF LONDON

814 NATL. PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20045  
Cable Address: THOMSONEWS, WASHINGTON Telephone: 628-4310

HENRY BRANDON  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND  
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

19.3.1983.

*Dear Mike*

You have a sense of history. The interview with the President at this particular point meant a very great deal to me and you sensed that. You are also a man of your word. It was easy to interview a man who is as much at ease with himself as President Reagan. The editors were extremely pleased with the results and gave it an unusual display.

Thank you for your help and understanding.

*With warm wishes*

*Yours*

*Henry*



# Ron's cut out of MX picture boy his own right-hand man

**Inside report**  
By ROWLAND EVANS  
and ROBERT NOVAK



DEPUTY White House chief of staff Michael Deaver, ever on guard to prevent President Reagan from appearing to be a cold warrior, recently refused to let photographers take a picture of the President and his own blue-ribbon MX commission at the White House.

The proposed picture-taking session was called to advertise the bipartisan nature of the commission, appointed by Reagan to recommend a basing system for the new MX missile. The purpose was to publicize the fact that prominent Democrats, including former defense secretary Harold Brown, were helping Reagan resolve the politically-sensitive MX problem.

But when Reagan and Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, the commission chairman, were ready to call in White House photographers, Deaver argued that front-page pictures connecting

Reagan with the MX would hurt him with nuclear-freeze and peace lobbies. Angry commission members, astonished at what they viewed as a damaging surrender to politics, could scarcely believe it when Reagan let Deaver have his way. Without photographs, the effort to show the bipartisan nature of the commission was undercut.

## JANE'S BID

UNTIL Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne's unexpected announcement of a write-in campaign to keep her job, secret political polls showed Republican Bernard Epton running a surprisingly strong race against the Demo-

cratic nominee, Rep. Harold Washington, with the outside possibility of one of the greatest political upsets in history.

The surveys showed significant defections by white Democrats to Epton against the black congressman in the overwhelmingly Democratic city. Epton's total was nearing 40 per cent, and the analysis showed how a well-financed campaign could reach 45 per cent by April 12, Election Day. "We weren't sure how we could get any higher than that," one Epton adviser told us, "but when you're that close, anything can happen."

Byrne's write-in effort, however, guarantees

Washington's election, in the private opinion of the Epton camp.

A footnote: The warning from Washington's white advisers to keep the fiery Rev. Jesse Jackson out of sight for the general election campaign, lest he alienate white voters, was only partially heeded. Jackson has been considerably less visible than he was in the primary campaign but is still around more than Washington's advisers would prefer.

## JESSE'S NOTE

SEN. Jesse Helms, the conservative Republican leader, has written a strong letter to Secretary of State George Shultz warning that he will withdraw support from the administration's military aid package for El Salvador unless there is full disclosure of secret U.S.-Soviet agreements that are supposed to block "offensive" Soviet weapons for Cuba.

Helms' letter charges that the Soviets have recently sent Cuba two long-range Bear bombers equipped with bomb bays. The bombers, he told Shultz, appear to be a clear violation of the agreement between President John Kennedy and Moscow, following the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, that barred offensive Soviet weapons.

The senator's effort to tie the 1982 agreement to the new Salvadoran aid program is a new headache for Shultz. With Democrats lining up against aid, the administration can ill afford defections on the right.

## JERSEY PLOY?

WITH popular Democratic senator Bill Bradley a cinch for reelection in New Jersey next year, conservative Republican activists are promoting an unusual ploy: conservative economist Walter Williams, who is black, as the Republican nominee.

Nobody suggests that Williams would have the slightest chance against Bradley. But his conservative supporters believe his presence on the ticket could slow down the avalanche of black votes against the Republicans, perhaps saving the state for Ronald Reagan.

Williams lacks any real connections, political or otherwise, with New Jersey. Currently a professor of economics at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va., outside Washington, he is a native Philadelphian who has spent most of his life in Pennsylvania and California. Still, his supporters do not believe that is a major obstacle either to getting Williams' agreement or to his vote appeal among New Jersey blacks.

## DEATH BLOW

STEADILY declining chances for Senate confirmation of Kenneth Adelman to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency may soon receive the death blow from Sen. Sam Nunn, the Senate's most influential Democrat on defense and arms control.

Nunn has confided to intimates that he probably will oppose Adelman, a step that would unquestionably doom the beleaguered nomination. His help would be a windfall for liberal opponents of President Reagan's arms control policies who have already targeted Adelman for defeat.

That would pave the way for up to a dozen defense-oriented Democratic senators to join the liberals against Adelman. It might even compel President Reagan to withdraw the nomination to avert a humiliating defeat.

*Keep*

*Mick Deaver*

*DR*



# FRICION REPORTED OVER LATIN POLICY

10 MAR 1983

MT

## White House Said to Assume Control After 18 Months of Free Hand for Enders

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9 — In the last few weeks, White House officials have quietly assumed control of day-to-day policy in El Salvador after a period of friction between the White House and the State Department, according to senior Administration officials.

Although Reagan Administration policy in Central America in the last 18 months had been shaped largely by Thomas O. Enders, the State Department official in charge of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, White House aides are now saying privately that the turmoil over policy in El Salvador and Central America has led the National Security Council, under William P. Clark, to assume control.

A ranking White House official said, "There have been occasions in that particular bureau where Tom has gone off to do his own thing without coordination and approval by the system." The official added, "It's true that the N.S.C. has taken a far more active role than it would like to."

Mr. Clark and Mr. Enders decline to discuss their differences publicly and insist they are friends and have no substantive differences on policy. But White House officials make it clear that there was some resentment at Mr. Enders's domination of policy in the region.

### Trip to Madrid Was Surprise

A senior Administration official said, for example, that the White House was unaware of Mr. Enders's trip to Madrid last month to see Prime Minister Felipe González, who has sought a role in easing tensions in Central America.

"We weren't aware he was going on his trip," said the official. Asked if the trip was significant, the official replied, "I don't think so."

At this point, Administration aides say, the dominant figures in shaping policy are Mr. Clark and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the United States delegate to the United Nations, both of whom have relatively easy access to President Reagan. An interagency working group has been set up at the State Department, under L. Craig Johnstone, an aide to Mr. Enders, to assess policy on El Salvador and possibly come up with alternatives. At the same time, a morning conference call among the White House, State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon has taken place daily recently to discuss El Salvador policy.

White House officials said today that President Reagan would discuss the plans for El Salvador in a speech Thursday.

### Enders Had a Freed Hand

"Certainly the weight of decision has moved very dramatically away from Tom Enders," one Congressional aide said. Several State Department officials said Mr. Enders had been given a free hand on policy by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his successor, George P. Shultz. At the same time, the national security advisers at the White House, Richard V. Allen and his successor, Mr. Clark, moved hesitantly in Central America, being involved with the Middle East.

"Frankly, I think it's a case of poor White House operations, and the bureau getting out of hand," one Administration official said. "Enders stepped into the vacuum."

A State Department official said Mr. Shultz acknowledged that Latin America was an area he initially knew little about and he relied heavily on Mr. Enders. "There's a mix of factors here," said the official. "You have the Enders personality — confident, commanding, aggressive, a guy who is sure of his own judgment. And then you have a national security adviser who, at this point, is probably more interested and feels more at home in Central America than at any place in the world."

"Besides," said the official. "You've got a hard line in the White House on Central America and a genuine feeling that Salvador is threatened and will go down the tubes."

Mr. Clark's efforts to solidify his control of Central American policy coincided with the Administration's sudden concern about what it began to call a military "crisis" in El Salvador and what Pentagon officials called a severe shortage of ammunition because of increased guerrilla attacks. Mr. Enders testified last week on Capitol Hill in behalf of the Administration.

### Evidence of Strain

There is evidence of strain between the two agencies. Last October, Mr. Enders approved an unusually tough speech in which Deane R. Hinton, the American Ambassador to El Salvador, told a group of businessmen that rightist death squads were destroying El Salvador "every bit as much as the guerrillas." The Ambassador was rebuked by an unidentified White House official.

Mr. Enders proposed a "two-track" strategy in El Salvador in which the United States would seek negotiations with the guerrillas while continuing military support for the Salvadoran Government. The idea was leaked to the press last month by a White House official who opposed it.

One Democratic aide involved in Salvadoran policy on Capitol Hill said today: "Enders is very conservative, but he's also pragmatic enough to recognize the political sentiments and forces that the Administration has to deal with on the Hill. He's the one who

testifies, he's the one who answers the questions and comes under the pressures and he realizes that the lack of policy will make it very difficult for the Administration to get what it wants.

"So he says, 'Let's sit down and talk, let's come up with a broader policy to please Congress,' and he gets shot out of the water."

Keep



54 Old Carey Gully Road,  
Stirling, 5152  
South Australia.

4th March, 1983.

*Most - Don't think the  
guy we checked  
out last year.*

Shirley Moore,  
Staff Assistant to  
Michael K. Deaver,  
The White House,  
Washington D.C.,

Dear Ms Moore,

You will probably have on file my letter of May last year when I expressed regret at having had to end a brief visit to Washington without having been able to interview Mr. Deaver.

I wanted the interview to include in my regular radio broadcasts with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and also to boost information for a book I'm writing designed to acquaint Australians with the Reagan Presidency.

I was in the U.S., including Washington, in October/November last year as a sponsored guest of the U.S.I.A. to study the Congressional elections.

I am hoping to make another private visit in June and this time I really would like to have the opportunity to interview Mr. Deaver.

Being an irrepressible Australian journalist, and something of an optimist, I would also like to land an interview with the President.

Comments by the President from time to time have shown that he has an interest in Australia, so he might be prepared to give up a few minutes.

My preliminary schedule is to be in Washington from June 20 to June 30th. In your letter to me of January 26th, 1982 you said it was impossible for you to schedule events more than a

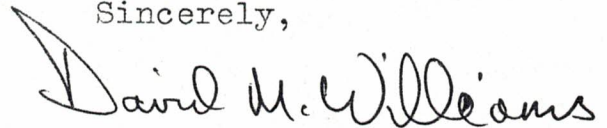


day or two into the future.

Right. What I really would appreciate is how best to get myself positioned for an interview with Mr. Deaver (which I definitely would like) and how to get wait-listed with the President.

I appreciate your earlier help and I look forward to your guidance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David M. Williams". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

David M. Williams

YOUR ADDRESS AS LISTED:

CORRECTED ADDRESS (IF NECESSARY)

~~The Honorable Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff and  
Assistant to the President  
The White House  
1st Floor, West Wing  
Washington, DC 20500~~

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

Please check the following categories of publications which you would like to receive in the future:

☒ ALL STUDIES

☐ ONLY DEFENSE

☐ ALL FOREIGN AND DEFENSE

☐ ONLY FOREIGN POLICY

☐ ONLY UNITED NATIONS

☐ ALL DOMESTIC

☐ ONLY ECONOMICS

☐ ONLY REGULATORY

☐ ONLY LEGAL

☐ ONLY EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

We also publish the following periodicals. Please check those which you would like to receive:

☒ POLICY REVIEW - a quarterly journal of debate on controversial public policy issues including foreign and domestic topics.

☒ NATIONAL SECURITY RECORD - a monthly analysis of defense and national security issues facing policymakers.

☒ EDUCATION UPDATE - a quarterly review of educational issues at the national and local levels.

☒ INSIDER NEWSLETTER - a monthly annotated bibliography which alerts the reader to publications and conferences within the conservative community.

Please use the reverse side for comments and for the address of person(s) who you think should receive Heritage materials.





A tax-exempt public policy research institute

January 28, 1983

The Honorable Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff and  
Assistant to the President  
The White House  
1st Floor, West Wing  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

We are in the process of checking and revising our mailing lists. Heretofore, they have been organized by cabinet department and administrative agency. As a consequence, many have written to say that they are not receiving as many of our studies as desired.

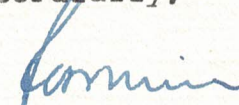
The lists will now be set up by interest area. The attached form will allow you to choose among several options: all studies; all domestic; all foreign and defense; only economic; only legal; only regulatory; only education and social policies; only foreign policy; only defense; or only United Nations studies.

In addition, the form contains your mailing address as it now is recorded on our list. Please make any changes that are needed to ensure that our materials reach you as quickly and efficiently as possible. Space is also provided for you to add the name of a key aide or other Administration official whom you feel should also receive our materials.

We hope that our Backgrounders, Critical Issues, Policy Review and other publications are useful to you. Also, if you have comments or suggestions for future studies, please feel free to write them on the enclosed form.

Thank you for your assistance.

Cordially,

  
Richard N. Holwill  
Vice President

RNH/dfh  
Enclosure

Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., *President*  
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Phil N. Truluck, *Executive Vice President*  
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1983

TO: Mike Deaver

FROM: Carolyn Wimmer *cut*  
Office of Media Relations  
and Planning

*2876*

TV Cable Week is doing a story on what the President and Mrs. Reagan watch on TV. They have requested a photograph to use with their story.

Attached is a photograph taken the night of the elections. Do you have any objections to giving them this photograph to use?

*TV Cable Week is like a TV Guide for Cable shows - I don't think you want to release this photo taken in the residence - but it's your call. Pat*

*Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_*





Barbara Walters

February 15, 1983

*Barbara Walters*

Mr. Michael Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mike,

I have a feeling that things are getting off track and, before we get derailed, I want to make everything right again.

Our intention is to do a short profile of each of you guys, stressing the kind of work you do in coordinating the President's activities and making certain that he receives all the accurate and necessary information available from which he can make decisions. From my understanding, the mini-Cabinet sessions work very efficiently and are unique to this Administration. From there, the President receives various options and reports and makes the final decision. What we really want to know is what is the process of this decision-making, and who are the men responsible for making certain that the President receives all possible information. From what I hear from everyone I have talked to, the President does indeed make his own decisions, and your cooperation would help us show this.

Now, here's the point. Stanhope Gould is a superb and thorough producer. He has asked for a maximum of time, but I have told him that it may be more time than you people can give. We do need to see you in action. We do need to see one of your meetings together, a mini-Cabinet meeting, and some dialogue between you all and the President. But we would not have to follow each of you all day long, and our interviews can be limited to one hour each. This would be an important piece on "20/20" and would receive maximum attention and time. There would also be selections shown on "World News Tonight."

January 26, 1983

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

Dear Mr. Deaver,

We are delighted at the prospect of Barbara Walters and 20/20 profiling the President's Men and the President's White House at mid term. We anticipate a final product we will all be proud to have participated in. Among the areas we hope to explore are the nature of the problems this President and this Administration inherited; its successes and failures; and the process by which White House business is conducted at its highest levels.

Among the elements we will need for the successful completion of the segment are the following:

1. Interviews with each of the four main men: yourself, James Baker, Edwin Meese and William Clark. Each of those interviews should take a maximum of one hour.

2. A brief interview with the President in which he assesses your roles and your performance; by brief we have in mind a half hour of the President's valuable time. *no*

3. Access to a "typical" day at the White House for each of you; including the breakfast meeting among the four of you which we understand takes place twice a week. In order to capture authentically the range of what you do and the atmosphere in which you do it, I suspect we will need the better part of a week of taping to ensure an adequate look at each of you. (Hopefully this will also include some contact between each of you and the President.)

4. Finally, no profile of any of you would be complete without a glimpse of how you relax; how you unwind from the pressures and the long hours at the White House. We envisage taping some moments with your families; a set of tennis or two and in your case, Mr. Deaver, a session around the piano.

212. 580-6041

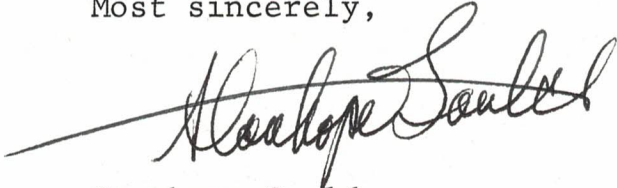
Bill  
pls call this  
guy today &  
arrange some  
time soon  
for us to  
get  
together



If the week of February 14th is as convenient for you as it is for us, we would like to begin then. As an alternative, we propose the week of February 21st; we would hate for it to slip much beyond that.

I look forward to hearing from you soonest. Many thanks.

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Stanhope Gould". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Stanhope Gould  
Producer, ABC News 20/20

Barbara Walters

February 15, 1983

Mr. Michael Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mike,

I have a feeling that things are getting off track and, before we get derailed, I want to make everything right again.

Our intention is to do a short profile of each of you guys, stressing the kind of work you do in coordinating the President's activities and making certain that he receives all the accurate and necessary information available from which he can make decisions. From my understanding, the mini-Cabinet sessions work very efficiently and are unique to this Administration. From there, the President receives various options and reports and makes the final decision. What we really want to know is what is the process of this decision-making, and who are the men responsible for making certain that the President receives all possible information. From what I hear from everyone I have talked to, the President does indeed make his own decisions, and your cooperation would help us show this.

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February 15, 1983

Let's try to set a date, work out the details, and get started on the story, so that we air the piece during this very heavy period of television viewing.

With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Basil", written in a cursive style.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1983

*File*

MEMORANDUM TO MIKE DEEVER/PAT BYE

FROM:

KIM HOGGARD *KH*

Barbara Matusow of TV Cable Week is interested in having some questions answered on the President's interest in television and movies.

She is particularly interested in who the President's favorite actors or actresses are. I informed her that the President had never specified a particular person, however, she feels that this could be further defined by Mike.

All of her other inquiries, such as what is his favorite show, is there a set in the Oval Office, etc., have been answered.

She can be reached at 966-4150.