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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	MEMO	DENNIS LEBLANC TO M. DEAVER RE PRESIDENT'S JEEP	1	9/22/1983	C

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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Hold
File

HILL AND KNOWLTON, INC.

Public Relations/Public Affairs Counsel
111 EAST WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO, IL 60601

312-565-1200

ROBERT L. DILENSCHNEIDER

Executive Vice President

National Division

March 29, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

DB

Dear Mike:

Thank you very much for the Washington
Journalism Review piece. It was a great story
for you, for the press and for the White House.

I would like very much to see you again --
perhaps on my next trip to Washington. I will
make sure to call in advance.

Best regards,



Robert L. Dilenschneider

RLD:aa

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 20, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO MIKE DEEVER

FROM: BILL SITTMANN

SUBJECT: Attached Newsrelease

DOD will continue to research
the record.

Bill
I want
something
in writing!
pls stay on top of
this

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2.19.83

Bill SITTSMANN:

Bill let me
do a cover
memo to
RK - now
- 2d still

Misty Church in ^{like}
Speechwriters has additional DOT
information (attached) on the ^{to}
Medal of Honor remarks. If
you want Defense formally to
research this issue, it will
take some time.

let me know.

Bob Kinnitt

cc John Pindexter
Bob Sims

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 19, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO BOB KIMMITT

FROM: BILL SITTMANN

SUBJECT: Attached

Michael K. Deaver would like you to check
this out with DOD ...He would like this
back ASAP..

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB KIMMITT

FROM: Misty L. Church 
SUBJECT: Medal of Honor story

Bob, Ben asked me to reply to your memo because I had worked on the speech after the President rewrote the draft.

Let me start at the beginning. The story was not in the advance text. The President had written "story" in on his copy, and therefore, it was viewed by the press as an ad lib. We are familiar with it as it is something he's been telling for years and years. He has not, however, used the story in a speech except when it's been ad libbed (therefore it's never had to be researched).

In checking it out afterwards, there are perhaps two dozen Medal of Honor recipients listed in the citation book that could fit the description the President gave. None are exactly the same. As the Air Force historian pointed out to me, the citations that are put together never represent the full story and are only a synthesis or boilerplate of the true happening.

All the possible citations that could fit the story are around the time RR was in the Army. It's possible he read it in Stars and Stripes or the like. The fact that his story does not appear word for word in a citation does not mean it's untrue.

I dealt with Lars Nelson, the gentleman who wrote the article, for 2 days last week while we tried to locate it. His attitude was that unless I could show him chapter and verse a citation that stated the case as the President had made it, then it was untrue. I would call him quite the immovable force. He wanted to write an article criticizing the President.

The Medal of Honor Society is very unhappy about the piece. They are writing a rebuttal of their own volition taking the President's side. They say that all of them have heard stories of uncommon, yet common valor of our men in uniform and each Medal of Honor recipient, when he heard the President tell the story, could think of many men who could fit that description.

All in all, I say let's take the high road. I say the story is true. It's a story he heard almost 40 years ago and could have read in a newspaper or heard on the radio. Just because it's not listed verbatim in a citation book doesn't mean it's untrue.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO
Mike -

FYI.

NO
per show
RR

Pete R.

Ron's war — and the real war

WASHINGTON — President Reagan stood before an audience of nearly 300 winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor at the Sheraton Centre on Monday and told them a war story.

A crippled B-17 was coming back from a raid on Europe, with its young turret gunner badly wounded.



**Lars-Erik
Nelson**

Over the English Channel, the plane began to lose altitude and the commander ordered the crew to bail out.

"As the men started to leave the plane, the last one to leave — the boy — understandably knowing he was left behind, cried out in terror. The last man to leave the plane saw the commander sit down on the floor. He took the boy's hand and said, 'Never mind, son. We'll ride it down together.' Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously awarded."

It's not true. It didn't happen. It's a Reagan story.

There were 434 Congressional Medals of Honor awarded in World War II. Each of them is accompanied by a citation, explaining why the medal was given. Read those citations—real stories of real men who risked their lives in acts of heroism above and beyond the call of duty—and your blood will run hot with pride, your pulse will pound and your eyes will water in admiration.

Some real U.S. Army Air Corps Medal of Honor heroes:

Second Lt. David R. Kingsley was a bombardier on the costly raids over oilfields at Ploesti, Romania. His B-17 was attacked by eight German Me-109s. Kingsley gave his parachute to a wounded tail gunner, and went down with his plane.

First Lt. Donald Puckett ordered his crew to bail out after his plane was hit over Ploesti. Three crewmen, whether from fear or shock, could not jump. Puckett went back to the controls and tried to save the plane. All four men died when it crashed.

Capt. David Lindsey, a B-26 pilot, held his stricken plane steady so his crew could parachute. The bombardier offered to lower the nose wheel so that Lindsey could slip out forward. Lindsey realized this might

destabilize the plane. He held his course till the bombardier got out—and was trapped when the plane crashed.

Second Lt. Walter E. Truemper and Sgt. Archibald Mathies—neither of whom knew how to fly—made three desperate attempts to land their shot-up bomber at a British airfield rather than obey radio orders to bail out and leave their wounded pilot to die. On the third try, they crashed, and all three men were killed.

Second Lt. Robert Femoyer, a mortally wounded navigator, refused a painkilling shot of morphine so that his head would be clear enough to lead his bomber home from a raid over Germany. He suffered agonizing pain, but he got the plane back—and died just after landing.

Lt. Col. Leon Vance, with his foot nearly torn off, ordered his B-17 crew to jump as the plane crossed the Channel homeward bound from France. He thought he heard a voice over the intercom. Believing there was a wounded crewman still on board, he successfully ditched his plane in the water, crawled through the plane looking for the crewman and was rescued after 50 minutes of clinging to the wreckage. There had been no other crewman on board. Vance later died; he got the Medal of Honor posthumously.

LT. DONALD GOTT and his co-pilot, Lt. William Metzger, ordered the crew to jump after their B-17 was hit over Saarbrücken, Germany. Metzger reported that his radio operator was unconscious and couldn't jump. He and Gott stayed with the plane and were killed.

What's wrong with these real heroes? Were they not dramatic enough for a presidential speech? Did they not speak enough tear-jerking dialogue? There must be something lacking in their acts of genuine heroism, because on Monday the President of the United States went before an audience of 300 real Congressional Medal of Honor winners and told them about a make-believe Medal of Honor winner.

No big deal. What's the difference? Maybe the President believes his story is true. Anyway, it's dramatic, it's effective and it's close enough to the reality.

But there is a difference. It's the difference between a make-believe pilot, dying nobly and needlessly to comfort a wounded boy, and the real-life pilots, bombardiers and navigators who struggled to save their planes, their crews and themselves—and died trying. It's the difference between war and a war story.

I hope he knows there's a difference.



Holton-Arms School

7303 River Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20817
301/365-5300

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Name of Solicitor _____

Date Received _____

PLEASE GIVE INFORMATION IN DETAIL
RETURN ALL COPIES

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ADDRESS _____ The White House _____ ZIP _____ 20500

Washington, D.C.

(If company gift, identify principal person involved in donating) _____

ITEM DONATED: Please give complete description for use in catalog and
publicity (including photograph. if any).

a lunch in the mess at the White House

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Any time restrictions? _____

Any exchange privileges? Yes _____ No _____

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Name and phone number of person to be contacted for additional information.

Mrs. Donna Blume

456-6475

(Name)

(Phone)

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Ms. Deaver

Donor Signature



ALLEN J. BLOOM
Senior Vice President
Marketing and Sales

December 8, 1983

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

Dear Mike:

I am very pleased that you will be contributing a lunch at the Mess at The White House, to the Holton Arms School auction. I am enclosing herewith a contract from Holton Arms, which needs to be filled out and signed. Please return it to me at my address on this letterhead.

I appreciate very much your willingness to do this. I know the lunch will add a lot of excitement to the bidding.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'AJB', is written above the printed name.

Allen J. Bloom

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Deaver:

I called Mr. Romberg. Yes,
he would like to come in for
a photo opportunity with the
President...There was no time
for such in California.

He will let us know when he
is planning to come to DC.

OK



San Francisco State University

1600 HOLLOWAY AVENUE • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94132

*He
talking
about a pop
that was 11-30-83*

Dear Michael:

*415-469-2147
415/461-4536
during Queen's
or does he
want to come in?*

way back in 1969, then Gov. Reagan came
to the ground breaking ceremony at
Bakersfield, the newest and last of
the new campuses in Calif. for me as
founding President, his presence was
very important, both politically and for
the people of that great southern Valley.

Even before that date I believed, as you
did, in this man. His general attitude, his
presence, his down to earth thinking were
for me, an ex Marine, the qualities I could
follow and support. Since then I have
been the one University President, here, who has
continually spoken strongly on his behalf,
even in a liberal climate like S. F.



San Francisco State University

1600 HOLLOWAY AVENUE • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94132

my wife and I have carried his message
to Israel - Germany - Egypt - Japan and the hardest
the R.O.C. - he is right Michael - I believe this.

Last July I retired as President of S.F.S.U.
I did what I was asked to do. the University
is back on academic quality. I don't want
to sound too proud but I left with
the love of most.

During the State Visit with the queen
I realize there was little time for photo
taking but - Michael - I still would
be so proud to have a picture of the
President with me. It would be one of
the highlights of my retirement and my
Professional life.

Cordially

Paul P. Rankin

Ref. your letter of March 30 - 1981



PAUL F. ROMBERG
PRESIDENT EMERITUS

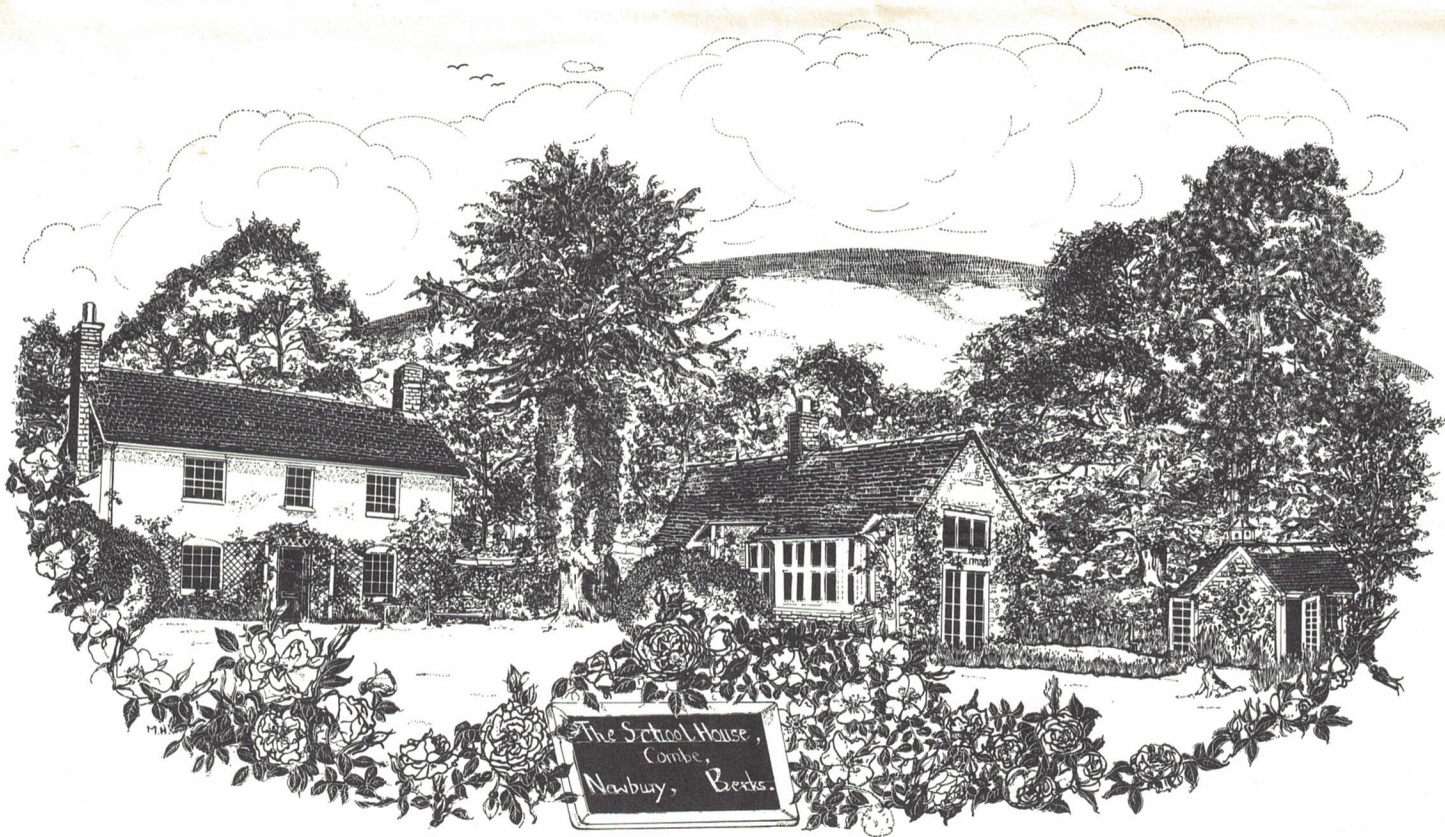
SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
1600 HOLLOWAY AVENUE • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94132

PRESERVATION COPY

The Romberg
15 Tamal Vista
Kentfield, CA 94904



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



7th November 1983

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

*pls keep
address*

Dear Mike

Greatest pleasure seeing you. Incidentally, my address
is now either the above or in London:

6 Fairholt Street
London SW7 1EG

Telephone No. 01 589 4291

Mary was furious that she could not show you her new
desecration in the house.

I suppose we shall recover from the present Grenada imbroglio.
For what it's worth I am sure that the P.M. did not mean to
exacerbate things as the reports of her remarks implied.

*Yours
Nith*

Nicholas Henderson

J. D. Milne
Marketing Director

3M

September 22, 1983

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mike:

I enjoyed your note. It's been some time since we last visited. I'm sorry that has been the case.

Hope everything is going well for you. It appears that you have the nation on a steady course. Congratulations. I'm sure that's not an easy task.

I would enjoy the opportunity of visiting with you as it would be fun to bring you up to date on the latest in St. Paul. Rumors are rampant that Jake is retiring by year's end. I'm not sure that's true, but possibly so. Mike, is there any way that I can get on your busy schedule? I would appreciate seeing you.

Please say hello to Caroline.

Best personal regards,

JDM

OK

rec'd
9/26

9/29
wks when
he comes to
D.C.
JB

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Gerald C. Lubenow
Asst. to the Executive Editor
San Francisco Chronicle
901 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94119

October 11, 1983

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

1 fold

Dear Mike:

It's been a long time since we talked about an interview with your boss. But since I've got a new one, Washington is no longer off limits. I joined the San Francisco Chronicle this month as Assistant to the Executive Editor, a role which will evolve into Managing Editor.

While my duties will be administrative, I did want to test my new-found freedom from Newsweek's territoriality by doing one last interview with the President. Attached is a formal request to Pete Roussel, but I wanted to let you know of my interest.

Having done long, anticipatory interviews before the 1976 and 1980 races, I'd like to do a quick tour of the horizon as the President prepares for the 1984 campaign. It would run in The Chronicle in a question-and-answer format and could be done in California, Washington, or anywhere that is convenient.

I hope we can work something out. It would be good to see you again.

Sincerely,

Gerald C. Lubenow

Gerald C. Lubenow
Asst. to the Executive Editor

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pages *tions*

1 MEMO

1 9/22/1983 C

DENNIS LEBLANC TO M. DEAVER RE
PRESIDENT'S JEEP

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 27, 1984

*Bill
Good idea
Have Lee follow
through with OF-
Let MT know*

MEMORANDUM TO MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: BILL SITTMANN

SUBJ: Attached Memorandum from Ralph Stanley

Ralph Stanley's memorandum brings to light that 76 million Americans under the heading of Baby Boomers make up a substantial voter group. He feels that we should organize those political appointees who fall under this group in a manner similar to the Women in Federal Government.

Apparently there are over a thousand who fall under this category in the Federal Government. Craig Fuller is high on the idea and Legal Counsel is checking it out. They hope this group could act as surrogates.

*Gail ~~Field~~
Held until. Fred
Fieldy
response came in*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/20/84

TO: MICHAEL DEEVER

JAB asked me to send you a
copy of the attached.

A copy has been sent to
Fred Fielding to review for
a provide a legal opinion.

Margaret T. Tutwiler
Can you
give me two
para graphs
about the
sense of this
memo.

MARGARET D. TUTWILER
Office of James A. Baker III
456-6797

July 12, 1984

TO: James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff ✓

Michael Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff

Craig Fuller
Assistant to the President for
Cabinet Affairs

FROM: Ralph L. Stanley *R. Stanley*

MDT:

7/19

① FF

should review

OK

whatever action

is to be taken

(See my thoughts on attached.)

② Then

MKD + I should

discuss possible implementation

JAB

BACKGROUND

It has been increasingly apparent from several recent voter surveys and news articles (see TAB) that the nation's "baby boom" generation, most frequently defined as the 76 million Americans born from 1946-64, has preferred Ronald Reagan over his leading Democratic rivals, particularly Walter Mondale, by significant margins. This generation of 18-39 year-olds back the President's reelection by an even wider edge than do Americans over 39, and they are destined to play an increasingly influential role not only in Presidential politics, but in the future of the Republican party as well.

Since he took office, President Reagan has appointed over 1,600 Schedule C's and over 1,000 SES and Senate-approved policy level officials who are currently serving in major positions of responsibility in the federal government. It has been my hypothesis for some time that a very significant number of these 2,500 fall primarily within the "baby boom" group and represent working testimony to the President's support by this constituency. Since their political attitudes on a national basis are still in the formative stages and relatively uncommitted to a particular party, a sense of direction can be provided to them by actively organizing this group of government employees who represent their peers. The group's activities would serve not only as a valuable reminder of the Reagan Administration's accomplishments to date, but provide testimony to the vision of the future offered by this President and those who serve him. Although the majority of the appointees are limited in their direct political involvement by the Hatch Act, if the group can be effectively mobilized within the Administration, that effort alone will not only lend support to the President's reelection effort but provide an excellent cadre of surrogate spokesmen for the President to their peer group during the campaign.

The proper channeling of this group's energy and talents can be a very positive force in 1984 with effects beyond which will help the Republican Party. Because of their relative youth and continuing apathy towards

politics, baby boomers on the whole make up two-thirds of eligible but non-registered voters. According to numerous surveys, this group should be supportive of the President, with whom they find themselves in strong agreement on such important issues as management of the economy, limitations on the growth of government, an interest in productivity and efficiency, and for whom they have a high personal regard.

We should begin immediately to take proper advantage of this group within the Administration. By publicizing their active participation throughout the ranks of the government and mobilizing a concerted effort, a strong message can be sent to what has been termed the "biggest, best-educated generation that America has ever produced." The following statement of purpose, and the accompanying proposal, have been presented in shortened form to ensure your prompt consideration.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

During the Democratic primary process the press initially focused upon this group as a principal result of the Gary Hart campaign and his advocacy of "new ideas" However, today this group of voters is more clearly a reservoir of support for the President. Moreover, the philosophy underlying many of Hart's so called new ideas, from a long term interest in environment, to incentives for productivity, and entrepreneurship, improvements and reforms in the quality of defense spending and assorted tax "incentives," are more properly the programs of this President and the Republican Party.

As indicated above, I believe the President enjoys natural support from this group on issues such as quality in education, high technology and space commercialization and exploration, crime control and economic growth. The areas of potential weakness such as arms control, foreign policy in Central America, relations with the Soviet Union, the environment and social spending can be ameliorated by displaying the extent to which these "baby boomers" peers are actively involved in supporting and working for this President.

There is also a growing concern and interest by this group in restoring our nation's institutions and simply making them work better. The restoration, revival, and belief in traditional values in this country for which the President is principally responsible has been followed by a revival and concern that our institutions, particularly the government, function in a manner consistent with those values.

In addition, there is an interest among this group in measuring government programs effectiveness not by how much they spend but how well that money is spent. For instance, the principal work of the Grace Commission was largely done by hundreds of young lawyers, accountants, consultants and executives from this group whose primary conclusion was that government can be run much more efficiently, at a lower cost, and meet many of the same primary objectives. For the "baby boom" generation, candidate

Mondale's traditional measure of a program's effectiveness, namely how much Federal money was spent last year, provokes profound skepticism. Federal spending has grown immensely in the past two decades while the problems toward which it has been directed have not improved appreciably. As a result, a greater sense of pragmatism has supplanted ideology among this group of voters, which is reflected by their willingness to identify themselves as independents rather than aligning themselves with a political party. As one commentator described the Mondale-Hart race:

"It is a struggle between the programmatic and the pragmatic, between those who would reassert the old values of understanding and compassion and an active federal role to guarantee the general welfare, and those who see themselves as custodians of a political philosophy but as problem solvers."

This problem-solving interest is more profound than ideology among many in this group, and as long as the Democratic Party appears mired in its ideas of the past, the opportunity exists for the President and the Republican Party to be presented as the best candidate and party for the future. However, that opportunity must be acted upon as quickly as possible in order to mobilize these voters.

PROPOSAL

Those of us in this group of Presidential appointees under 40 should organize ourselves in a manner similar to the Women in Federal Government and other groups for whom executive forums have been organized in the past. The group must adopt a name such as "Agenda 2000" or "Republican Council for the Future" or "Republican Council 2000." The chairman should be Craig Fuller and several vice chairmen can be named representing a balance and range of executive branch agencies.

Invitations could be extended to the Reagan-Bush campaign leadership as well as to Congressional Republicans to attend the initial organizational meeting.

There follows a proposed chronological set of activities from now until the election which would establish this group and provide a substantive set of activities to support this proposal:

<u>Date or Time Period</u>	<u>Proposed Activity</u>	<u>Description and Purpose</u>	
July, 1984	Organizational Meeting	Craig Fuller announces establishment of group and invites all Presidential appointees to an initial meeting <u>at the White House</u> . A schedule of biweekly forums are established for briefings on issues of principal concern, by members of the Cabinet.	<i>Not if Purpose is campaign related.</i>
August 1-14	First Republican Council 2000 Policy Forum	Republican Council 2000 has first set of substantive policy forums during this time.	
August 20-24	Republican Convention Ronald Reagan Convention Event	Republican Council 2000 organizes event for <u>Ronald Reagan to visit</u> all delegates, members of Council and other attendees in Dallas to discuss issues of the future of concern to this group. Other Cabinet members address group. PRESS INVITED.	<i>No</i>
August 30	Reagan-Bush Surrogate Program Announcement	Reagan-Bush Chairman Rollins announced establishment of a Speakers Bureau of young surrogates from Republican Council 2000.	<i>OK</i>
September 1-October	1) Republican Council 2000 Washington Policy Forum 2) Republican Council continues monthly meetings on selected agenda issues	Heritage Foundation/AEI or another public policy has major 2-day policy forum to invite young business, academics, labor, policy leaders to meet with broad range of Republican Council 2000. RONALD REAGAN INVITED TO ADDRESS DINNER	

I have a number of other specific ideas for various activities, but to begin need concurrence on an organizational meeting, Craig Fuller's choice as Chairman, and approval of the concept to lend credibility to the organization.

I look forward to discussing this with you further.

Sent to
Craeg Fuller
for draft
response for
your sig.
fil -



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRENTON
08625

THOMAS H. KEAN
GOVERNOR

August 1, 1984

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
B.O. 12958, Sec. 1.3(a)

By NARA 600 Date 6/16/11

Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff
and Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mike:

It was good to see you last week during the President's trip to New Jersey. From our standpoint, the visit was a major success and we look forward to seeing the President again in New Jersey during the campaign.

As I mentioned to you Thursday, I am very concerned about the President's position on the extension of the Superfund. As you requested, I am enclosing a fact sheet which outlines the reasons why it is so vital, that the Superfund program be continued.

You are probably well aware that the environment, in every creditable poll that we have seen, is the number one or number two issue on the minds of voters in New Jersey and the Northeast. In particular, the clean-up of toxic waste is a serious concern of most New Jerseyans.

I cannot think of a single decision which would enhance the President's position more than his approval of the extension of the Superfund. I strongly recommend that you and the President take a hard look at the issue in the near future. We would, of course, be delighted to have the President, should he decide to announce his support of the extension, to do so in New Jersey.

If we can provide you with any additional information, please to not hesitate to contact me directly.

*Bill
get me a
response from
C7. Hold*

Michael K. Deaver

- 2 -

August 1, 1984

Once again, Mike, it was great to see you and we hope to be hearing from you on the Superfund issue soon.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'T. H. Kean', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Thomas H. Kean
Governor