

TO: Governor Atiyeh

November 4, 1980

FROM: Bob Oliver *Bob*

SUBJECT: Lawsuits

Attached, for your amusement only, is a "Notice to file civil suit" by some members of the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus." They claim they are going to sue you for \$135 million.

I also am a defendant in a lawsuit, but it pales by comparison. A penitentiary inmate has sued Hoyt Cupp, Robert G. Davis and me for \$2.5 million each, alleging that we conspired in 1971 to keep him incarcerated when he should have been set at liberty. That one is for real, it's in federal court, and the Attorney General is handling it. The one attached (against you) is meaningless.

NOV 06 1980

Governor Atiyeh

Bob D

November 3, 1980

TO VICTOR ATIYEH, GOVERNOR FOR THE  
STATE OF OREGON IN THE U.S.A.

ERVIN R. HARING and  
H. RICHARD DEERING

VS

VICTOR ATIYEH, ET AL

IN THE MATTER OF USING PUBLIC  
FUNDS AND PUBLIC PROPERTIES TO  
PROMOTE PERPETUAL PROFITS FOR  
PRIVATE INTERESTS, WHO PAY NO  
TAX ON THEIR PROFITS.

NOTICE TO FILE  
CIVIL SUIT.

COMES NOW THE PLAINTIFFS, AS CITIZENS OF THE U.S.A AND THE STATE OF  
OREGON TO SERVE NOTICE, OF A \$135,000,000.00 ONE HUNDRED THIRTY  
FIVE MILLION DOLLAR SUIT AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS, THE GOVERNOR ET AL  
OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR USING PUBLIC FUNDS AND PUBLIC PROPERTIES  
TO PROMOTE A PERPETUAL PROFITS FOR PRIVATE INTERESTS, WHO PAY NO  
TAX ON THEIR PROFITS. THIS HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST, AND IS NOW  
BEING DONE ,VIA THE STATE OF OREGON GENERAL ELECTING BALLOT MEASURE  
NO. 6 AND OTHERWISE.

SUBMITTED BY

*Ervin R. Haring*  
Ervin R. Haring  
9618 N.E. Wygant,  
Portland, Ore. 97220 and

*H. Richard Deering*  
H. Richard Deering  
805 N.E. 73 rd Ave.,  
Portland, Ore. 97213

RECEIVED  
May 4 1980  
Governor's Office



## STATE OF OREGON

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Governor Atiyeh

DATE: April 8, 1982

FROM: Bob Oliver *Bob*

SUBJECT: Military Organization

Wednesday afternoon you expressed some curiosity about military organization. Details have changed, but the basic organization of United States Army and Marine units has remained much the same since the Civil War. (Before then, it tended to be ad hoc, informal and sometimes chaotic.)

They are divided generally into tactical and strategic units. The line is fuzzy, but regiments and smaller units usually are described as tactical, while brigades and larger are considered strategic. (Another way to classify them, and just about as meaningful, is to call them "little" and "big".)

The smallest formally organized unit is the squad, normally led by a non-commissioned officer. It numbers around a dozen men.

The next larger unit is the platoon, numbering about 40 and commanded by a lieutenant. (When a platoon has been in intense combat for any length of time, about as often as not it will be found under the leadership of a sergeant.)

The next higher unit is the company, commanded by a captain and numbering about 100 (in the calvary, this unit was known as a troop).

The next larger unit is a battalion, numbering around 400 or 500 and led by a major or lieutenant colonel (in the calvary, this unit was known as squadron).

The next larger unit, and the one which was considered to be basic during the Civil War, is the regiment, then numbering about 1,200 men led by a colonel. During that conflict, regiments were recruited or drafted from each state, and losses normally were replaced by men from those states. Thus, the "3rd Vermont" really was made up of Vermonters, and usually vermonters from a certain region of that state. There were occasions when a regiment would suffer fearful losses during a battle, and part of the state would be virtually depleted of its young men -- one reason when units no longer are representative of geographical areas. (New York and Pennsylvania regiments were an exception -- some were constituted almost entirely of recent arrivals from Europe, particularly Irish and Germans.)

The next larger unit was the brigade, during the Civil War consisting of about 3,000 men commanded by a brigadier. Brigades were

not indivisible units as were regiments, but were organized and disbanded from time to time as the need arose. The brigade as a unit has been little used in combat since World War I.

The next larger unit is the division, during the Civil War consisting of about 10,000 men commanded by a major-general. Like a brigade, the division was not a stable unit during the Civil War. Nowadays the division is the fundamental unit of the Army, such as the regiment during the Civil War days.

The next larger unit is the corps, in Civil War days usually commanded by a major-general. It was even less a permanent organization than was a division, and might consist of division and a brigade, two divisions, three divisions, or whatever.

The next larger unit is the field army, consisting of any number of smaller units, during Civil War days ordinarily commanded by a major-general or lieutenant-general. (Robert E. Lee was the only officer during the Civil War designated a full, four-star general. Out of deference to the memory of George Washington, the Union never pushed Grant past lieutenant-general.)

That is as high as units went during the Civil War, although the country generally was divided into departments, which acted as liaison between the War Department and army commanders in the field. One reason the combat lasted as long as it did was that this top strategic command mechanism was ill-coordinated, and field commanders constantly were doing what they should not have been doing, or not doing what they should have been doing.

During World War II, Axis and Allied ground forces were organized into a still larger unit, called the Army Group, consisting of two or more field armies. Army groups of European nations were commanded by a field marshal, those of the United States by a general of the army (Omar Bradley was the last surviving American army group commander of World War II).

Infantry units of battalion size and smaller are not much larger now than they were during Civil War days. Those of regimental strength and larger may be three or more times as numerous, reflecting the presence of ordinarily noncombatant support personnel.

During Civil War days, a Union soldier might identify himself as a member of Company A, 17th Illinois Regiment (or A Troop, 2nd Ohio Cavalry). As such, he would be said to be serving for the time being in the XI Corps, Army of the Potomac. (Confederate units often were named after their commanders -- a soldier might be serving in Heth's brigade, for example.) Nowadays, identification is more systematic -- a soldier might be identified as serving in First Platoon, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 37th Regiment, 5th Division, VIII Corps, First Army Group.

Governor Atiyeh  
April 8, 1982  
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I justify the drafting of this memorandum on grounds that the commander-in-chief of Oregon's military forces should feel comfortable when organizational issues pertaining to these forces are discussed!

TO: Governor Atiyeh

February 28, 1980

FROM: Bob Oliver *BO*

FEB 28 1980

SUBJECT: Jim Whittenberg

Governor Atiyeh

According to reports by the Oregon State Police, Jim Whittenberg repeatedly called the Salem District Office of the State Police Department in the early morning hours of February 27, 1980. Whittenberg was demanding to be put in immediate telephone contact with the Governor. The officer on duty each time said it was impossible to place him in touch with the Governor, but that he would take a message which could be relayed to the Governor the following day. Upon the fourth or fifth such call, the officer on duty understood Whittenberg as saying, "You have just signed the Governor's death warrant," or words to that effect.

The State Police reported that Whittenberg then called Denny Miles' home, waking up Holly. Holly was frightened and a police patrol car was dispatched, which kept watch over the residence until morning. Another patrol car was dispatched to the Governor's residence, in support of the security person then on duty.

The State Police further report that around 7:00 a.m., Whittenberg appeared at the Central Precinct of the Portland Police Bureau. There he was disorderly, and is said to have uttered threats against the President of the United States. The officers on duty restrained him, and escorted him to Dammasch State Hospital under a three-day hold. The Secret Service and the United States Marshal for Oregon both have been advised of the threats against the Presidency, and have expressed interest in investigating Whittenberg.

Even though Whittenberg had been escorted to Dammasch, State Police officers remain nervous, and assigned two plainclothes officers to observe the Governor's arrival at Portland Airport. These were in addition to the Governor's uniformed aide.

State Police officers in plainclothes are prepared to monitor Whittenberg's movements if he leaves Dammasch. They consider him potentially dangerous.

cc: Lee Johnson



## STATE OF OREGON

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Governor Atiyeh

DATE: July 8, 1983

FROM: Bob Oliver *BO*

JUL 19 1983

Governor Atiyeh

SUBJECT: Jerry Watson

I am bringing this letter to your attention not because it is outstandingly important in itself, but it illustrates something which often happens. Mothers, brothers, sisters, etc., write on behalf of a loved one who is in trouble -- stating that the sentence is outrageous, in view of the loved one's being a productive and law-abiding citizen.

One might conclude those writing the letter know the real facts, and think you will not check them out. More likely they have been deceived by the loved one, as I suspect is the case here.

Jerry Watson has prior convictions (attached) for theft first degree, probation violation, failure to appear, contempt, possession of a controlled substance, disorderly conduct, transportation of a controlled substance, grand larceny, parole violation, failure to appear, second degree theft, third degree assault, theft of services, third degree burglary, grand larceny, criminal activity in drugs, and began his career as a minor in possession of liquor.

All this leaves aside Watson's driving record (attached). Three years ago his license was revoked as an habitual offender. Since then he has convictions for driving with an open container, failure to report an accident, refusal to take a breath test, DUII, driving while revoked, and DUII.

Quite a record for a guy who is only 27!

cc: Gerry Thompson