

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 17, 1983

Dear Mr. Walther:

Your November 9th letter to Mr. Deaver regarding the position as Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration at the Department of Commerce has arrived in our office. Mr. Deaver is now travelling in the Far East for the President. In his absence, I am taking the liberty of forwarding your correspondence to John Herrington, Director of Presidential Personnel for his consideration. Upon his return, I will bring your concerns regarding this important position to Mr. Deaver's attention.

Thank you for writing and apprising Mr. Deaver of your feelings and suggestions for filling this critical opening.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Henry L. Walther  
Executive Vice President  
United States Defense Committee  
3238 Wynford Drive  
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

11/14/83

**UNITED STATES  
DEFENSE COMMITTEE** 

Lieutenant General  
Daniel O. Graham  
United States Army, Retired

November 9, 1983

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

Dear Mr. Deaver:

As you know, a critically important position for national security recently opened up when Larry Brady, Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration, resigned from his post at the Department of Commerce.

Because of the sensitive nature of this job and its far-reaching impact on the long-term security of our country, we feel the administration should give its utmost attention in reviewing each candidate.

We understand that one candidate is Paul Friedenber, currently a Senior Economist on the Senate Banking Committee. We strongly support Mr. Friedenber's candidacy as he is both suited for this job and knowledgeable in this sensitive field.

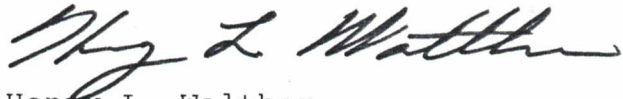
A second candidate, George Nesterchuk, is also strongly supported by the United States Defense Committee. Mr. Nesterchuk has a long and distinguished background in technology trade and international affairs.

A third candidate under consideration is Wendell Gunn. While we understand Mr. Gunn may be personally competent, particularly in areas of corporate concerns, we are very concerned that he has little or no expertise in the area of export/import controls and suggest he be placed in another slot in the Administration.

On behalf of the more than 97,000 members of the United

States Defense Committee, I urge you to support a candidate who can responsibly balance national security interests with commercial interests -- like Paul Friedenberg or George Nesterchuk -- and oppose the nomination of Wendell Gunn for this position.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Henry L. Walther".

Henry L. Walther  
Executive Vice President

HLW/peb

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 17, 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Your recent note of November 8th with your attached paper, "Challenges of Democracy in Germany and America", has arrived in Mr. Deaver's office.

Mr. Deaver is now travelling for the President in the Far East but upon his return I will bring your correspondence to his attention.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in remembering Mr. Deaver with a copy of your address.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable Arthur F. Burns  
American Ambassador to the Federal Republic  
of Germany  
Office of the Ambassador  
American Embassy, Bonn  
Box 215  
APO New York, NY 09080

rec  
11/14/83



EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bonn, Germany  
November 8, 1983

Dear Mike

I am sure that you have more than  
enough to read. Nevertheless, I hope that you may  
find it possible to glance over the attached paper.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Arthur F. Burns

The Honorable  
Michael Deaver  
Washington, DC

CHALLENGES OF DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY AND AMERICA

by

Arthur F. Burns

American Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany

Presented at

Gesellschaft für Auslandskunde e. V.

Munich, Federal Republic of Germany

November 7, 1983

## CHALLENGES OF DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY AND AMERICA

During the two years that I have been in Germany, I have made it a practice to meet periodically with students and youthful workers, with young religious leaders and young professional men and women. I have done this because one of my responsibilities as American Ambassador in the Federal Republic of Germany is to become familiar with the psychological and political tendencies that prevail in this country. Perhaps equally important, having devoted many years to university teaching, I cannot suppress a basic curiosity about the ideals of young people or about the concerns they have for their own country and the world at large.

These things interest me. I thought that I might share with you this evening some of the things I have learned, and in the process convey a few thoughts about our two societies and the relationship between them.

One thing that has become much clearer to me during my stay in your country is the immense difficulty in a rapidly changing world of transmitting personal experience from one generation to the next. My own generation found it hard to understand events that we had not personally experienced in the way that our parents had experienced them. Similarly, the current generation of young Americans

and Germans cannot possibly "feel" about earlier dramatic events -- such as the Second World War, the reconstruction of Germany, the Berlin airlift in the late 1940's, the uprising within East Germany in 1953, or the joining of the Federal Republic to NATO -- the way my contemporaries and I, who had lived through these events, absorbed those experiences. We must accept this as an inescapable fact of life.

Every generation, however, must face the issues and problems that confront it in its time -- must grapple with them and solve them to the best of its ability. I have no doubt that the vast majority of the young people of your country and mine are earnestly attempting to do this. But I am equally convinced that they could help solve their own problems and the issues facing their generation by improving their knowledge of what has gone on before them -- particularly, by understanding the causes and results of past events that affect them today. History never repeats itself precisely; but it still has important lessons to teach, and we do ourselves a disservice if we do not avail ourselves of its lessons.

Unfortunately, many idealistic and highly intelligent young men and women of our times have not adequately considered what history can teach them. Whether through

the fault of their parents or their teachers, they have failed to devote much intellectual energy to pondering the lessons of history.

One of the lessons that history teaches is that, in a mature democracy, extremism tends to repel people. Extremism attracts followers only in the short term. Moderation and temperance are fundamental principles of public life in a democracy.

American history provides numerous examples of the value of these principles. Let me briefly cite one -- the Prohibition movement that culminated in 1919 in an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Its proponents called it the "temperance" movement; but it was actually an extremist movement, for coping with alcoholism and its consequences. For a while the social objectives of outlawing the consumption of alcoholic beverages appeared attractive to a great many Americans, and Prohibition therefore became the law of the land. But before many years passed, people learned that Prohibition created new social problems without curing any of the old ones. Massive public reaction set in and the Amendment was repealed in 1933. Other extremist political movements -- whether led by the "right", as in the case of McCarthyism, or by the "left", as with the Weathermen in the late 60's

and early 70's -- were short-lived and had no lasting political effect.

The historical lesson is clear: In a healthy democracy, extremist movements are generally incapable of achieving any lasting popular support. Your country as well as mine is by now a firmly established and secure democracy, whose citizens in the long run will pursue intelligently and responsibly their economic, political, and social interests.

My country has a democratic tradition of over 200 years to look back on. Ours is among the very oldest modern democracies. As we have experienced it, the democratic system is by no means a perfect governmental system and I doubt that it ever will be. But it certainly goes further than other governmental systems in protecting the natural dignity of men and women, and in enabling them to pursue their personal and public interests without fear of governmental oppression.

In order to function effectively, democracy requires in the first instance an educated public -- a public that brings some sense of history to its involvement in the political process, and is thereby able to assume the responsibilities that the democratic system requires of

its citizens, while at the same time enjoying its rights and privileges. The responsibilities and the rights go together. They are inseparable for the working of democracy.

The second requirement for a democracy to function successfully is an economic order that offers citizens a reasonable opportunity to develop their individual interests and to improve their economic condition. A nation in which substantial numbers of people live in permanent poverty is easily exposed to demagoguery and abuse of governmental power. An educated public and a reasonably stable and prosperous economy are therefore essential to sustain a democracy.

The Federal Republic of Germany has proved over the past 35 years that its citizens cherish a society that is firmly based on the principles of democracy -- namely, respect for the dignity of human beings and the sanctity of human life, respect for the freedom of the individual, primacy of the rule of law in human affairs, and a government that represents all the people.

Yet I would be less than candid if I did not confess that my conversations with young, politically engaged Germans have raised questions in my mind about the

commitment to parliamentary democracy on the part of some of your fellow citizens. It is assuredly a minority of those I have talked to, but it still worries and saddens me. I shall tell you why.

After World War II most Germans had no hesitation in accepting the teaching of history that a democratic system offered maximum opportunity for human beings to fulfill their natural craving for freedom, for economic betterment, and for life in a tranquil social environment. By dint of their abundant energy, fine talents, and dedication, the German people resolutely proceeded to create a strong democracy and to anchor it to like-minded nations in Western Europe and North America. This democracy has given today's young people the opportunity to live in comfort and to enjoy an environment of freedom that their parents had created and bequeathed to them.

This democratic system has made it possible for young people to read or study whatever suited their fancy. It has enabled them to work for themselves or an employer of their choice. It has enabled them to spend money at their disposal as they saw fit and to do that at home or abroad. Beyond that, it has enabled them to express freely their thoughts on whatever concerned them in the political, economic, cultural or religious arena. Indeed, this

democratic system -- and nothing else -- has permitted them, when dissatisfied with some aspects of their lives, to express this dissatisfaction publicly through protests, demonstrations, or other dissenting activities. Such privileges hardly exist in totalitarian societies. If our young people take the privileges of democracy for granted, just as they take for granted the air they breathe, that is only because they themselves have never been without the one or the other. Their brethren in Eastern Europe, especially those who previously had enjoyed freedom, know better. Unfortunately, that basic truth has not been implanted sufficiently in the minds of many young Germans -- or, for that matter, in the minds of many young Americans.

Young people need to consider with conscientious care how far they can go in expressing their dissent without infringing on the equally valid rights of their fellow citizens. And second, they need to ponder whether they are necessarily the best or the only judges of the proper limits of their dissident political inclinations. After all, issues of war and peace, no less than issues of economic merit and social justice, have been pondered by the world's foremost philosophers, theologians, and statesmen for thousands of years. If unanimity has thus far proved elusive, some serious intellectual and moral difficulties must evidently surround such issues.

When protesters answer the hard questions that I've just put by asserting, as some do, that their actions are justified by the righteousness of their cause and that the righteousness of their cause has greater validity than the will of the majority, then that majority may well be justified in protecting the democratic system against those who in effect do not subscribe to it and are not willing to abide by the rules and responsibilities that this system requires.

These are not abstract questions of metaphysics. They are practical issues with which everyone living under a democratic system, and wishing to preserve it, must come to grips. Whether or not parliamentary democracy is the most satisfactory political system for this or that individual citizen, the preservation of its benefits for the great majority inevitably requires order and restraint.

This brings me to a related point that particularly concerns me as the Ambassador of my country -- namely, the issue of anti-Americanism. I am frequently asked whether it prevails among the young people in this country -- and if so, why. Most Germans with whom I have talked about this subject claim that it does not exist in any large measure, that opposition to the policies of the Reagan

Administration must not be interpreted as an expression of anti-Americanism, and that even where significant anti-Americanism actually exists it would be a mistake to identify it with pro-Sovietism. In my opinion, these judgments are broadly valid, and I never tire of so informing my government and my countrymen. But I also believe that the question of anti-Americanism requires deeper probing.

In the years immediately following World War II many Europeans permitted themselves to be mesmerized by American society. Americans had indeed helped Western Europe to reestablish itself economically and to regain its self-esteem. For many, America became a country whose institutions merited unbounded admiration. With the passage of time, these exaggerated sentiments became both less prevalent and less intense. The turning point may have come with the violent death of President Kennedy who was immensely popular in Europe -- perhaps even more popular than in America. For many in Europe he personified an ideal leader whose country was the Camelot of the 20th century. His assassination therefore came as a terrible shock and it changed the image of the United States drastically. Many Europeans wondered how a country that brought forth such senseless violence could ever have served as their ideal. Then came the terrible assassinations of Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King,

the Vietnam War, the civil rights turbulence, Watergate -- with the result that the golden image of America was shattered.

At the same time, my country -- with its untiring propensity to self-criticism -- exported to Europe its own version of anti-Americanism. A distinguished journalist actually wrote that "the United States is the most dangerous and destructive power in the world", and some Europeans believed it. A torrent of books, articles, and press interviews by prominent Americans - novelists, philosophers, scientists, actors, singers -- some of them geniuses in their field of endeavor but hardly experts in political science or international relations -- fanned the flames with harsh criticisms of America that much of the European press and intellectual elite seized upon as gospel truth.

Add to this the fact that many Europeans have acquired most of their knowledge about America from television screens that tend to concentrate on violence, exploitation, and bigotry. Ten or fifteen years ago, Europeans could see on their screens, almost daily, American planes bombing so-called "freedom fighters" in Cambodia, riots in our inner cities, soup kitchens feeding thin rations to unemployed workers. Nowadays, they can still see flash

reports over television about poor people in the United States, about American misdeeds in Latin America, about callous treatment of Indians, and about discrimination against blacks. Some of these images, of course, are linked to reality. But they are by no means the entire story of current America, and anyone who maintains the contrary is unaware of the truth or is contemptuous of it.

The basic problem in this area, however, is not so much the ignorance of young people or the misinformation to which they are subjected. The basic problem, I believe, is the attitude of some of their mentors. Anti-Americanism, in one or another of its guises, is merely a symptom of a far more serious ailment that has afflicted a number of the more activist members of Europe's educated classes -- namely the rejection of Western society itself and its values. Naturally, as the leader of the West, the United States has become their Number One enemy. This attitude is not born out of ignorance. On the contrary, America is seen correctly as the bulwark of everything they despise -- parliamentary democracy, dynamic capitalism, modern technology, and robust anti-Communism. One cannot dismiss the feelings of these people as a result of specific policies of the Reagan Administration, or the projected deployment of modernized missiles, or the current

engagement of my country in Central America. The root of the matter, as I see it, is the alienation of certain European intellectuals from the values and institutions of their own democratic society.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have spoken so candidly because I care deeply about the young people of both your country and mine. I feel that the education of many of them has been neglected by their parents and distorted by their teachers -- occasionally, by their pastors as well.

Young people deserve to know that, despite its shortcomings, democracy has in the world's experience thus far proved to be most capable of responding to the human craving for freedom and justice. They need to know that when capitalism is practiced within a democratic framework, it provides abundant opportunity for individuals to better their economic condition. And while they should, to be sure, be sensitive to the shortcomings of democratic capitalism, they need also to recognize that democracy provides a built-in system of exposing and correcting its own deficiencies. Demonstrations and protests have a rightful -- often, even a constructive -- place in a democracy, but that hardly justifies intolerant rhetoric or physical violence. Fortunately, violence was entirely avoided by the overwhelming majority of the young Germans

involved in the demonstrations of recent weeks. For this they clearly deserve our commendation.

I cannot overlook, however, the rhetoric to which more than a few have been resorting. Young people, particularly those who have had the benefit of a university education, have a duty to know how totalitarianism actually works. They should know, by way of example, what has happened to the human spirit in the Baltic States, in Eastern Europe, and in Afghanistan, as well as the fate of 17 million of their own countrymen in East Germany. And if the descriptions of Soviet life by a Solzhenitsin do not shake their equanimity, they owe it to themselves to gain at least a surface familiarity with the report by Nikita Khrushchev at the 20th Party Congress on the crimes committed by the Soviet regime against its own citizens. It is only by studying history and reflecting on its lessons that young people can rationally determine whether it makes any sense to place the Soviet Union and the United States on the same moral plane -- as some have been doing.

Moreover, the young people of this country need to be reminded that they have good reasons to reflect positively about their own country. True, it has made some tragic mistakes in the past. But it has also brought glory to the human spirit through its marvelous achievements in

literature, philosophy, science, and music. Beyond that, the post-war generation created out of the ashes of destruction a society that has given this country the blessing of freedom, the rule of law, and relative economic security. In their search for an ideal, in their need to find a beacon that can point them toward a brighter future, young people can be proud of their fathers and mothers who worked for, struggled for, and finally left them the precious inheritance of a free and viable society. I have recently heard some German statesmen speak lovingly again of das Vaterland. That too can be a constructive sentiment.

Coping with the question of national identity and national ideals is not easy. But if the young people of the Federal Republic come to realize that they have a great deal that is worth believing in, it will become easier for them to cope with the problems they face. My hope is that the troubled young men and women in your midst will in time appreciate that much of their inheritance is precious, and that it is worth protecting, enhancing, and passing on to future generations.

The preservation of peace should indeed be this generation's principal concern and prime objective -- as it actually is for many young people in your country and

mine. But in their dedication to this basic goal, people must not permit themselves to be ruled by emotion. They should not ignore the thinking of the able men and women who have struggled with the same problem across the centuries. Nor should they allow themselves to treat lightly the achievements of their older contemporaries in the Federal Republic and other NATO countries, who have succeeded in preserving peace with freedom and prosperity for almost forty years.

Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me in closing to say a few words about the German-American partnership. I consider it essential to the survival of our respective societies -- to our lives as free peoples. We must nurture this relationship. We must grapple with its problems and seize upon its opportunities. Despite some unfortunate interruptions, we have been able to do that successfully ever since a small band of courageous Germans landed on American soil 300 years ago. In commemorating the Tricentennial of our relationship, let us therefore keep firmly in mind that the preservation of freedom and peace for ourselves and our children largely depends on the vitality of the partnership between the German and the American peoples.

rec'd 11/15/83

It is a pleasure to send you  
a complimentary copy of New Directions  
in Federal Tax Policy for the 1980s.

This volume is a comprehensive  
examination of tax reform to stimulate  
capital formation and economic growth.  
We welcome your comments.

*Charles E. Walker*

CHARLES E. WALKER  
Chairman

*Mark Bloomfield*

MARK A. BLOOMFIELD  
President

**American Council for Capital Formation:  
CENTER FOR POLICY RESEARCH**

1850 K Street, NW Suite 520 Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 293-5811

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 17, 1983

Dear Mr. Walker and Mr. Bloomfield:

The complimentary copy of New Directions in Federal Tax Policy for the 1980's you sent to Mr. Deaver has arrived in our office.

Mr. Deaver is now travelling for the President in the Far East. Upon his return I am sure he will find your book to be a comprehensive outline of tax reform and of much interest to him.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending this book to Mr. Deaver for his information.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Charls E. Walker  
Mr. Mark A. Bloomfield  
American Council for Capital Formation  
Center for Policy Research  
1850 K Street, NW, Suite 520  
Washington, D.C. 20006

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 17, 1983

Dear Mr. Soong:

Your lovely 1984 calendar has arrived in Mr. Deaver's office. Mr. Deaver is now travelling in the Far East for the President and upon his return I will bring it to his attention.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness which prompted your sending this calendar with its wonderful photographs and poems for his enjoyment.

We wish you and the staff of Free China Review a very happy 1984.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. C.Y. Soong  
Publisher  
Free China Review  
3-1, Chung Hsiao E. Road, Section 1  
Taipei, Taiwan  
Republic of China

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 18, 1983

Dear Mr. Ujifusa:

The copy of Andrew Grove's bestseller, High Output Management you so kindly sent to Mr. Deaver has arrived in our office. Mr. Deaver is now travelling in the Far East and I am writing in his behalf. Upon his return I know he will be most appreciative of your thoughtfulness which prompted your sending it.

Thank you for taking your time to attend to Mr. Seidman's request.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Mr. Deaver

Mr. Grant Ujifusa  
Editor  
Random House  
201 East 50th Street  
New York, New York 10022



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## RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

201 EAST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022  
TELEPHONE 212 572-2170

GRANT UJIFUSA  
EDITOR

November 14, 1983

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

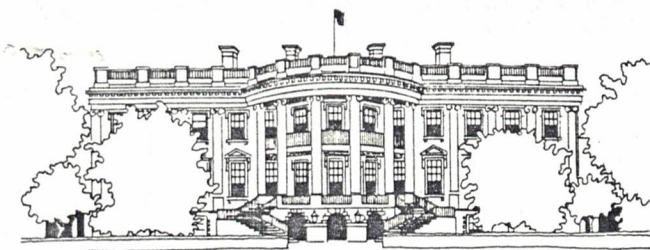
Dear Mr. Deaver:

William Seidman, of Arizona State University, and formerly Co-Chairman of the White House Conference on Productivity, suggested I send you a copy of Andrew Grove's book, *HIGH OUTPUT MANAGEMENT*, which is enclosed. Along with the critical acclaim that *HIGH OUTPUT MANAGEMENT* has received, it has now become a bestseller. I hope you will share Random House's enthusiasm for this book.

Sincerely,

Grant Ujifusa

GU:mm



William E. Simon, Chairman  
L. William Seidman, Co-Chairman  
Jack L. Courtemanche, Director

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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTIVITY, THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

(202-395-7362)

September 29, 1983

Mr. Grant Ujifusa  
Editor  
Random House, Inc.  
201 East 50th Street  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Ujifusa:

Thank you for sending me a pre-publication copy of High Output Management. I'm at the halfway mark and it's straight A so far. Congratulations to Grove and his editors.

Sincerely,

L. William Seidman



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 18, 1983

Dear Mr. Wetmore:

The wine, you so promptly sent in response to my November 8th letter to you, has arrived in Mr. Deaver's office. Mr. Deaver is still travelling in the Far East for the President. I know he will be pleased to sample your award winning wines upon his return.

The brief history of Cascade Mountain vineyards in New York's Hudson Valley was fascinating. You should be very proud of your many accomplishments.

Thank you again for your thoughtfulness that prompted your sending these fine wines for Mr. Deaver's consideration.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. William Wetmore  
Cascade Mountain Vineyards  
Flint Hill Road  
Amenia, New York 12501

# Cascade Mountain



## A Brief History

THE WETMORE FAMILY  
SINCE 1882  
WINEGROWERS

Flint Hill Road Amenia, NY 12501 (914)-373-9021



*he Wetmore name has been associated with growing and making premium American wine for over one hundred years. New York's Cascade Mountain Vineyards, owned and operated by the William Wetmore branch of the family, is their most recent winegrowing effort, but the story really begins in California in 1882. That is the year that Charles A. Wetmore, a journalist, began planting the now famous Cresta Blanca Vineyards in an effort to prove that quality table wines could be produced in that part of the world. Only seven years later - in 1889 - he took his first vintages to the Paris Exposition and, to the astonishment of just about everyone, won the coveted Grand Prix in a competition that included thousands of entrees from all over the world.*

*In 1972 William Wetmore, also a writer, planted Cascade Mountain Vineyards in New York's Hudson Valley in an effort to prove that quality table wines could be grown in the northeastern United States as well. Only six years later - in 1978 - he took his first vintages to Wineries Unlimited, the largest international wine judging in the East, and, to the astonishment of just about everyone, won two firsts.*

*Come and see us. We serve the  
fresh fruit with our d*

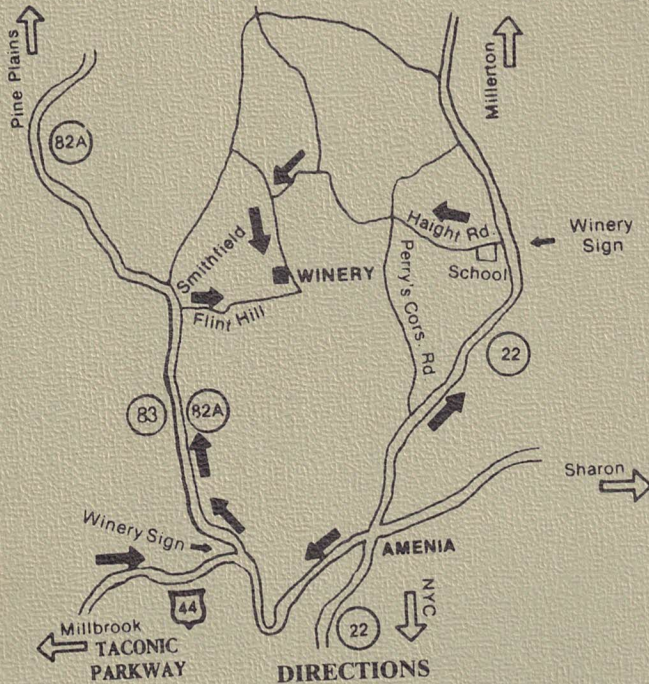
*Since then, Cascade Mountain has continued to win awards wherever its wines have been shown, including two more firsts at the Wineries Unlimited exhibition in 1982, plus a first, second, and third at the 1983 New York State Fair.*

*Today the Wetmores and an increasing number of winegrowers are producing quality wines in the Northeast, despite adverse climatic conditions. Many experts consider the Northeastern United States to be among the most promising viticultural areas in the world because of the fact that the best wines come from the northernmost limits of the temperate zone where production is low and quality high.*

*Many people are as yet unaware the emergence of these new premium Eastern varietals. That is good news for knowledgeable wine lovers who will find wines such as Cascade Mountain to be very good value. Having wines that are grown close to home is something new for most of us and adds extra dimension to their enjoyment. Regional wine is a way of tasting our own seasons past. Last summer's sunshine, the snows of winter, rain and frost; it's all there in the glass: Our own seasons past . . . the taste of home.*

***e finest local cheeses, pate and  
award winning wines.***

*You are invited to visit the winery, tour the vineyards and  
taste the wines. We'd be pleased to have you.  
There's no charge.*



**DIRECTIONS**  
ROUTE 22

From Amenia North three miles to Webutuck School. Turn left, three miles to T. Left at T, one mile to winery. From Millerton South 5.3 miles to Webutuck School. Turn right, three miles to T. Left at T, one mile to winery.

**TACONIC PARKWAY**

Take Millbrook-Poughkeepsie Exit, Rte 44, East to Millbrook. From Millbrook continue East on Rte 44 8 miles to Rte 83. Turn left, go 2.5 miles to Flint Hill Road. Right on Flint Hill 1.2 miles to winery.

We are approximately two hours North of N.Y.C.

**Open 10am-6pm seven days a week (Sundays Included)**

**Flint Hill Road, Amenia, NY 12501 (914)-373-9021**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1983

Dear Mr. Simmons:

Your letter of November 14th to Mr. Deaver with the attached letter and package of information regarding the Spirit of Overseas Chinese has arrived in Mr. Deaver's office. Mr. Deaver is now travelling in the Far East for President Reagan. In his absence I am taking the liberty of passing your request for a letter of commendation from the President to Presidential Correspondence for attention.

I will have your letter to Mr. Deaver here for him to see upon his return. I am sure he will be happy to hear your good words regarding your service to the Department of the Interior.

Thank you for writing to Mr. Deaver and bringing your worthwhile suggestion for the President to his attention.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. James E. Simmons  
1879 Holland Drive  
Walnut Creek, California 94596

JAMES E. SIMMONS  
1879 HOLLAND DRIVE  
WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA 94596

November 14, 1983

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

Dear Mike,

I am enclosing a letter and package of information addressed to President Reagan from the Project Committee of the Spirit of Overseas Chinese. I am in hopes you can direct it to the proper route so that this ambitious project can receive a letter of commendation from the President.

These are American citizens who have worked diligently to achieve a dream of great importance to the respective peoples of Chinese descent here in America and to their fellow peoples in the Republic of China and are soliciting the support of their leader in this record breaking solo flight attempt from San Francisco to Taipei, now slated for May, 1984.

I am sending this letter through you because I am aware that there could be political ramifications of which we on the Project Committee may not be fully appreciative and so I ask of you to make the proper judgement as to how a request for a letter of support from the President might best be handled.

I appreciate any help you can offer this fine group of daring Americans.

I hear from brother Bill and Billye often and just received a card from them as they traveled to Bermuda. I just hope we all can get back to Kern County in the near future and resume living the good life!

My work for former Secretary Watt and now Judge Clark as an appointee on the federal California Desert Advisory Council continues to go extremely well and I am quite proud of the 14 other Council members for their industry and commitment to the multiple-use management concepts of our public lands here in California. A good word also for the professional calibre of our dedicated Bureau of Land Management folks who so often receive such poor press and public attitudes. Our lands are well served by these conscientious and caring staffers.

Thanks again, Mike, for your aid. I hope we'll meet in person real soon.

Warm regards,

*Jim Simmons*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1983

Dear Mr. Ord:

Your good note of November 10th to Mr. Deaver has arrived in our office. Mr. Deaver is now travelling in the Far East for the President. Upon his return I will bring your correspondence with the endorsement of President Reagan's nominees for the Legal Services Board of Directors to his attention.

Thank you for taking your time to write and apprise Mr. Deaver of your support for President Reagan. Your words are good to receive.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Charles R. Ord  
Executive Director  
Association of American Physicians and  
Surgeons, Inc.  
5201 Lyngate Court  
Burke, Virginia 22015-1698

rec'd 11/14/83

November 10, 1983

**ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, INC.**

5201 Lyngate Court  
Burke, VA 22015-1698  
703/425-6300

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Charles R. Ord  
Burke, VA

Mr. Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

President Reagan's nominees for the Legal Services Corporation Board of Directors are excellent.

I urge that you continue to work toward their confirmation.

Respectfully,

Charles R. Ord  
Executive Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1933

Dear Mr. Voss:

The First Day of Issue Commemorative stamps you so kindly sent to Mr. Deaver are awaiting his return here in our office. Mr. Deaver is still travelling in the Far East for the President. Upon his return I know he will be very pleased to find the wonderful selection of first issues you have so thoughtfully sent to him.

Thank you again for remembering him.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable Peter E. Voss  
Governor  
United States Postal Service  
Board of Governors  
Washington, D.C. 20260-1000

Rec'd 1/14/83



BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
Washington, DC 20260-1000

Thought you might like to have this First Day of Issue Commemorative for your personal collection or that of a friend.

With kindest regards,

Peter E. Voss  
Governor  
United States Postal Service

PEV/ms

Enclosure

*Many citizens like!*

WOULD APPRECIATE  
YOUR MENTIONING MY  
NAME TO DREW VASSIS  
WOULD LIKE TO WORK  
WITH TOP PEOPLE IN  
THIS CAMPAIGN - IT  
MIGHT BE MY LAST.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1983

Dear Dr. Lucas:

Your nice letter written November 5th with strong endorsement for Dr. Mehichi has arrived in Mr. Deaver's office. Mr. Deaver is now travelling in the Far East for President Reagan. In his absence I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your correspondence to Presidential Personnel. You can be assured that they will give Dr. Mehichi's name and record their utmost consideration. You should expect to hear from them soon.

Thank you again for taking your time to write to Mr. Deaver with this suggestion and your interest in filling the position on the National Cancer Advisory Board with such a highly qualified candidate. Upon his return I will bring your letter to Mr. Deaver's attention.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Henry Lucas, DDS  
Sutter Place Dental Group  
Sutter Place Professional Building  
1375 Sutter Street, Suite 418  
San Francisco, California 94109



Sutter Place Dental Group  
Henry Lucas DDS Inc  
& Associates



Sutter Place Professional Bldg  
1375 Sutter Street Suite 418  
San Francisco California 94109  
Telephone 415 775 8705

November 5, 1983

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

Dear Michael,

It has come to my attention that Dr. Henry Mehichi is being considered for an appointment to the National Cancer Advisory Board.

Dr. Mehichi is the senior cancer research scientist at the Roswald Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, New York. The scientific community considers him to be world renown. He would be very happy to serve in President Reagan's administration.

I strongly recommend his appointment. If you need additional information about Dr. Mehichi, I would suggest you call Dr. Charles Wilson, Professor and Chairman, Department of Neurological Surgery, University of California, San Francisco. His telephone number is (415) 666-1087. Dr. Wilson is a Republican.

Sincerely,

Henry Lucas, DDS

HL:sac

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 21, 1983

Dear Congresswoman Roukema:

Your nice letter of November 15 with your strong endorsement of the candidacy of Patricia Goldman's reappointment to the National Transportation Safety Board has arrived in our office.

Mr. Deaver is still traveling in the Far East for the President. Upon his return I am sure he will be pleased that you took your time to apprise him of your support for Ms. Goldman.

You can be assured your endorsement will be given every consideration. Ms. Goldman enjoys much support among people in the Administration for re-appointment.

Thank you again for writing to Mr. Deaver.

Sincerely,

Gail Ledwig  
Secretary to  
Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable Marge Roukema  
The House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON D. C. 20515

MARGE ROUKEMA  
FIFTH DISTRICT  
NEW JERSEY

November 15, 1983

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

Dear Mike:

I am writing you in support of Patricia A. Goldman's reappointment to the National Transportation Safety Board. Pat presently serves as Vice Chairman and her term is expected to expire in December.

Pat has proven to be a fine Republican and exemplifies responsibility in the highest level of government. Her dedication to the President, as well as to the merit and goals of the Board, are clearly factors that warrant her reappointment.

I have known Pat for many years. She is an articulate spokesman and a loyal Republican among women in our Party. She is without a doubt outstanding in her field and she has my highest recommendation.

Sincerely,



Marge Roukema  
Member of Congress

MR:ja

cc: Mr. John S. Herrington  
Assistant to the President for  
Presidential Personnel