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Dear Michael Deaver: Will

Your answer was good: Was the ceremony visit a "mistake"? Michael Deaver replied, "In the light of the uproar, sure."

But gosh! Are we going to let uproar & loud wailing rule the country?

To do away with the evil of revenge, Moses gave us the Ten Commandments. That was 4,000 years ago! Are we going to retrogress to the errors of pre-Moses times?

To forgive & forget is the humanitarian ethic. Are you not under moral obligations, as a public servant, to fortify that principle — not because it is Christian, but because it is humanitarian?

Stay with your guns. Your decision wasn't a mistake. It was evil calling it a mistake. Don't let that stand!

Sincerely yours,

Welyn K. S. Judge
1231 Hillcrest Dr.

Arnold, Md.

21012

April 15 '85

FROM

M. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff
White House
Washington, DC

RALPH HEYMANN

835 Hillsborough Blvd
Hillsborough CA 94010

SUBJECT:
FOLD HERE
DATE

Visit to Germany

4/13/85

Dear Mr. Deaver:

The mess concerning the proposed visit to Nazi war graves has indeed "be badly thought out", according to today's New York Times.

As a war veteran and a Jew of German descent I consider it as an insult that we are so much concerned about the tender sensitivities of all these dead Nazis. Obviously none of them are alive any more, according to a high White House official. At least I am glad to hear that, even though it is palpably incorrect.

Sincerely yours,



SIGNED

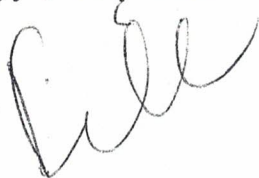
SPEED-MEMO

MICHAEL DEAVER:

YOU STILL THERE SHORT-CIRCUITING THE
PRESIDENT? HURRY UP - - GET OUT - -
GET OUT!

IF ONLY WE COULD EXILE YOU TO CUBA OR
NICARAGUA WHERE YOU WOULD FEEL AT HOME!

Henry R. Bonham, M. D.
Suite 213, Copper Corner
Okla. City, Okla. 73112



PRESERVATION COPY

Deaver's Last Stand Continues

By Rowland Evans, Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — Although President Reagan's new Nicaraguan "peace" plan is a long shot to win congressional funding of the freedom fighters, it does signal defeat for White House policymakers seeking to insulate the president from Central America.

Michael K. Deaver, the lame-duck deputy chief of staff, fought a big Nicaraguan sales effort that might

Inside Report

7123 Thrasher Road
McLean, Virginia 22101
13 April 1985

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

Ell

Dear Mr. Deaver:

I am disturbed and disgusted that you set up a schedule for the President which involves his laying a wreath in honor of German military war dead. I urge you to reconsider this thoughtless, insensitive gesture!!

Sincerely yours,
Elaine M. Ostensae
(MRS. Omer C. Ostensae)

Alexander K. Christie

ALEXANDER K. CHRISTIE ASSOCIATES

5305 CROMWELL DRIVE

BETHESDA, MD 20816

4/14/85

Michael K. Deaver



Dear Mike:

I would like to make a suggestion that the President visit the gravesite of Conrad Aiken. A two minute speech in praise of the accomplishments of this Great Statesman would be appropriate.

Churchill admired him.

This would be a good counter to Soviet propaganda. The West Germans would be pleased.

Respectfully
Alex.



Gene Autry Hotel

PALM SPRINGS

Re: Bitburg (F.R.G.)
Cemetery Visit

8551 E. Arcadia Ave.
San Gabriel, CA 91745
April 13, 1985

Dear Mr. Deaver:

The enclosed copy of two pages from the World Book Encyclopedia might provide a possible solution to the public outcry, as voiced by our veterans groups, concerning the planned (May 5) visit to the German cemetery near Bitburg.

An April 13 article in the "Los Angeles Times" states that it would be "more difficult, especially in Germany" to locate a cemetery where U.S. soldiers are buried.

The fact, however, is that within approximately 55 km of Bitburg is a large U.S. Third Army cemetery, including the graves of Gen. George S. Patton and of thousands of Americans killed in the Battle of the Bulge. The cemetery is in Hamm, a suburb of Luxembourg, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. On May 8, 1966, Maj. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Jr. and I led a formation of Phantom jet fighters from Bitburg over the cemetery in memoriam. As you are probably aware, Luxembourg long ago became a member of both NATO and the European Community, as well as the predecessors of the latter.

I hope this provides assistance.

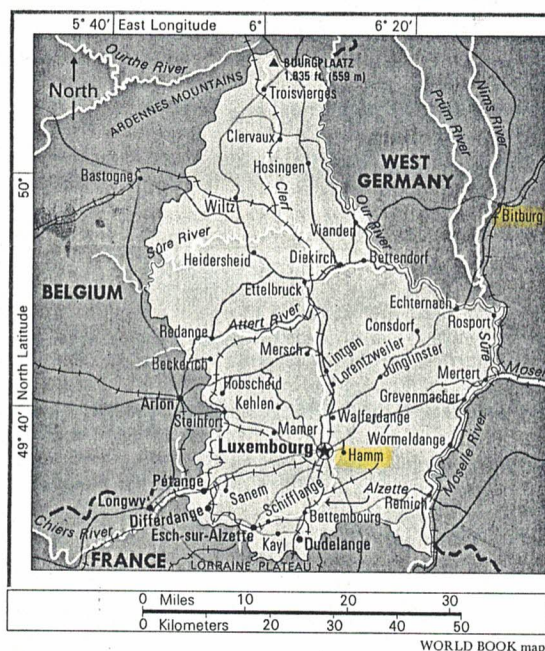
Sincerely yours,

Ronald E. Hulting

RONALD E. HULTING

Luxembourg

- ⊙ Capital
- Other City or Town
- Road
- + Rail Line
- ▲ MOUNTAIN



LUXEMBOURG, LUHK suhm BURG, is one of Europe's oldest and smallest independent countries. It lies in northwest Europe where West Germany, France, and Belgium meet. Luxembourg covers an area that is smaller than Rhode Island, and it has about two-fifths as many people as that state.

Luxembourg is one of the world's most industrialized countries. But the heavy industry has not spoiled the country's natural beauty. Luxembourg is a land of rolling hills and dense forests. The whitewashed houses of Luxembourg's small towns and villages cluster around ancient castles and churches.

Luxembourg was formed in the 900's. Between the 1400's and 1800's, Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France ruled Luxembourg. Other European countries recognized Luxembourg's independence in 1867. Luxembourg's official name is GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG in French and GROSSHERZOGTUM LUXEMBOURG in German (GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG). The city of Luxembourg is the capital of the country and its largest city.

George Kish, the contributor of this article, is Professor of Geography at the University of Michigan.

Government. The grand duke (or duchess) of the House of Nassau is the chief executive. He or she appoints the Cabinet, which is made up of a prime minister and seven other ministers. Each minister is in charge of one or more government departments. The grand duke or duchess also appoints the 21 members of the Council of State for life. The Chamber of Deputies passes all laws.

People. Luxembourgers have close cultural ties with neighboring Belgium, France, and West Germany. But they maintain an independent spirit, as expressed in the words of their national anthem, "*Mir welle bleiwe wat mir sin*" ("We want to remain what we are").

Luxembourgers are prosperous. They have better food and housing and more household appliances than many other Europeans have. Ham and fresh-water fish, especially trout, are favorite Luxembourg foods. Beer and wine are popular beverages. Many people live in charming villages where buildings built in the 1900's stand beside those dating from the 1100's, 1300's, and 1700's. Farmers leave their homes early in the morning to drive their herds to pasture and to work in the fields.

Almost all Luxembourgers speak Letzburgesch, a German *dialect* (form). French and German are taught in the schools. Most books and newspapers are printed in German. The courts use French, but French, German, and Letzburgesch are used in parliament. Over 95 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics.

The law requires children between the ages of 6 and 15 to attend school. Luxembourg has an International University of Comparative Science and several techni-

Facts in Brief

Capital: Luxembourg.

Form of Government: Constitutional monarchy.

Divisions: 3 districts, each headed by a commissioner appointed by the national government.

Head of State: Grand duke (or grand duchess).

Legislature: Chamber of Deputies has 56 members who are elected by the people to five-year terms.

Voting Age: 21 (men and women).

Local Government: 12 cantons, each divided into from 3 to 14 communes. Elected councils head the communes.

Languages: *Official*—French, German; *Common*—Letzburgesch.

Area: 998 sq. mi. (2,586 km²). *Greatest Distances*—north-south, 55 mi. (89 km); east-west, 35 mi. (56 km).

Elevation: *Highest*—Buurgplatz, 1,835 ft. (559 m) above sea level, in the Ardennes Mountains. *Lowest*—435 ft. (133 m) above sea level on the Moselle River.

Population: *Estimated 1983 Population*—368,000; distribution, 68 per cent urban, 32 per cent rural; density, 368 persons per sq. mi. (142 persons per km²). *1970 Census*—339,841. *Estimated 1988 Population*—374,000.

Chief Products: *Agriculture*—cattle, grapes, oats, potatoes, wheat. *Mining*—iron ore. *Manufacturing*—ceramics, iron, machinery, paints, steel, wine.

Flag: The flag has horizontal red, white, and blue stripes (top to bottom). The colors come from the coat of arms of Luxembourg. Adopted 1845. See FLAG (picture: Flags of Europe).

Money: *Basic Unit*—franc. See MONEY (table).



An Outer of goods mosphere

LUXEMBOURG

cal and vocational schools. Almost all adult Luxembourgers can read and write.

Land. Luxembourg has two distinct land regions, the Ardennes and the *Bon Pays* (Good Land). The Ardennes covers the northern third of Luxembourg, and the Bon Pays makes up the rest of the country. The Ardennes is part of a mountain system that extends from West Germany's Rhineland into Belgium. River valleys cut deeply through the region's low hills. Buurgplaat (1,835 feet, or 559 meters), which lies in the Ardennes, is the highest point in Luxembourg.

Most of the Bon Pays is a hilly or rolling plateau with level areas along its rivers. The Attert, Alzette, Moselle, and Sûre rivers flow through the region. The Bon Pays is an important farming region.

Most of Luxembourg has a cool, moist climate. The average temperature in the city of Luxembourg is about 32° F. (0° C) in January and about 63° F. (17° C) in July. Rainfall varies from about 40 inches (100 centimeters) a year in southwestern Luxembourg to from 12 to 16 inches (30 to 41 centimeters) a year in the southeast. Most snowfalls occur high in the Ardennes.

Economy. Luxembourg's most valuable resource is iron ore, which is mined in the south. About one-third of the working people work in seven great steel mills

in Esch-sur-Alzette, Dudelange, and Differdange. In addition to making all types of iron and steel, Luxembourg's industries manufacture ceramics, machinery, and paints.

Farmers in the Bon Pays region raise oats, potatoes, and wheat. They raise pigs and poultry and have fairly large herds of cattle and sheep. Grapes grown on terraces along the Moselle River produce good wine. About one-third of the Luxembourgers are farmers.

Luxembourg is a member of the European Community, and trades chiefly with other community members. Iron and steel products make up about 85 per cent of its exports. Its chief imports are automobiles, coal, cotton, and farm machinery.

Luxembourg has about 2,800 miles (4,510 kilometers) of highways and roads. Its 214 miles (344 kilometers) of railroads connect eastern France with Belgium. Small boats sail up the Moselle River from The Netherlands to France.

History. Luxembourg's history began in 963 when Count Siegfried of Ardennes built a castle on the site of the present-day city of Luxembourg. The castle was called *Lucilinburhuc* (little castle). Luxembourg became prominent in 1308 when Count Henry of Luxembourg became ruler of Germany. Henry's grandson, Charles IV, made Luxembourg a duchy, and the Luxembourg family ruled the duchy until 1443, when The Netherlands took control. For about 450 years, whoever ruled The Netherlands also ruled Luxembourg. These rulers included Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France.

In 1815, the Congress of Vienna made Luxembourg a grand duchy ruled by The Netherlands. The king of The Netherlands was also the grand duke of Luxembourg. Luxembourg became largely self-governing in 1839. But the Dutch king continued to rule Luxembourg until 1890, when Wilhelmina became the Dutch queen. Luxembourg's association with The Netherlands ended then, because the grand duchy's laws did not allow a woman to rule. In 1912, the laws were changed to allow Marie Adelaide of Nassau to become the ruling grand duchess. Her sister Charlotte succeeded her in 1919. In 1964, Charlotte abdicated to allow her son, Prince Jean, to become grand duke.

Germany occupied Luxembourg during World Wars I and II. In the winter of 1944 and 1945, part of the *Battle of the Bulge* was fought in northern Luxembourg. **Thousands of Americans killed in that battle are buried in Hamm.** In 1945, Luxembourg became a member of the United Nations. It joined an economic union called *Benelux* in 1948, and became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. In the 1950's, Luxembourg joined five other nations in forming the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community, and Euratom. These three organizations merged in 1967 to form the European Community. The community's Court of Justice meets in Luxembourg.

GEORGE KISH

Related Articles in WORLD BOOK include:

Benelux	Europe, Council of
Charlotte	European Community
Christmas (In The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg)	European Monetary Agreement
	Luxembourg (city)



Authenticated News Int.

An Outdoor Market in Luxembourg offers a wide variety of goods for shoppers. Prosperous Luxembourg retains the atmosphere of the past in its old buildings.

5.
Bill
Littman



5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Area Code 202
Telephone ~~685-2769~~ 885-8509

April 9, 1985

sent 4/17/85

The White House,
Washington, D.C.

At your convenience, please send a complete list of Medal of Freedom winners since the introduction of the award, if such a list is available.

Sincerely,

Robert Rinehart



Robert Rinehart

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

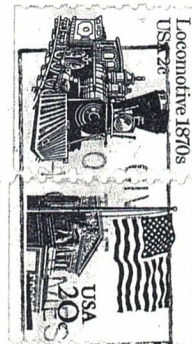
WASHINGTON, DC

Foreign Area Studies

5010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016

The White House
Washington, D.C.

RE: The Medal of Freedom awards



PRESERVATION COPY

P A U L L E E
135 WEST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

file

March 22, 1985

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver,

We are sorry that Sir Yue-Kong has to cancel his trip to Washington, D.C. in April and is deprived of the opportunity of meeting you on the 12th.

He has recently acquired an old British hong - Wheelock-Marden & Co. in Hong Kong and will have to concentrate more time in the taking over.

We look forward to seeing you again soon.

With warmest personal regards.

Cordially,

Paul Lee

enclosure(2)

Market Service

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CORPORATE REPORT

Royal Dutch Profit Fell in 4th Quarter

ROYAL DUTCH/SHELL GROUP said fourth-quarter 1984 net income fell to the equivalent of \$982.2 million from \$1.06 billion a year earlier, converting the pound at its current rate, as sales increased to \$19.59 billion from \$15.93 billion.

For all of 1984, the Anglo-Dutch oil company said net rose to a record \$3.94 billion from \$2.97 billion in 1983 while revenue advanced to \$70.1 billion from \$58.76 billion.

The company cited the effects of a strong dollar and its increased stake in its U.S. unit, Shell Oil Co., for the results.

Sir Peter Baxendell, chairman of Shell Transport & Trading Co., the British arm of the group, said he expects oil prices to remain stable in the near term if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries keeps its output steady at 16 million barrels a day.

Offer for Fraser Gets Go-Ahead in Britain

Alfayed Investment & Trust Ltd.'s acquisition of 51% of HOUSE OF FRASER PLC won't be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the British government said.

A British official said the Egyptian company's purchase, which values all of Fraser at about \$660 million, "didn't raise competition issues which justified investigation."

The government also freed Lonrho PLC, a diversified mining company, from restrictions that have barred it from acquiring more than 29.9% of Fraser shares. Lonrho has been rebuffed in several previous attempts to take over Fraser, which owns Harrods and other British department stores.

Hongkong Land Reports First Profit in 3 Years

HONGKONG LAND CO., a property and retailing company, posted its first profit in three years and announced a rights offering to stockholders of new preferred shares and warrants.

ony's property market; largely because Britain and China reached an agreement on the future of Hong Kong.

Revenue was up about 19%, to \$1.3 billion.

Heartened by its profit, the company plans to offer holders of its common stock about \$96 million in new preferred shares and warrants. Proceeds will be used to retire some of Hongkong Land's \$1.5 billion in debt.

CIE. FRANCAISE DES PETROLES, controlled by the French government, estimated its net income soared last year to \$136.2 million, more than three times its 1983 profit of \$40.8 million.

HOLEC N.V., a Dutch electrical supply company, swung into the black with a profit of \$500,000 for 1984, contrasted with a year-earlier loss of \$10.3 million.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. said it acquired 48% of the voting rights in Wheelock Marden & Co., a Hong Kong investment holding company. Hongkong Wharf, which is controlled by shipping magnate Sir Y.K. Pao, has offered \$320.5 million for at least 50% of Wheelock.

INDUSTRIE BUITONI PERUGINA S.P.A., the Italian food processing group recently acquired by financier Carlo de Benedetti, said its loss widened last year to \$22.7 million from \$8.3 million a year earlier.

ROWNTREE MACKINTOSH PLC, a British confectionary company, reported a 42% rise in net income for 1984, to \$50.5 million from \$35.6 million a year earlier. Sales were up 26%, to \$1.3 billion from \$1.03 billion.

SWISSAIR, Switzerland's national airline, reported a 7.9% increase in 1984 profit, to \$21 million, and said flight operations moved into the black for the first time in five years. In recent years, the carrier's profit had come from sales of used planes, catering and services for other airlines.

TI GROUP PLC, a British maker of engineering and consumer products, said operating profit rose 20% in 1984, to \$14.2 million from \$11.9 million. The company had extraordinary charges of \$4.6 million in

Wednesday, March 20, 1985

Sir Y.K. Wins Control Of Wheelock Marden

Journal of Commerce Special

HONG KONG — The battle for control of Wheelock Marden and Co. and its struggling maritime units has been won by Yue Kong Pao.

Steady buying in the market took him beyond the 50 percent level over the weekend, sinking the hopes of a Singapore entrepreneur, Khoo Teck Puat, who began the bidding just a month before.

Mr. Khoo hardly comes away empty-handed: by accepting the offer from Sir Y.K.'s Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., he stands to gain about HK\$116 million (US\$14 million).

Sir Y.K., The world's largest independent shipowner, valued Wheelock Marden at HK\$2.5 billion (\$320 million) or, about 23 percent higher than Mr. Khoo's original offer.

For shareholders who held on to the end, Sir Y.K.'s final price of

HK\$7.40 per share is 78 percent above the price of six weeks ago.

It is not yet clear what Sir Y.K. intends to do with his prize, and he is maintaining his normal shyness from the press.

He has taken the post of chairman of the group, one of the last of the old-line trading and shipping companies still in British hands.

There will be two managing directors, Sir Y.K. as chief executive officer and Peter Woo, deputy chairman of Wharf, as his deputy.

John Marden, a scion of the founding family, takes the new post of president.

Mr. Marden had earlier sold his 20 percent holding to Mr. Khoo, who has substantial hotel interests in Singapore and Australia and other businesses in Brunei.



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

JOHN HEINZ
PENNSYLVANIA

file

March 21, 1985

Dear Michael :

Many thanks for agreeing to participate in our Republican Senatorial Inner Circle Spring Briefing.

With all the other demands on your time during this hectic period, I deeply appreciate the way you're pitching in to help all our candidates. Your contribution of time and expertise to this special group of Republican contributors will be invaluable. I look forward to seeing you at the event.

With warmest wishes.

Sincerely,

John
John Heinz
Chairman

JH:tl

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

22 March

TO:

FROM: DONNA L. BLUME
Executive Assistant to
Michael K. Deaver

☐ Information

☒ Action

Mike asked me
to bring the attached
to your attention.
Thanks!

DB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO MIKE DEEVER

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE *KS*

SUBJECT: PHONE CALL FROM THE PRESIDENT TO CLEMENT STONE

I received a call from George Hearne from Eureka College today. He said that during the Eureka College meeting he attended with the President recently, the President said to let him know when they had a meeting arranged with Clement Stone, and then he would call Mr. Stone to say thanks for taking the time and trouble to meet with the Eureka group. The meeting is now set up for Friday, March 29th at 1:30.

Any problem with the President calling Mr. Stone sometime next week?

OK
let FF know
Thanks ✓

TEVAN AROUSTAMIAN
619 E. ELMWOOD AVE., # Q
BURBANK, CA. 91501
(818) 840-8207

MARCH 6, 1985

MS. GAIL LEDWIG
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

All photos
sent 3/26/85
Ann D.

DEAR MS. LEDWIG:

THIS IS TO INFORM YOU OF THE CORRECT LIST OF NAMES
WHICH WE DISCUSSED OVER THE TELEPHONE ON MARCH 5, 1985:

(1) MS. NAOKO ITOH, (2) MS. MIDORI TAJITSU, (3) MS. TOYOKO KOBAYASHI,
(4) MS. MASAKO ISHII, (5) MR. TOKUO SAKAI, (6) MR. KATSUHIKO UMETSU,
(7) MR. ROY KAWAGUCHI, (8) MR. E.J. MILLER, (9) _____

AS I HAVE REQUESTED PREVIOUSLY I WOULD ALSO
APPRECIATE AN EXTRA SET OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR MYSELF.

AS YOU MAY NOTICE I HAVE LEFT ONE OF THE SPACES
ABOVE, BLANK. THAT IS BECAUSE I HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THE
NAME FROM JAPAN

THANKS, AGAIN FOR TAKING TIME TO RESPOND
TO MY BURDENSOME REQUEST.

YOURS SINCERELY
Tevan Aroustamian
TEVAN AROUSTAMIAN

Could follow up on this

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Paul

TO BILL GEMMELL - would you
please inscribe a picture to
Naoko Itoh, Midori Tajitsu
Toyoko Kobayashi, Masako Ishii,
Tokuo Umetsu, Roy Kawaguchi
E.J. Miller and Tevan Aroustamian
and send to Loesje for autopen.

thanks.

n

TEVAN AROUSTAMIAN
619 E. Elmwood Ave., #Q
Burbank, California 91501
(818) 840-8207

February 22, 1985

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

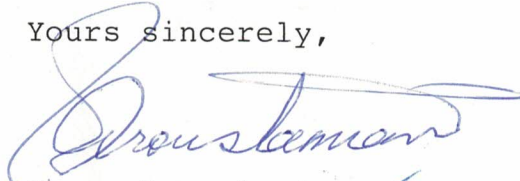
While I was in Washington, D.C., I contacted your office requesting a few sets of President Reagan's, Vice President Bush's and your signed photographs, accompanied with a letter from your office, for certain Japanese individuals who accompanied me during the inaugural events, as my guests. Ms. Gail Ledwig, of your office, informed me that the best way to do this is to correspond with you and make my request in a written form, and, include in my letter the names of the said individuals.

Following Ms. Ledwig's suggestion, below please find a list of the said names:

① Ms. Naoko Itoh, ② Ms. Midori Tajitsu, ③ Ms. Toyoko Kobayashi,
④ Ms. Masako Ishii, ⑤ Mr. Tokuo Umetsu, ⑥ Mr. Roy Kawaguchi,
and Mr. E. J. Miller. ⑦ MR. KATSAHIKO UMETSA

I will be grateful if you would also include an extra set for myself. I will appreciate your efforts and kind consideration.

Yours sincerely,


Tevan Aroustamian ✓