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JAMES W. SYMINGTON
SUITE 400
1700 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
November 29, 1984

note

Dear Mike,

My great grandpa, John Hay, while serving as Lincoln's Mike Deaver, saved a good deal of memorabilia, and later collected more. His subsequent service as Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State drew much on his experience as one of Lincoln's two secretaries. I gave a talk some years ago about his public service - copy attached for your interest.

More important is the other attachment,
and xerox of a



MICHAEL K. DEAVER

Jim

*Thanks for the fantastic
memorabilia - I've sent it
into RR to read also.*

cheers. Mike

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

Enclosures

fairs

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JAMES W. SYMINGTON
SUITE 400
1700 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
November 29, 1984

note

Dear Mike,

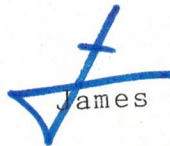
My great grandpa, John Hay, while serving as Lincoln's Mike Deaver, saved a good deal of memorabilia, and later collected more. His subsequent service as Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State drew much on his experience as one of Lincoln's two secretaries. I gave a talk some years ago about his public service - copy attached for your interest.

More important is the other attachment, consisting of a typed copy and xerox of a letter by one R. Boyd of Kentucky to his Congressman, W.H. Randall. In it he asks the Congressman's intercession, with the President if necessary, to secure the release of his nephew, a captured Confederate soldier, from the Federal prison at Alton. The President signed the release order as indicated.

I wondered if this vivid example of Lincoln's magnanimity, and spirit of reconciliation, might be of any interest to President Reagan as an addition to the White House collection of memorabilia.

If you or he would wish to see the original, just holler.

Best,



James W. Symington

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

Enclosures

AN EVENING IN HONOR OF JOHN HAY

"Politics and Foreign Policy
The Durable Insights of John Hay"

An Address by James W. Symington
May 20, 1980

Sponsored by the Cleveland Council on World Affairs
and The Western Reserve Historical Society

The Hay-McKinney Mansion of the Society

In 1900 during the Chinese Boxer rebellion, a tense time for all the governments with legations in Peking, Secretary of State John Hay reported to a friend as follows: "Minister Wu came by this morning and stayed for two hours, at the conclusion of which Wu was Hazy, and Hay was Woozy."

In 1898 after the "Splendid Little War" with Spain had placed the infant Cuba on our doorstep, Hay gave voice to a durable insight about that new country. "Dealing with Cuba", he wrote, "is like trying to carry on a polite conversation with a squirrel in your lap."

What did Hay think of Congress? His distaste for the political manners and mores of the world in general and the Senate in particular - was never more succinctly expressed than in an 1879 entry in his unpublished diary. Hay is agreeing with the Venezuelan ambassador concerning the importance of properly ranking, maintaining and financing our embassies in Latin America, "all of which", he wrote, "is a self-evident truth to anybody but an average Congressman."

I open with these three examples, as expressions of the most durable insight of all conveyed as a gentle legacy from John Hay, that extraordinary public man whose service spanned the tumultuous last half of the 19th century, to those of us who must endure and overcome the final challenges of the 20th, an abiding, unconquerable sense of humor.

Hay's gifts of proportion and balance, equity and judgment, which made his advice so welcome to Presidents, and his diplomacy so enduring, were really the product of the obverse side of a nature given to smiling

at the follies and vanities of the world, a tolerance, if not an appreciation of the absurd.

In 1901, after the untimely death of his eldest son, an aging and careworn Hay, pierced with grief, wrote his friend and New York Tribune colleague, Whitelaw Reid:

"Moral integrity and a sense of humor will carry you a long way; but when your sense of humor fails - woe unto you! Mine, I fear, is on the wane. There can be few things funnier than sixteen Senators wrangling over a \$2000 consulate. But it has ceased to be funny to me - and that is a bad symptom."

Even in his sorrow, Hay cannot rid himself of the elfin impulse to share a laugh.

It came upon him early. Not yet 17 years of age, he entered Brown University September 1855, sat down and wrote:

"Dear Friends,

As I am now completely settled and arranged for the term, I proceed to give you notice of this important fact and to let you know I still am an inhabitant of earth."

Describing his trip across Michigan he "saw nothing on the way so remarkable as the miserable soil of Michigan. To one foot of soil there were about three feet of cobblestones and in the cracks, weakly consumptive-looking corn struggling for life. Such corn as a farmer would cut down and hide for fear it would hurt the reputation of the farm..... love to all, Grandpa, aunts, uncles, cousins and cats, and all inquiring friends."

This was indeed a spirit ready for the white-water tumble into the world of affairs. And seldom has the chastening effect of years and sadness

been more vividly mirrored than in the contrast between the hearty letter of a brand new college freshman, and the solemn reflections of an elder statesman 45 years later:

"What a strange and tragic fate it has been of mine", wrote Hay, "to stand by the bier of three of my dearest friends, Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, three of the gentlest of men, all risen to be head of the State, and all done to death by assassins."

We who yet mourn the event that makes the date of November 22, 1963 indelible in our minds, might ponder that.

Yet what a 45 years! From the anxious and ennobling moments of Lincoln's White House through the politics of Reconstruction with Grant, Hayes and Garfield, the elegance and sham of diplomacy in Europe, and finally the ebullient confidence of the Administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt - as America crossed the threshold into our own century with the quickened stride of a newly self-aware great power. Hay had seen it all, and had not only been a part of all that he had seen, but an integral working part.

It was a stroke of luck that brought Abe Lincoln to his attention - and then his to Abe's. Hay was reading law at his Uncle Milton's behest. Having delivered a lecture before the Warsaw Illinois Literary Institute, however, he was urged by, as he said, "his pious friends" to enter the ministry. Of this he wrote, "I would not do for a Methodist preacher, for I am a poor horseman. I would not suit the Baptists, for I dislike water. I would fail as an Episcopalian for I am no ladies man." Accordingly, he joined his uncle in Springfield and found the office adjacent to that of a fifty year old lawyer-politician, Abraham Lincoln. Like many a youngster since, he campaigned for

that eminent Republican candidate and won a White House appointment. Hay had served as assistant to the campaign secretary, John Nicolay. When Nicolay was named Secretary to the President-elect, he suggested the duties of his office would exceed his industry and capacity and that Hay would be a great help. "We can't take all Illinois with us down to Washington", said an amused Lincoln - and then, after a pause - "Well, let Hay come."

And Hay went, taking to Washington that buoyant, restless, happy spirit, and the promise of fifty years of enlightened public service, - a promise that was certainly fulfilled. Were the events and conflicts of that period so different from ours as to admit of no comparison?

Look if we will at that siege of the legations in Peking. Are there no echoes in the Iranian crisis of the Boxer rebellion? It was led by a secret sect of rebellious Chinese (the militants if you will), who at first opposed the Manchu dynasty (the Shah and his Pahlavi dynasty), and then turned their wrath on the legations of the invidious foreigner- (the American Embassy), under the inscrutable eye and encouragement of the aging dowager Empress (The Ayatollah). Even with the telegraph, communications in 1900 were by comparison agonizingly slow. News first of the surrounding of the embassy compound, then of the assassination of the German Ambassador Ketteler reached the anxious capitals of the Western world, Russia and Japan, all of which had embassies in Peking. Hay was concerned about the lives of the threatened diplomats, and also about the danger to China and world peace that would ensue should China lose the integrity of her territorial boundaries, a result quite likely to flow from the uncoordinated dispatch of rescue forces. Hay's "Open Door" was a delicate structure at that point.

If we can step forward 80 years we can witness the arrival in Tehran of the U.N. Commission with a mandate, the first steps of which were one: to see

every hostage, and ascertain his or her well-being, and two: to witness the assumption of responsibility for their welfare by the Iranian Government. If you will recall, the Bani-Sadr regime convinced the Commissioners that step two could be taken without completing step one. (This was the same Iran, by the way, that had convinced the Carter Administration that the U.S. embassy would be accorded protection even if the Shah were admitted to the U.S.) In any event, hope springing eternal as it now does in the West, for want of that substitute for hope known as power, the Commissioners stepped back to observe the take-over of the embassy by the Iranian government authorities - a takeover, which did not occur. The Commission returned shamefaced, and the military option appeared to offer the last clear chance of early release.

By the same token, Hay had demanded that the legation members be put in communication with their governments. He was assured that they would either be put in contact with their governments, or delivered into the custody of the Chinese government and be given safe conduct to Tien Tsin. Hay replied,

"We could not consent to any such arrangement as the latter alternative; that if the Chinese Government was able to send them safely to Tien Tsin, it was able to put us into free communication with them, that if the Chinese Government undertook without previous arrangement to deliver them and failed by any accident, nothing would convince the Foreign Governments that the Chinese had acted in good faith...."

It seems clear Hay would have called for the return of the U.N. Commission at the very first indication that the agreed-upon steps could not be taken, thus inching toward compliance. The Commission was not in Tehran to

conduct a fishing expedition, but had a very precise agenda to complete. The solidarity of the world (which the U.N. presumes to represent), not only in opposition but in revulsion, toward the actions of Iran, was thus compromised, giving the Iranian authorities, and the rump politicians of the militant wing, yet more time to devise new turns of the screw, and the confidence that the turns would evoke further concessions. The irony is that by clinging erroneously to the notion that reasonableness would prevail, we practically guaranteed that our military forces would somehow be brought into play. The Chinese Minister, of course, could give Hay no reassurances concerning the plight of the besieged legations, and our forces, as were those of other aggrieved powers, were sent to the scene. As a footnote it can be observed that those rescue missions, particularly the Indian army under British command which arrived first, would have found nothing but devastation had not a very small number of U.S. Marines, and troops of the other powers, including Japan, under the Command of the British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, held out for an amazing period of fifty-five days.

We have since come to believe it old-fashioned for embassies to be grouped together. But in today's world of ratified extortion that might not be such a bad idea.

Turning from the vastness of China to the Panamanian Isthmus, no student of American history is ignorant of the role Hay played in that series of treaties and understandings, first between Britain and the United States (Hay-Pauncefote) then Columbia and the United States (Hay-Herrera) and finally the fledgling Republic of Panama (Hay-Bunau-Varilla) which laid the basis for the construction and maintenance of the famed Panama Canal.

Not so well known, however, are the reservations Hay held concerning the likelihood of permanent Panamanian acceptance of the final arrangement. Some members of the Senate looked at the Draconian terms of the original agreement and pronounced them too soft on Panama. Another, Senator Spooner, friendly to the terms in general, simply wanted to make some minor changes. These would have necessitated another referral to Panama. And Hay replied, discouraging any further tinkering with the treaty which had been already forced on that country on pain of our standing aside while Columbia reasserted its authority over its former Department. He wrote:

"This is a treaty vastly advantageous to the United States, and one must say with what face one can muster, not so advantageous to Panama. It is a treaty to which you and I well know a Panamanian patriot could object.."

The treaty went through, and Panamanian patriots objected on a rather regular basis over the next three-quarters of a century - to the point where in the interest of the uninterrupted use of the canal during its usable lifetime, we acceded to a modified draft. When Hay wrote Senator Spooner we had already used force to punish Columbia for its intransigence on the canal matter. Had his letter gone unheeded we might have had to subdue the fledgling beneficiary of our intervention, Panama, and added another notch to the pistol grip so familiar in that area.

Other examples of Hay's prescience would fill a book, and perhaps already have. But conscious of the kindness already accorded these reflections, and not inclined to "throw the book" at you, I would close with an illustration of Hay's understanding both of human nature and political accountability that

should have been required reading for the past five or six presidencies. It concerns the ever-present and growing problem of Presidential Assistants and their relationship to the Cabinet and the country.

Hay, as we will recall, had served Lincoln as a private secretary, with responsibilities in the area of communication, appointments, and occasional representation. Twenty years later, in his full maturity, this engaging and experienced man was asked by President-elect General Garfield, to serve as his secretary - actually, said Garfield, as "Special Assistant to the President." To a mutual friend, Garfield had said, "Why, an appointment like that made and announced as my first act would set a high standard at the start, which would keep scalawags from even seeking appointment." This was reported to Hay who said it "certainly underrates the self-esteem of scalawags."

Hay understandably agonized over his decision but never veered from this initial instinct to turn it down. On New Years Eve 1880 he wrote President-elect Garfield:

"Dear General,
I have given constant and earnest thought to the matter of your office all week...I have myself been on the affirmative side in my wishes and desires - but the reason, I feel sure, is on the other. I know I should not be the help to you which you have thought, and I should be, in the White House the source of many embarrassments and complications. I deeply regret that I am compelled to decline this most agreeable and honorable service. I wish I could make you see that I do it in your interest more than in my own. But regretting all this as I do, I know my decision is right.
There are many things in which no man can serve you. There are paths which you must traverse alone. The solitude which seems to you a penalty of your high office you will find a blessing which can only be gained by wrestling. The footpad,

the cut purse, and the sycophant will always be ready to crowd their company on you. You will find reserve only among honest men."

I pause here to repeat what Hay told President Rutherford Hayes on the following day January 1, 1881. Rutherford Hayes was familiar with Garfield's campaign to secure John Hay's services. He mentioned it to Hay, and Hay notes in his diary - "I told him a still deeper objection might be found to giving the office so much importance - that it would result in serious complications, and misunderstandings between the President and his cabinet, if a man of the same grade as members of the Cabinet were placed in the White House with as much influence as they and far greater opportunity."

Hay had not been so specific with Garfield, but the hint was there - a hint regrettably lost in the winds of Presidential history. "As for other matters", Hay's letter to Garfield concluded, "do as you think right, and it will be right nine times in ten, and not far wrong the tenth time - though the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing."

Well, that should be insight enough for all, even in this enlightened company.

Thank you.

FROM THE DESK OF

JAMES W. SYMINGTON

Description:

Letter from one R. Boyd
of Kentucky to Kentucky Congress-
man W. R. Randall asking the
latter's intercession with Pres.
Lincoln on behalf of Boyd's
nephew, John Hamblin, a Confed-
erate prisoner held at Alton,
Illinois. Randall must have
obliged as Lincoln ordered the
boy's release as per his hand-
written note.



Loudon Ky.
Jan 13th/64

Dear Friend

I have after so long a time arrived safe at home with the determination to stay close at home for some time to come. I met with good luck on my trip until starting back home when the weather turned cold suddenly and I was just one month from the time of starting in getting home. I suffered a great deal from cold I did not get to see your brother as he had gone to the gold regions.

When I got to Mifsouri I found that John Hamblin my Nephew was in the Alton Prison and wanted to take the oath of allegiance & be released I came pafsed Alton but did not get to see him

Now I desire you at your very earliest convenience to see the Comifsary General of Prisoners or the President and try and have the Boy John Hamblin released from prison He is truly Persistent and has refused to be Exchanged and placed his name upon the rolls to take the oath of allegiance whenever permitted to do so I will give you a simple statement of his case when he joined the Rebel Army he lived in a settlement where they were all Rebels it was on the border of Lafayette County, Mo- He was at the time he joined the service about sixteen years old hisfather and mother had both been dead for several years and he lived with his grandfather who was a rebel and I learn he gave the boy a horse to go into the service when he was captured he belonged to Company (D) 7th Regiment Mo-Vol Rebel He is now in the military Prison at Alton Ill- You will confer a great favor by attending to this matter & if in your favor have him released for he is suffering greatly and I am satisfied that he will be true to the Government He says he will come to Ky. & live with me I will Stand as his security in any amount If I thought he would not be true to the Government of the United States I would not ask his release but would ask that he be kept in prison you can tell the president the course pursued by his relations here Dont fail to see the President immediately & let me know the result I have seen but little of what has been going on in Congrefs but so far as I have seen I am pleased with your course Especially in voting against Hoods resolution and for Colfax for Speaker Please keep me Posted your friend Truly

R. Boyd

Hon. W. H. Randall
Washington

Let this boy take
the oath of Dec. 8
& be discharged.

A. Lincoln

Jan. 26, 1864

London Eng.
Jan 13th / 64

Dear friend

I have after so long a time
arrived safe at home with the determination
to stay close at home for some time to
come I met with good luck on my
trip until starting back home when
the weather turned cold suddenly &
I was just one month from the time of
starting in getting home I suffered
a great deal from cold I did not get
to see your brother as he had gone to
the gold regions

When I got to Kingston I found that John
Hamblin my nephew was in the Alton
Prison and wanted to take the oath of
allegiance & be released I gave papers
Alton but did not get to see him

Now I desire you at your very earliest
convenience to see the Comissary General of
Prisoners of the President and try and secure
the boy John Hamblin released from
prison He is truly penitent and has
refused to be exchanged and placed his
name upon the rolls to take the oath
of allegiance whenever permitted to do so
I will give you a simple statement

Let this boy take
the oath of Dec. 8

Arrive at 10 o'clock with the children
 to stay at home for some time
 some small good luck on my
 trip with starting back home when
 the mother's house was made &
 also put in small from the line of
 working in getting home & finished
 a good deal from the side not yet
 the good reason to the housework
 when I got the afternoon of home that the
 mother's my children was in the afternoon
 from and wants to take the rest of
 afternoon & he released from the house
 when I did not go to see him
 Now I leave you at your very warm
 business to the company I would
 I remain on the ground and my children
 the day John Hadden received from
 him. He is doing pretty well his
 return to his exchange and please his
 man again the rest to take the rest
 of afternoon afternoon to the
 I will give you a single statement

do this very soon

the case of Dec. 8
 & the morning

Advised

Jan. 26, 1864

of his case when he joined the Rebel
Army he lived in a settlement where they
were all Rebels it was on the border of
Safayette County and - He was at the
time he joined the service about
sixteen years old his father and mother
had both been dead for several years and
he lived with his grand father who was
a rebel and I hear he gave the boy
a horse to go into the service when he
was captured he belonged to the
Company (D) 7th Regiment and was a Rebel
He is now in the military Prison at
Alton Ill. - you will confer a great
favor by attending to this matter if in
your power have him released for
he is suffering greatly and I am satisfied
that he will be true to the Government
He says he will come to Ky & live with me
I will stand as his security in any amount
If I thought he would not be true to
the Government of the United States I would
not ask his release but would ask that he
be kept in prison you can tell
the President the course pursued by his
Military here I can't fail to see the
President immediately & let me know the result
I have seen but little of what has been going on
in Congress but so far as I have seen I am
pleased with your course especially in
voting against seceders resolution and for
Levellay for Speaker I have my own
Bested your friend Truly
Horn W. H. Randall R. V. Bayle
Washington

Dear Sir,
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
 application of the said John Smith for a license to sell and dispense with the said spirituous liquors.
 The Board of Supervisors have considered the same and have decided in favor of the said John Smith.
 I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. B. Thompson, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.



MICHAEL K. DEAVER

Deborah

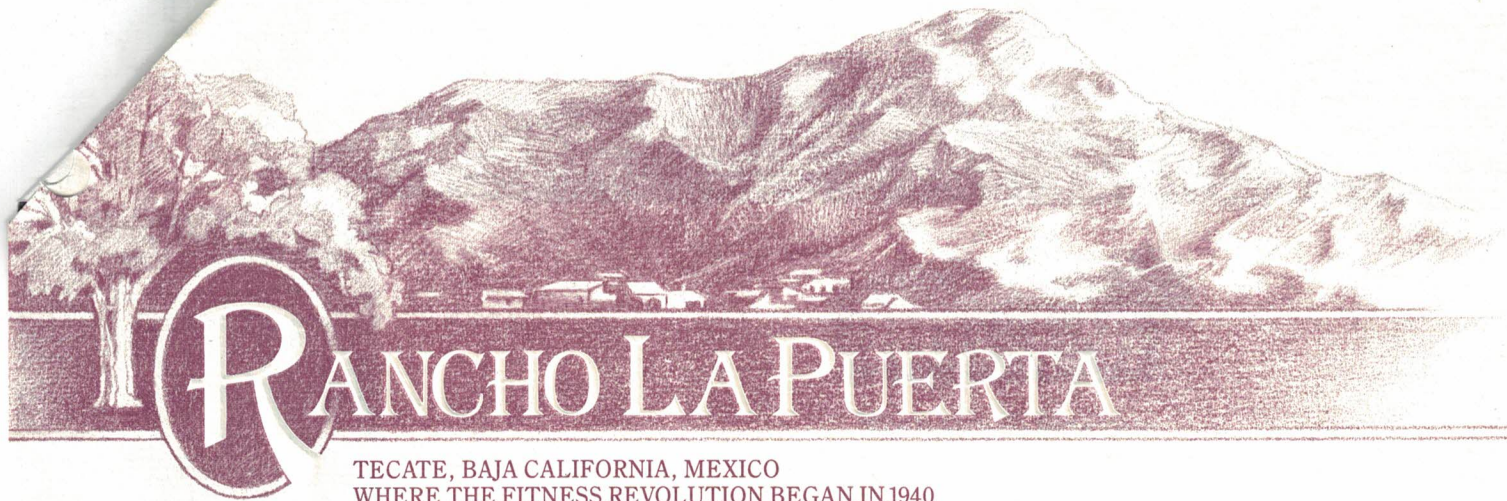
Thank you for your thoughtful
note.

I'm sure you'll do a
superb job.

Sincerely,
Mike

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Deborah Zzelely
Rancho La Puerta
3232 Dove Street
San Diego, California 92103



TECATE, BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO
WHERE THE FITNESS REVOLUTION BEGAN IN 1940

June 25, 1984

note

Mr. Michael Deaver
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

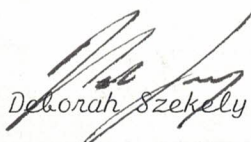
This letter is just the beginning of a thank you for your support in my quest for the Presidency of the Inter-American Foundation.

Real thanks can only be expressed by my doing a really fine job for the people, for their countries, and for our President. Of course, without John Herrington, all this would never have been possible.

I have studied carefully a great deal of the foundation literature including the reassessments. I feel as though my organizational abilities and management training, as well as the advantage of being able to work very well with diverse people, makes me well suited for the job. And, I believe that I will be able to guide the Foundation and will work quite diligently to set an example of how small amounts of money can be used to achieve great things. Another talent coming to many small business people is the ability to stretch a little money to go a long, long way. All my efforts and hours will be spent doing the job. I will make you proud of your confidence in me.

Again, much gratitude and all good wishes to you and your wife.

Most sincerely,


Deborah Szekely

DS:jf



MICHAEL K. DEEVER

Mr. Tanner

Thank you sincerely for all
your assistance in obtaining
the wonderful Innis Pavilion for
us when we visited Atlanta.

It was a great treat and I'm
very grateful. Sincerely, Nike

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Leonard R. Tanner, Jr., Esquire
1223 Volunteer Building
Chattanooga, TN 37402



MICHAEL K. DEEVER

Hal

Thanks again for your
generous hospitality to Bill and
me at your wonderful Tennis
Club. We had a great time
to exercise and relax.

Again Thanks.
Mike

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Hal Schrowagen
c/o The Peachtree World of Tennis
6200 Peachtree Corner West
Norcross, GA 30092



MICHAEL K. DEEVER

Mr. Schwab

Thank you for the generous
use of the Tennis facilities when we
were recently in Atlanta. I can't
tell you what a great diversion
it was and gave us a wonderful
chance to relax. Many thanks.
Mike

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. John Schwab
c/o The Peachtree World of Tennis
6200 Peachtree Corner West
Norcross, GA 30092

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

August 1, 1984

The Tallan Building
Two Union Square
Chattanooga, Tennessee
37402

Telephone
615/756-7070

Mr. Michael Deaver
c/o The White House
Washington, DC 20500

RE: Atlanta Trip of The President
July 25 & 26, 1984

Dear Mr. Deaver:

This letter is to tie up some loose ends on the Atlanta visit on July 25. The people listed below played a role in your and Bill Sittmann's tennis game:

1. Leonard R. Tanner, Jr., Attorney
1223 Volunteer Bldg.
Chattanooga, TN 37402

Leonard is the father of the tennis pro, Roscoe Tanner. He is the one who found the facilities and used his contacts to obtain permission to play there.

2. John Schwab
c/o The Peachtree World of Tennis
6200 Peachtree Corner West
Norcross, GA 30092

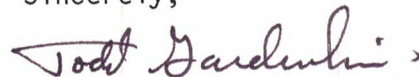
John is the General Manager of PWT. He is the person Mr. Tanner obtained permission from and made most of the arrangements through.

3. Hal Schrowagen
c/o The Peachtree World of Tennis
6200 Peachtree Corner West
Norcross, GA 30092

Hal was on duty Wednesday evening and joined you for a drink. His picture was made with The President on Thursday morning. He is the Assistant General Manager at the club.

If I can be of any other service concerning the trip, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,



Todd Gardenhire

TG/ljp

CC: CeCe Kremer



MICHAEL K. DEAVER

Ron

Thanks for your kind
note.

If my schedule allows -
I'd be delighted to see you when
I'm next in New York. Cheers.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Ronald S. Tauber
Goldman, Sachs and Company
85 Broadstreet
New York, New York 10004

Goldman, Sachs & Co. | 85 Broad Street | New York, New York 10004
Tel: 212-902-7726

Ronald S. Tauber
Partner

Goldman
Sachs

do note

July 6, 1984

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

Dear Mr. Deaver:

It was a pleasure meeting with you at Stuart Bloch's party for Jud Sommer. I have long admired the dedication of public servants who sacrifice much to work for the government. You certainly set a fine example.

If you should have occasion and time, I would love to show you around Goldman Sachs and introduce you to my colleagues here.

Sincerely,

R. S. Tauber

Ronald S. Tauber

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Miss Helen Thomas
UPI
529 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20045



MICHAEL K. DEEVER

Helen

Congratulations on your
much deserved honor. For
once the media did something
right!

Sincerely, Mike



MICHAEL K. DEEVER

Joe & Mary

Thank you sincerely for
the beautiful pears. One thing you
can't get enough of is fresh
California produce. We are
enjoying to the fullest.
Thanks. Mike

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Joe Thompson
1808 West Avenue, H-4
Palmdale, CA 93550

Frank
I'm

never - so much as you together
when you have a chance and
I found the time. Cheers! Mike

To Joe Thompson
With best wishes,

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Joe Thompson
J.A. Thompson and Associates
39785 Country Club Drive
Palmdale, CA 93550



MICHAEL K. DEAVER

Joe
It was fun seeing everybody,
I only wish it went always
so hectic. A time will come
soon I hope. Stay in touch.
Mike

J.A. Thompson and Associates

10/30

DEAR MIKE

Note

THE VISIT WAS BRICK, BUT AS USUAL
IT WAS GOOD VISITING WITH YOU.

AS YOU KNOW, AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH
THERE WAS A PHOTO OPPORTUNITY SESSION.

KARL'S FATHER IS 76 AND HAD TO WALK THREE
FLIGHTS OF STAIRS. HE HAD A ROUGH TIME MAKING
IT TO THE TOP. WE HAD NO IDEA THE PRESIDENT
WOULD BE PRESENT. MIKE, THE EXPRESSION OF
PRIDE AND HAPPINESS ON MY FATHER IN LAW'S FACE
WAS PRICELESS. HE SAID HE HAD NEVER ~~THOUGHT~~ THOUGHT
IT POSSIBLE TO MEET THE PRESIDENT. THANKS TO
YOU HE DID.

PERHAPS SOME OTHER TIME WE MAY VISIT FOR
A LONGER TIME.

AS EVER

JAT

Antelope Valley Press, Sunday October 28, 1984

C5

Mojave gives KV a tussle before falling

Mojave battled back from a 22-0 halftime deficit to tie the score, before giving up another Kern Valley touchdown in the fourth quarter to ruin the Mustang homecoming, 29-22 Friday.

Kern Valley jumped ahead with three touchdowns by senior quarterback Jeff Perham, all set up by long gains on option plays the Mustangs couldn't shut down.

With a halftime change that stopped the option, and the advisement from coach Rob Horner that to win they had to score first, the Mustangs took their first possession into the end zone.

Cash Achziger did the honors, running six yards for the score.

Mojave got the ball back on a fumble and drove straight into the end zone, "We used a lot of (Steve) Losey," remarked offensive coordinator Paul Kostopoulos.

The big fullback scored on a one-yard plunge, and totaled 58 yards on 12 carries. Quarterback

Mike Strahan threw to Derrick Adams for the extra point.

Adams then caught a 24-yard pitch-pass from Achziger for the next score and threw to Roy Gough for the conversion that tied the score.

A big play set up junior running back Bill Carlson's three-yard run for Kern Valley's final touchdown.

Mojave was again driving late in the game when an offensive pass interference call forced it to punt with just four minutes left.

The loss drops Mojave's record to 0-8 on the field. But use of an illegal player forced Silver Valley to forfeit its only win in varsity football, an opening-day beating of Mojave, to make the Mustangs 1-7 in the record books.

Next challenge for the Mustangs will be the tough Tehachapi Warriors, a team that has lost only twice to Mojave in the history of the two schools.

IT GOT AWAY

M	K	
		<i>First Quarter</i>
0	6	Perham 1 run (pass failed).
		<i>Second Quarter</i>
0	14	Perham 1 run (King run).
0	22	Perham 14 run (Carlson run).
		<i>Third Quarter</i>
6	22	Achziger 6 run (run failed).
14	22	Losey 1 run (Adams pass from Strahan).
22	22	Adams 24 pass from Achziger (Gough pass from Adams).
		<i>Fourth Quarter</i>
22	29	Carlson 3 run (Icenogle kick).



GENE BRECKNER / valley press
MUSTANG MIKE STRAHAN

turns upfield in Mojave's 29-22 loss to visiting Kern Valley Friday night. The Mustangs came back from a 22-0 halftime deficit to tie the game in the third quarter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Joe Thompson
1808 West Avenue, H-4
Palmdale, California 93550



MICHAEL K. DEEVER

Joe

I've sent your note to the power
that be. It will depend on several
factors but maybe my interest
will keep. Let me know when
you're coming back - I'd like to
see you both. Cheers! Mike

FEB. 28

DEAR MIKE

Note

IT SEEMS THAT EVERYTIME I
DROP YOU A NOTE I HAVE A REQUEST.
THIS TIME IS NO DIFFERENT.

KARYL'S CLOSEST FRIEND IS PAT ROS.
WHO IS VERY ACTIVE IN L.A. COUNTY AND
THE STATE REPUBLICAN ACTIVITIES.

A FEW OF PAT'S ACTIVITIES AND DUTY
INCLUDE:

- 1) CHARTER MEMBER, FORMER OFFICER &
CURRENT DIRECTOR OF CALIFORNIA
REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY
- 2) MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
- 3) A FOUNDER, CHARTER MEMBER OF THE
ANTELOPE VALLEY POLITICAL ACTION COM.
- 4) IN HER SECOND OF A THREE YEAR TERM
ON THE L.A. COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN
RELATIONS (APPOINTED BY HER GOOD
FRIEND L.A. COUNTY SUPERVISOR MIKE
ANTONOVICH FOR WHOM SHE DIRECTED HIS
A.V. CAMPAIGN)
- 5) NOMINATED FEB. 23, 84 TO THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA WOMEN IN BUSINESS, AGAIN
BY ANTONOVICH.
- 6) ALSO SHE AND KARYL ARE ACTIVE IN
AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE (FOREIGN
EXCHANGE STUDENTS) AS WELL AS THE
ALPHA CHARTER GUILD TO THE
ANTELOPE VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable and Mrs. Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510



MICHAEL K. DEAVER

Strom & Nancy

Thanks for thinking of
the Kleeners once again with
the wonderful pecan pie.

Sincerely,

Mike



MICHAEL K. DEAVER

Strom

Thank you sincerely, for the
South Carolina message. My family
and staff are enjoying them
very much. Thanks for your
thoughtfulness. Sincerely, Mike

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

WHITE HOUSE STAFF GIFT RECORD

Send completed Form and Gift to Gift Unit, ext. 7133

[DO NOT DETACH COPIES]

To be Completed by Staff Member

STAFF MEMBER		DONOR	
NAME (First/Middle/Last) Michael K. DEaver		NAME (First/Middle/Last) Sen. Strom Thurmond	
TITLE Dept. Ch. of Staff - Ass to the Pres.		TITLE Senator - So. Carolina	
GIFT INTENDED FOR (mark ☒ in appropriate box) ☐ White House Staff Member (W) ☐ Other (O) (e.g., family)		ADDRESS: (Street, City, State, Zip & Country) U.S. Senate - Washington, DC	
RECEIVED BY (mark ☒ in appropriate box) ☒ Mail Room (M) ☐ Presented Personally (P) ☐ Staff (S) ☐ Other (O) (Specify)		ORGANIZATION/BUSINESS OF DONOR (Specify) Gov. official	
DATE ACCEPTED AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRESENTATION Arrived by messenger June 26, 1984		DONOR CATEGORY (mark ☒ in appropriate box) ☒ Personal Friend (F) ☐ General Public (P) ☐ Foreign Official (H) ☐ VIP (V)	
REASON FOR NOT RETURNING TO DONOR It was a gift given out of thoughtfulness.....			
DESCRIPTION OF GIFT: A box of So. Carolina peaches - Eureka Chief - 4 dozen - Hand packed by Horace T. Holmes & Sons RFD Box 1118, Trenton, SC 29846			
REPORT PREPARED BY Gail Ledwig		DATE June 26, 1984	ROOM NO. EXT. WW 6475

To be Completed by Gift Unit and Counsel

DATE	GSA #	DISPOSITION (mark ☒ in appropriate box)
CATEGORY CODE	ARCHIVE BOX #	☐ Presidential Staff—Personal (PP) ☐ Archives (AS)
APPRaised VALUE \$		☐ Returned to Sender, Commercial (RA) ☐ Destroyed (DS)
COUNSEL'S OFFICE DECISION: ☐ APPROVE ☐ DISAPPROVE		☐ Returned to Sender, Other (RC) ☐ Other (OH)
SIGNATURE:		☐ Returned to Sender, Over Minimal Value (RB)
COMMENTS:		☐ GSA Surplus (Turn Over to Government (GS)
		☐ Presidential Staff—for official display/use (PS)

COPY A - GIFT UNIT

Sept. 83

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. John V. Trefethen
1160 Oak Knoll Avenue
Napa, California 94558



MICHAEL K. DEEVER

To The Trefethens —

Many thanks for the
lovely valents & all the
pleasure your mines have
brought us. Merry Christmas.
Mike

Trefethen

VINEYARDS

December 1984

Mr. Michael Deaver
Presidential Aide, The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Michael:

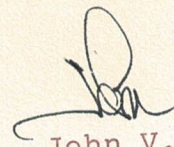
My, but 1984 has been a "golden" year for Trefethen Vineyards - Almost all of our wines garnered a gold medal: The White Riesling and pinot Noir from the Los Angeles County Fair, and the Chardonnay from San Francisco. We are pleased that both ends of the state have such fine palates!!! Additionally, wine writers ranked both of the Eshcols as "Outstanding"; President Reagan used the Chardonnay and White Riesling at important White House events; and "Cuisine" wrote about a Trefethen picnic. But, perhaps even more rewarding, have been the letters and personal comments we have received from consumers stating that they like our wine, "it tastes good".

Truly, it has been a very good year at Trefethen. 1984 marks a new record for increased production and increased sales. We have sold more wine this year than ever before. This could not have been accomplished without your support. For that we are most grateful.

We will toast you this holiday season and hope our wines will bring "gold" to you at this busy time and throughout the coming year.

Sincerely,


Janet Trefethen



John V. Trefethen

You are the first to taste something from the 1984 Vintage at Trefethen..... Walnuts!!! Enjoy!

Attached:

Vintage Report