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Case file Number(s): 310400-310999
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**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

TR123-01

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 85104115

Name of Correspondent: BOB EDGAR

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: *Expresses his serious concern over your decision not to pay tribute to the victims of the Holocaust during your visit to Europe next month and hopes that your travel plans can be altered.*

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>LA OGLE</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>85104116</u>	<u>OWD</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>850508</u> ^{AB}
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
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- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
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Comments: _____

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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 1230 _____

Prime Subject Code: TR 123-01 Secondary Subject Codes: _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

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- n - 7 - Ronnie

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- Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON,

May 8, 1985

Dear Bob:

Thank you for sharing with us your views concerning the President's State Visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. We fully understand the depth of your concerns and assure you the President's feelings about the crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Nazi regime are no less deeply felt. President Reagan has attempted to make absolutely clear during his visit the revulsion all Americans feel for the horrors which were committed in the name of the German state and our determination not to forget them. As you know, his itinerary included a ceremony at Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in order to pay homage to all those who perished at the hands of the Nazis. As he said on the anniversary of the liberation of that camp April 21, there can and should be no absolution.

President Reagan is certain you agree that, as part of our efforts to learn from the experiences of this dark era, we must not reject opportunities for reconciliation. The President was asked by Chancellor Kohl to pay a visit to a German military cemetery in Bitburg, and he has honored that request.

For four decades, the Federal Republic of Germany has faced up to the guilt and responsibilities of its Nazi past and has, in countless ways, demonstrated concretely its commitment to democratic ideals and human rights, including standing shoulder to shoulder with us in the Alliance in defense of freedom. With particular regard to the younger generation in Germany, it is important to demonstrate that, while we continue to hold the nation responsible for its past, we do not consider them to bear individual responsibility for the crimes of Nazism.

Let me make clear that the President does not consider his appearance at Bitburg to represent an act of forgiveness for those crimes, but rather one of acknowledgment of the democratic society the German people have built. He considers this to be a positive gesture which in no way detracts from his full and heartfelt commitment to remember and honor the victims of the Holocaust and the American soldiers who gave their lives to defeat the Nazi regime and its crimes.

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Bob W. Edgar
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO/STATE/NSC/KRJ/ech-MB08
cc: Will Ball, Cong. Affrs.

ROBERT W. EDGAR
7TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

2352 HAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2011

55 NORTH LANSDOWNE AVENUE
LANSDOWNE, PENNSYLVANIA 19050

DEL. CO. EXCHANGE (215) 626-7000
PHILA. EXCHANGE (215) 726-8100

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

810464

April 12, 1985

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I must express my serious concern over your decision not to acknowledge the memory of the millions who died at the hands of the Nazis in concentration camps during World War II during your visit to Europe next month.

I find this oversight even more of an embarrassment to the United States in light of your plans to pay tribute to the memory of those Germans who participated in the Holocaust and were seeking to overthrow the free world.

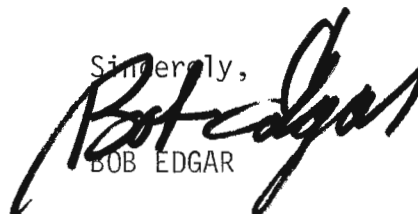
I certainly appreciate your decision to focus the attention of your visit on a spirit of reconciliation, peace and friendship. As we look to our future and that of our children, we need to strengthen our bonds with both our present allies and our potential adversaries if we are to achieve world peace. The recognition, however, of the atrocities and war crimes committed by the Nazis has not in the past, and should not now, undermine our current strong relationship with the present government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Over 400,000 Americans gave their lives in military service during World War II to make possible the victory which we will commemorate next month. Part of what they fought and died to achieve should also be symbolized by the 40th anniversary next month as well of the liberation of the concentration camp at Dachau. In marking this occasion I would hope that we will not forget that "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it".

As a ranking member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee and Chairman of its Hospitals and Health Care Subcommittee, I have received numerous calls from veterans and their organizations expressing concern over your present plans. I respectfully pass these concerns on to you in the hope that your travel agenda can be altered to rectify this oversight.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,


BOB EDGAR

TR123-01

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 85104115

Name of Correspondent: Milce Barnes

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Urges you to "demonstrate your concern for the victims of the Holocaust by reconsidering your decision to visit the German war cemetery, as well as your decision not to visit the Nazi Concentration Camp."

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>LAOGLE</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>85104116</u>	<u>MLO</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>85105108</u>
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				

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Prime Subject Code: TR 123.01 Secondary Subject Codes: _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

<u>Code</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Form</u>
C _____	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP _____	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

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R - Report
S - Sealed
T - Telegram
V - Telephone
X - Miscellaneous
Y - Study

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1985

Dear Mike:

Thank you for sharing with us your views concerning the President's State Visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. We fully understand the depth of your concerns and assure you the President's feelings about the crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Nazi regime are no less deeply felt. President Reagan has attempted to make absolutely clear during his visit the revulsion all Americans feel for the horrors which were committed in the name of the German state and our determination not to forget them. As you know, his itinerary included a ceremony at Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in order to pay homage to all those who perished at the hands of the Nazis. As he said on the anniversary of the liberation of that camp April 21, there can and should be no absolution.

President Reagan is certain you agree that, as part of our efforts to learn from the experiences of this dark era, we must not reject opportunities for reconciliation. The President was asked by Chancellor Kohl to pay a visit to a German military cemetery in Bitburg, and he has honored that request.

For four decades, the Federal Republic of Germany has faced up to the guilt and responsibilities of its Nazi past and has, in countless ways, demonstrated concretely its commitment to democratic ideals and human rights, including standing shoulder to shoulder with us in the Alliance in defense of freedom. With particular regard to the younger generation in Germany, it is important to demonstrate that, while we continue to hold the nation responsible for its past, we do not consider them to bear individual responsibility for the crimes of Nazism.

Let me make clear that the President does not consider his appearance at Bitburg to represent an act of forgiveness for those crimes, but rather one of acknowledgment of the democratic society the German people have built. He considers this to be a positive gesture which in no way detracts from his full and heartfelt commitment to remember and honor the victims of the Holocaust and the American soldiers who gave their lives to defeat the Nazi regime and its crimes.

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Michael D. Barnes
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO/STATE/NSC/KRJ/ech-MBO8
cc: Will Ball, Cong. Affrs.

Kathie Joffe

310473

1-009889A102 04/12/85

ICS IPMWGWJ WSH

00060 GOVT BUWASHINGTON DC 36 04-12 1130A EST

85 APR 12 P 2:48

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

PLEASE DEMONSTRATE YOUR CONCERN FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST BY
RECONSIDERING YOUR DECISION TO VISIT THE GERMAN WAR CEMETARY, AS
WELL AS YOUR DECISION NOT TO VISIT THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP.
SINCERELY,

MIKE BARNES MEMBER OF CONGRESS

1134 EST

TR123-01

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 85,04,16

Name of Correspondent: Mark Siljander

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Expresses concern over your plans to visit a German military cemetery. Urges you to add a visit to Dachau and to the cemeteries of Americans and our allies.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>LAOGL</u>		<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>85,04,16</u>	<u>MD</u>	<u>A850508 AB</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>1 1</u>		<u>1 1</u>
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Prime Subject Code: TR12301 Secondary Subject Codes: _____

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C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1985

Dear Mark:

Thank you for sharing with us your views concerning the President's State Visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. We fully understand the depth of your concerns and assure you the President's feelings about the crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Nazi regime are no less deeply felt. President Reagan has attempted to make absolutely clear during his visit the revulsion all Americans feel for the horrors which were committed in the name of the German state and our determination not to forget them. As you know, his itinerary included a ceremony at Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in order to pay homage to all those who perished at the hands of the Nazis. As he said on the anniversary of the liberation of that camp April 21, there can and should be no absolution.

President Reagan is certain you agree that, as part of our efforts to learn from the experiences of this dark era, we must not reject opportunities for reconciliation. The President was asked by Chancellor Kohl to pay a visit to a German military cemetery in Bitburg, and he has honored that request.

For four decades, the Federal Republic of Germany has faced up to the guilt and responsibilities of its Nazi past and has, in countless ways, demonstrated concretely its commitment to democratic ideals and human rights, including standing shoulder to shoulder with us in the Alliance in defense of freedom. With particular regard to the younger generation in Germany, it is important to demonstrate that, while we continue to hold the nation responsible for its past, we do not consider them to bear individual responsibility for the crimes of Nazism.

Let me make clear that the President does not consider his appearance at Bitburg to represent an act of forgiveness for those crimes, but rather one of acknowledgment of the democratic society the German people have built. He considers this to be a positive gesture which in no way detracts from his full and heartfelt commitment to remember and honor the victims of the Holocaust and the American soldiers who gave their lives to defeat the Nazi regime and its crimes.

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Mark D. Siljander
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO/STATE/NSC/KRJ/ech-MBO8
cc: Will Ball, Cong. Affrs. ✓

MARK D. SILJANDER
4TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AGING

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
137 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3761



DISTRICT OFFICE:
818 SHIP STREET
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN 49085
(616) 982-0721
(616) 982-0722

800-272-3413

ROBIN M. LUKETINA
GENERAL COUNSEL/CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 15, 1985

310651

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Mr. President:

I rejoice with you in the forthcoming celebration of 40 years of peace. Nevertheless, I am distressed by your plan to visit the cemetery at Bittburg.

It is healthy to focus on peace and forget the horrors of war. It is critical, however, to remember the lessons we learned from world conflicts.

The message of Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem, is "Never Again."

Such memorials remind us that, never again, will 10 million Germans lose their lives in world wars. Never again will 6 million Jews lose their lives in death camps. Never again will nearly half a million Americans die on foreign soil. More than 77,000 Americans died at Bittburg alone.

American philosopher George Santayana warned that "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

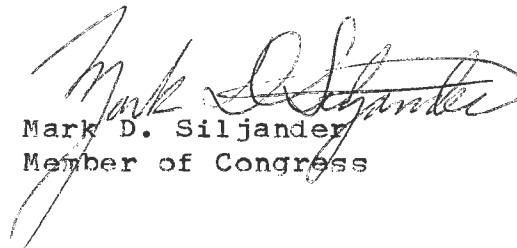
Living in the shadow of nuclear missiles, the world cannot afford to forget old wounds. We need not reopen them. But it is dangerous to ignore the scars.

The men and women who lived through the world wars live today. Stored in their memories are scenes filled with fire and smoke and death.

Let us embrace the nation we once called our enemy. Let us mourn with its people the deaths of their sons and daughters. But, in our passion for healing, let us not dishonor the others who bore arms against them or the innocents who went defenseless to their deaths.

Please, Mr. President, add a visit to Dachau and to the cemeteries of Americans and our allies to your gesture of peace.

Sincerely,



Mark D. Siljander
Member of Congress

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

TR123-01

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 85104116

Name of Correspondent: Tom Lantos

MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: "In friendship, good will, + respect, I urge you to announce today that you will, first, pay tribute to the American + allied heroes of the Second World War by visiting a cemetery where they rest... + that you will, second, visit Dachau to remind Germans, Americans, + the whole world of the night mare of the Holocaust."

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ACTION

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_____	Referral Note: _____	<u>1 1</u>	_____	_____	<u>1 1</u>
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Assistant to the President

The Honorable Tom Lantos
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO/STATE/NSC/KRJ/ech-MBO8
cc: Will Ball, Cong. Affrs.

310656

1-011981A105 04/15/85

ICS IPMWGWJ WSH

00010 GOVT BUWASHINGTON DC 260 04-15

85 APR 15 P 1:35

FMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

I KNOW HOW DEEPLY YOU FEEL ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST. YOU DID NOT HAVE TO ADVISE YOUR SECRETARY OF STATE TO SUPPORT MY EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF RAUL WALLENBERG, BUT YOU DID. YOU DID NOT HAVE TO HOLD A HISTORIC ROSE GARDEN SIGNING CEREMONY FOR THE LEGISLATION MAKING RAUL WALLENBERG THE SECOND HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY, BUT YOU DID. YOU DID NOT HAVE TO INVOKE THE MEMORY OF WALLENBERG IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NIGHTMARE OF THE HOLOCAUST ON SO MANY OCCASION, BUT YOU DID.

I CAN TESTIFY TO HOW YOU FELT ABOUT THE SECOND WORLD WAR - ITS

CRIMINALS, ITS HEROES, AND ITS VICTIMS. I WAS WITH YOU AT OUR MILITARY CEMETERY AT THE NORMANDY BEACHES WHEN YOU PAID TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN AND ALLIED HEROES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES TO DEFEAT HITLER'S TYRANNY AND TO RETURN FREE AND OPEN AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN EUROPE.

YOU ARE ABOUT TO MAKE A SYMBOLIC MISTAKE OF COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS. IN FRIENDSHIP, GOOD WILL, AND RESPECT, I URGE YOU TO ANNOUNCE TODAY THAT YOU WILL, FIRST, PAY TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN AND ALLIED HEROES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR BY VISITING A CEMETERY WHERE THEY REST AND BY NOT VISITING A CEMETERY WHERE NAZI TROOPS ARE BURIED, AND THAT YOU WILL, SECOND, VISIT DACHAU TO REMIND GERMANS, AMERICANS, AND THE WHOLE WORLD OF THE NIGHTMARE OF THE HOLOCAUST. TO DO ANYTHING LESS WOULD BE AN AFFRONT TO THE DEAD, AN INSULT TO THE LIVING, AND A BETRAYAL OF YOUR OWN VALUES.

CORDIALLY.

TOM LANTOS MEMBER OF CONGRESS

1333 EST

310668

Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Mr. P. Kelly
J. Johnson
RR
TR 123-01
PR 005-02
PH

Sir:

Forty years ago a small remnant of what has been a great Jewish community, walked, crawled, hobbled or was carried out from German concentration camps. One need only to read the eyewitness description of General Eisenhower and this will void any need to describe it, as if one ever could.

Your being in Germany during the first week of May, and demonstratively ignore an anniversary as propitious as this is a grievous mistake. Not only will it place at the wrong side, it will also have the opposite of the desired effect.

You ought to reconsider.

Because you so auspiciously celebrated the allied landings on their fortieth anniversary.

Because you are negating the words you uttered before thousands of Jewish survivors gathered in Washington.

Because you, I am sure do not have the desire to be listed along the Babi Yar crowd.

Because you are the moral leader of the West, proffered on you by these millions of well intentioned people having elected you their leader.

Because by not memorializing you are negating the slow process of accepting the fact that there just might have been some predestined leaders in this country who cared but had no opportunity to act at that time, but will now and in the future stand up with us and be counted.

Last but not least; because Germans, decent ones, the vast majority, grapple with the guilt feelings imposed upon them by a heritage not of their making, but theirs forever, need to be reassured that to remember is not to demean. To remember is not to repeat. To remember is to remind of what hatred by one group and ignoring it by others will cause. Remembering is coming to terms with it. There is no reason why Germans troubled by their heritage can not one day remember and mourn the past and then on another celebrate the future.

From one of those who hobbled out, an American citizen who is the proud possessor of a 35 year old \$10,000.00 unconverted GI insurance policy.

Sincerely,
Martin H. Lax

Martin H. Lax

DLC:
Was sent to
@ in mail
Remill.

Re the President's trip to Germany

RAMADA INN

24801 Rockside Road • Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146
(216) 439-2500

A Declaration of Solidarity and Sympathy:

Forty years, I can not forget, I will not ignore, I have made an effort to forgive the pain and debasement I had to endure, but I will not even entertain the thought of forgiving the most obscene carnage in history visited upon my fellow Jews. This will not keep me from reaching out in sympathy and solidarity to that great majority of the younger German generation pained by the legacy they have inherited, struggling to understand what their fathers wrought.

Decent Germans grapple with the guilt feelings imposed upon them by a heritage not of their making, yet their's forever. Germans have alot to celebrate and alot more to remember. To remember is not to demean, but to remind of what ignoring, not caring and spreading hatred leads to. In their case to come to terms with the past.

Being a former K-zettler and observing the dilemma our leaders are in, I ask people of goodwill to join me in order to give strength in numbers to add volume to the voice making a declaration of solidarity and sympathy with those Germans who feel a need to remember, to reassure them that there is no reason why Germans troubled by their heritage can not one day remember the past and another celebrate the future.

RAMADA[®] INN

24801 Rockside Road • Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146
(216) 439-2500

The text of President Reagan's address to the opening ceremony of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, April 11, 1983.

Thank you very much. President Meed, Chairman Wiesel, the other distinguished leaders of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, participants in the American gathering of Jewish Holocaust survivors, members of the second generation, friends, survivors — tonight we stand together to give thanks to America for providing freedom and liberty and for many here tonight, a second home and a second life.

The opportunity to join with you this evening as a representative of the people of the United States will be for me a cherished memory. I am proud to accept your thanks on behalf of our fellow Americans and also to express our gratitude to you for choosing America, for being the good citizens that you are and for reminding us of how important it is to remain true to our ideals as individuals and as a nation.

We are here, first and foremost, to remember. These are the Days of Remembrance, *Yom Hashoah*. Ours is the only nation other than Israel that marks this time with an official national observance. For the last two years I've had the privilege of participating personally in the Days of Remembrance Commemoration as President Carter did before me. May we take a moment to pause and contemplate, perhaps in silent prayer, the magnitude of this occasion, the millions of lives, the courage and dignity, the malevolence and hatred, and what it all means to our lives and the decisions that we make more than a generation later. Would you please join me and stand in a tribute to those who are not with us for a moment of silence. [Silent prayer.] Amen.

In the early days of our country, our first president, George Washington, visited a Hebrew congregation in Newport, Rhode Island. In response to their address, he wrote them a now rather famous letter reflecting on the meaning of America's newly won freedom. He wrote, "All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens." Well, certainly our country doesn't have a spotless record, but our fundamental beliefs, the ones that inspired Washington when he penned that letter, are sound.

Our whole way of life is based on a compact between good and decent people, a voluntary agreement to live here together in freedom, respecting the rights of others and expecting that our rights in return will be respected. But the freedom we enjoy carries with it a tremendous responsibility. You, the survivors of the Holocaust, remind us of that. Good and decent people must not close their eyes to evil, must not ignore the suffering of the innocent — and must never remain silent and inactive in times of moral crisis.

A generation ago the American people felt, like many others in the Western world, that they could simply ignore the expanding power of a totalitarian ideology. Looking back now, we must admit that the warning signs were there that the world refused to see. The words

and ideology of the Nazis were rationalized, explained away as if they had no meaning. Violations of religious freedom, the attacks on Jewish property, the censorship, the heavy taxes imposed on those who wished to emigrate, even the first concentration camps — all this ignored, as was the incredible expansion of Germany's war machine.

A few brave voices tried to warn of the danger. Winston Churchill was driven into the political wilderness for speaking the unpleasant truth. There were also those who in their sincere desire for peace were all too ready to give totalitarians every benefit of the doubt and all too quick to label Churchill a warmonger.

Well, time has proven that those who gloss over the brutality of tyrants are no friends of peace or freedom.

Tonight let us pledge that we will never shut our eyes, never refuse to acknowledge the truth, no matter how unpleasant. If nothing else, the painful memory we share should strengthen our resolve to do this. Our Founding Fathers believed in certain self-evident truths, but for truth to prevail we must have the courage to proclaim it.

Last week we reaffirmed our belief in the most meaningful truths of our Judeo-Christian heritage — Passover and Easter. These two religious observances link our faiths and celebrate the liberation of the body and soul. The rights of Passover remind us of the freeing of our common ancestors from the yoke of Pharaoh's bondage and their exodus to freedom. And today you bear witness to a modern-day exodus from the darkness of unspeakable horror to the light and refuge of safe heavens: The two most important being America and what soon became the State of Israel.

As a man whose heart is with you and as president of a people you are now so much a part of, I promise you that the security of your safe haven here and in Israel will never be compromised. Our most sacred task now is ensuring that the memory of this greatest of human tragedies, the Holocaust, never fades, that its lessons are not forgotten. Although so much has been written and said, words somehow are never enough. If a young person, the son or daughter of a neighbor or friend should die or suffer a terrible illness, we feel the sorrow and share the pain. But how can we share the agony of a million young people suffering unspeakable deaths? It's almost too great a burden for the human soul. Indeed, its very enormity may make it seem unreal.

Simon Wiesenthal has said, "When a hundred people die, it's a catastrophe. When a million people die, it's just a statistic."

We must see to it that the immeasurable pain of the Holocaust is not dehumanized, that it is not examined clinically and dispassionately, that its significance is not lost on this generation or any future generation. Though it is now a dry scar, we cannot let the bleeding wound be forgotten.

Only when it is personalized will it be real enough to play a role in the decisions we make. Those victims who cannot be with us today do a vital service to mankind by being remembered. But we must be their vessel of remembrance. This reunion is part of our duty to them.

Ben Meed, by serving as the catalyst for this historic event, you exemplify the meaning of good citizenship. America is lucky to have you. Elie Wiesel, you have done so much for so

many years now, for all you've done, thank you for your noble effort.

Americans can be proud that with the help of these two men and many others, we're moving forward to build a Holocaust Memorial, a living museum here in the nation's capital. And it is being financed, as is this gathering, by voluntary contributions by Jews and gentiles, by citizens from every walk of life, of every race and creed, who grasp the importance to our soul and to our well-being of seeing, of understanding and of remembering.

Imparting the message of the Holocaust, using it to reinforce the moral fiber of our society is much more than a Jewish responsibility. It rests upon all of us who, not immobilized by cynicism and negativism, believe that mankind is capable of greater goodness. For just as the genocide of the Holocaust debased civilization, the outcome of the struggle against those who ran the camps and committed the atrocities gives us hope that the brighter side of the human spirit will, in the end, triumph.

During the dark days when terror reigned on the continent of Europe, there were quiet heroes, men and women whose moral fiber held firm. Some of those are called "Righteous Gentiles." At this solemn time, we remember them also. Alexander Rozlan and his wife, for example, now live in Clearwater, Florida. But during the war, they lived in Poland and they hid three Jewish children in their home for more than four years. They knew the terrible risk they were taking. Once when German soldiers searched their home, the Rozlans kept serving wine and whiskey until the troops were so drunk they forgot what they were looking for. Later, Rozlan's own son, who was in the hospital with scarlet fever, the boy hid half of the medicine under his pillow so he could give it to the Jewish children his family were hiding because they, too, had scarlet fever.

There are many such stories. The picturesque town of Assisi, Italy, sheltered and protected 300 Jews. Father Rufino Niccacci organized the effort, hiding people in his monastery and in the homes of parishioners. A slip of the tongue by a single informant could have condemned the entire village to the camps, yet they did not yield.

And, of course, there was Raoul Wallenberg — one of the moral giants of our time, whose courage saved thousands. He could have remained in his native Sweden, safe from the conflagration that engulfed the continent. He chose to follow his conscience. Yes, we remember him, too.

I would affirm, as President of the United States and, if you would permit me, in the names of the survivors, that if those who took him from Budapest would win our trust, let them start by giving us an accounting of Raoul Wallenberg. Wallenberg and others who displayed such bravery did not consider themselves heroes. I understand that some of them when asked about why they risked so much, often for complete strangers, replied, "It was the right thing to do." And that was that. It was just their way.

That kind of moral character, unfortunately, was the exception and not the rule; but for that very reason is a consciousness we must foster.

Earlier, I described our country as a compact between good and decent people. I believe this because it is the love of freedom, not nationalistic rituals and symbols, that unites us. And because of this, we are also

bound in spirit to all those who yearn to be free and to live without fear. We are the keepers of the flame of liberty.

I understand that in Hebrew, the word for "engraved" is charut. It is very similar to the word for "freedom," cheyurut. Tonight, we recognize that for freedom to survive and prosper, it must be engraved in our character, so that when confronted with fundamental choices, we will do what is right, because that is our way.

Looking around this room tonight I realize that, although we come from many lands, we share a wealth of common experiences. Many of us remember the time before the Second World War — how we and our friends reacted to certain events has not faded from our memory. There are also in this room many young people, sons and daughters, maybe even a few grandchildren. Perhaps some of the younger ones can't understand why we're making so much of a fuss. Perhaps some of them think we're absorbed by the heartaches of the past and should move on.

Well, what we do tonight is not for us. It's for them. We who are old enough to remember must make certain those who take our place understand. So, if a youngster should ask you why you are here, just tell that young person — "Because I love God, because I love my country, because I love you, Zachor."

I can't close without remembering something else. Some years ago, I was sent on a mission to Denmark. And while there, I heard stories of the war. And I heard how the order had gone out for the Danish people under the Nazi occupation to identify the Jews among them. And the next day, every Dane appeared on the street wearing a Star of David.

Thank you all. And God bless you.

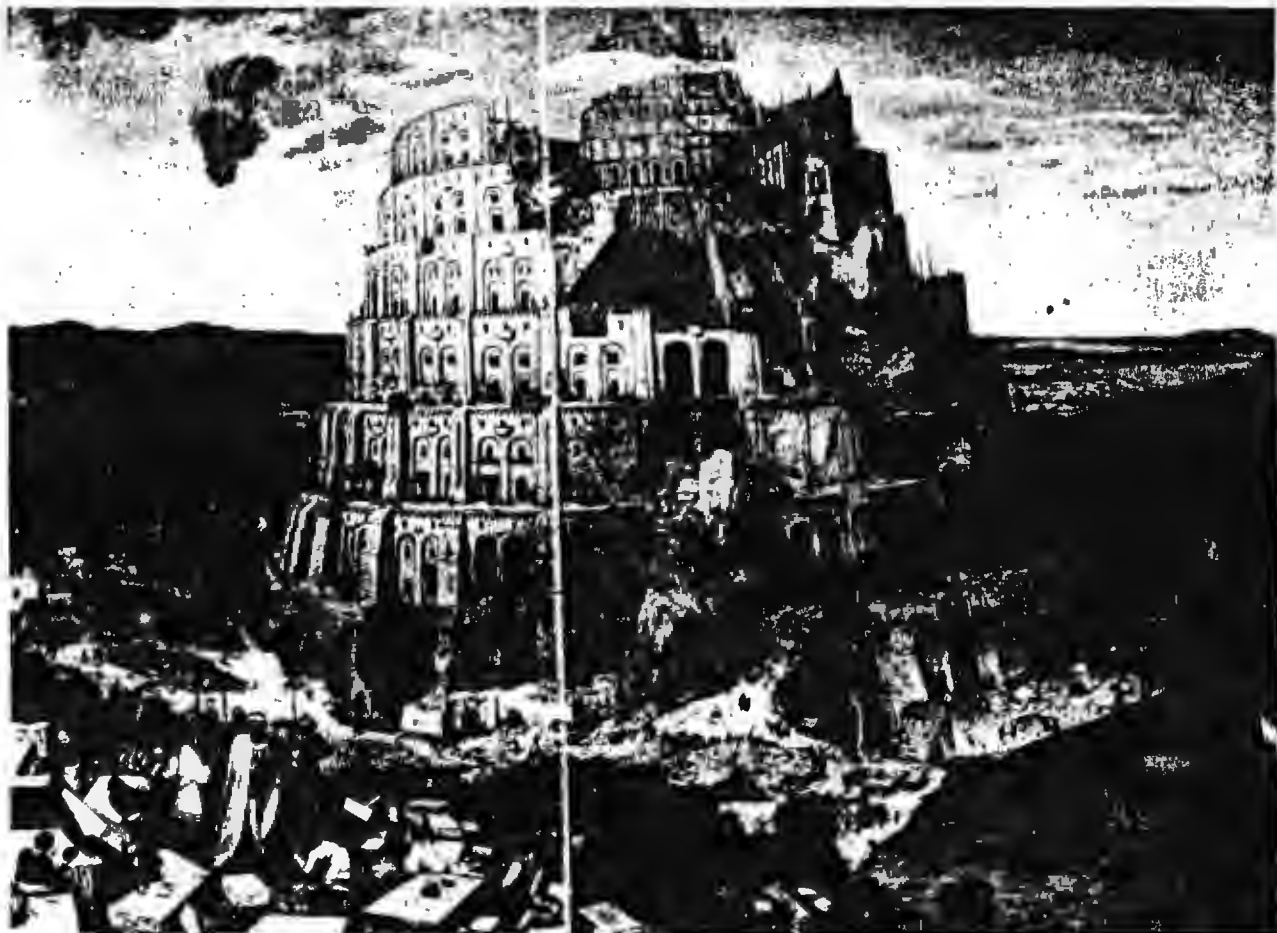


Figure 3. "The Tower of Babel" by Pieter Bruegel the Elder, 1563. Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum.

daily scene, the Tower was of considerable interest to the early Flemish painters. It was generally depicted either as a multistory structure, diminishing in size as it rose or, more often, as a square or circular building surrounded by a ramp. Some artists illustrated contemporary building methods, a fine example occurring in the Book of Hours of the Duke of Bedford (Paris, c. 1423), where the construction of the Tower proceeds at night under the stars. In Pieter Bruegel's *Tower of Babel* (1563), the building—leaning slightly—is shown in a vast landscape near the banks of a river, with a king arriving to inspect the progress of the work.

Although the Babel story might appear to be a temptation to composers, since the confusion of tongues can be expressed most effectively in music, very few works have in fact been written on the theme. These are mainly oratorios including César Franck's *La Tour de Babel* (1865) and Anton Rubinstein's markedly unsuccessful *Der Turm zu Babel* (1858; revised as an opera, 1872). Two 20th century works are *La Tour de Babel* (1942) by René Wober and Igor Stravinsky's *Babel* (a cantata for narrator, men's chorus, and orchestra (1944, published in 1952). [Ed.]

Bibliography: IN THE BIBLE: Abraham Ibn Ezra, Commentary to Gen. 11:1-9; M. D. Cassuto, *Mi-No'ah ad Avraham* (1959³), 154-69; S. R. Driver, *The Book of Genesis* (1904²), 132-7; Kaufmann Y., Toledot, 2 (1960), 412-5; N. M. Sarna, *Understanding Genesis* (1967), 63-80 (incl. bibl.); J. Skinner, *The Book of Genesis* (ICC, 1930), 223-31; S. N. Kramer, in: JAOS, 88 (1968), 108-11. IN THE AGGADAH: Ginzberg, Legends, index; U. Cassuto, *Commentary on the Book of Genesis*, 2 (1964), 225-49; J. Guttmann, in: *Oz le-David [Ben Gurion]* (1964), 584-94. IN THE ARTS: H. Minkowski, *Aus dem Nebel der Vergangenheit steigt der Turm zu Babel: Bilder aus 1000 Jahren* (1960); L. Réau, *Iconographie de l'art chrétien*, 2 pt. 1 (1957), 120-3, incl. bibl.; T. Ehrenstein, *Das Alte Testament im Bilde* (1923), 125-32; H. Gressmann, *Tower of Babel* (1928), 1-19.

BABI YAR, a ravine on the outskirts of *Kiev which has come to symbolize Jewish martyrdom at the hands of the Nazis in the Soviet Union. On Sept. 29-30, 1941, 33,771

Jews were machine-gunned there, according to an official German report. The carnage was performed by a special *SS unit (*Sonderkommando*) supported by Ukrainian militia men. At the end of 778 days of Nazi rule in Kiev, the ravine had become a mass grave for over 100,000 persons, the majority of them being Jews. A note of the Soviet government to the Allies about German war crimes, dated Jun. 6, 1942 and signed by V. M. Molotov, gives a vivid description of the massacre, pointing out that the victims



Figure 1. A translation of Yevtushenko's *Babi Yar* by Marie Syrkin, Hadassah Magazine, March 1967.

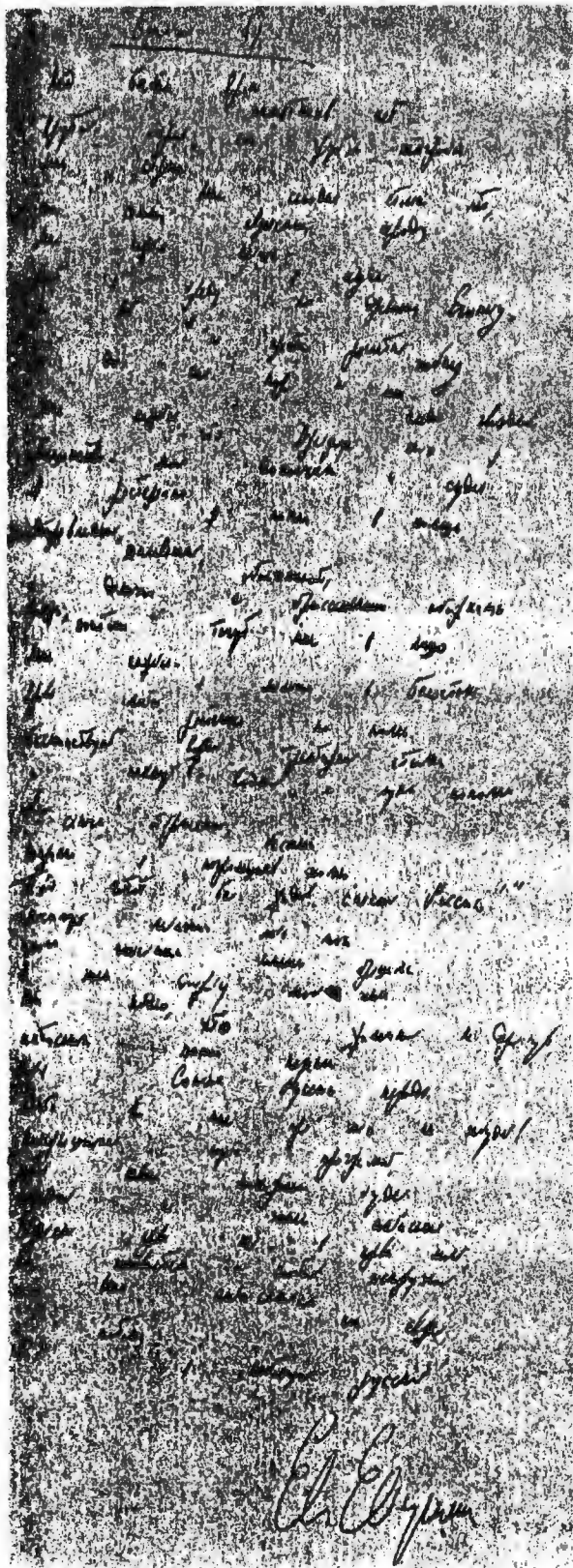


Figure 2. Beginning and end of the manuscript of the poem *Babi Yar* by Yevgeni Yevtushenko, Jerusalem, J.N.U.L. Schwadron Collection.

were "a great number of Jews, including women and children of all ages." In spite of German efforts in August 1943 to erase all traces of the mass burial through massive incineration, the evidence could not be suppressed and after the war the Soviet public at large learned of the martyrdom through newspaper accounts, official reports, and belles lettres. In 1947 I. Ehrenburg in his novel *Burya* ("The Storm") described dramatically the mass killing of the Jews of Kiev in Babi Yar. Preparations were made for a monument at Babi Yar as a memorial to the victims of Nazi

genocide. The architect A.V. Vlasov had designed a memorial and the artist B. Ovchinnikov had produced the necessary sketches.

But since the anti-"cosmopolitan" campaign of 1948-49, an effort was made to eliminate all references to Babi Yar. This policy had as an objective the removal from Jewish consciousness of those martyrological elements that might sustain it. Even after the death of Stalin, Babi Yar remained lost in the "memory hole" of history. Intellectuals, however, refused to be silent. On Oct. 10, 1959, the novelist Viktor Nekrasov cried out in the pages of *Literaturnaya Gazeta* for a memorial at Babi Yar, and against the official intention to transform the ravine into a sports stadium. Far more impressive was the poem *Babi Yar* written by Yevgeni Yevtushenko published in the same journal on Sept. 19, 1961. With its open attack upon anti-Semitism and its implied denunciation of those who rejected Jewish martyrdom, the poem exerted a profound impact on Soviet youth as well as upon world public opinion. Dmitri Shostakovich set the lines to music in his 13th Symphony, performed for the first time in December 1962.

Russian ultranationalism struck back almost immediately. Yevtushenko was sharply criticized by a number of literary apologists of the regime and then publicly denounced by Premier Nikita Khrushchev in *Pravda* on March 8, 1963. The theme of a specific Jewish martyrdom was condemned. But Babi Yar would not remain suppressed. It again surfaced during the summer of 1966 in a documentary novel written by Anatoly Kuznetsov published in *Yunost* (Eng. tr. 1967). Earlier that year the Ukrainian Architects Club in Kiev held a public exhibit of more than 200 projects and some 30 large-scale detailed plans for a memorial to Babi Yar. None of the inscriptions in the proposed plans mentioned Jewish martyrdom.

Bibliography: Y. Yevtushenko, *A Precocious Autobiography* (London, 1963); W. Korey, in: *New Republic* (Jan. 8, 1962); idem, in: *Saturday Review* (Feb. 3, 1968); S.M. Schwarz, *Yevrei v Sovetskoy Soyuz 1939-1965* (1966), 359-71. [W.K.]

BABOVICH (Bobovitch), SIMHAH BEN SOLOMON (1790-1855), *Karaitic hakham in the Crimea. Babovich mainly devoted himself to obtaining more rights for the Karaites in Russia. In 1827, in conjunction with the Karaitic scholar Joseph Solomon Luzki, he obtained release of the Karaites from the law regarding military service for Jews. The Karaites in Eupatoria commemorated this event in an annual prayer. When in 1837 the Russian government granted religious autonomy to the Karaites, Babovich was appointed their spiritual head, although he was not distinguished as a scholar. In 1839 Babovich was instructed by the government to provide exact information on the origin, nature, and history of the Karaites. Babovich turned to A. Firkovich, who then proceeded to produce a series of documents, some partly falsified.

Bibliography: J.M. Jost, *Geschichte des Judentums und seiner Sekten*, 2 (1858), 374; Isaac b. Solomon, *Pinnat Yikrat*, (1834, with letters from Jost and their Tatar translation); J. Fuerst, *Karaertum*, 3 (1869), 137; A. Firkovich, *Iggeret Teshu'at Yisrael* (1840, with Judeo-Tatar translation); idem, *Avnei Zikkaron* (1872), 2, 5, 18ff.; A. Harkavy, *Altjuedische Denkmaeler aus der Krim* (1876), 270ff.; E. Deinard, *Massa Krim* (1878), 20-40. [I.M./Ed.]

BABYLON (Heb. בבל), ancient city located on the eastern bank of the Euphrates River, about 20.4 mi. (34 km.) S. of Baghdad, near the modern village of Hillah. Akkadian scribes derived the name from the words *bab-ilim* ("gate of god"), whereas in Genesis 11:9 the name is explained as a derivation from the root *bil* ("to confuse"). Biblical

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1985

310798

1130

TR123-01

00054-02

HU030

FB011

HU010

Mr. Pat Buchanan
Director for Communications
White House

Dear Pat,

The Jewish community was, as you can well imagine, deeply moved that the Pope chose to include remarks on the Holocaust in his Easter Sunday address. This gives rise to a suggestion.

The President will be going to Germany, and will not be visiting a concentration camp -- a decision I accept but regret. But this should not mean he must be silent on the subject. He need not visit a camp to make mention, in some speech, of the camps. Indeed, to fail in any speech to advert to the subject could, I think, be a real error. So, free advice and a fervent plea: the President must mention the Holocaust while in Germany; silence would make a very loud noise indeed.

Sincerely,



Elliott Abrams

EA:cl

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

310807
71.13.01
WWS Received SS
1985 APR 12 PM 2:23

April 12, 1985

Dave Chew

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: JOAN DE CAIN ^{you}

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO GERMANY

The President received many Comment calls regarding his proposed visit to the German Cemetery. 407 callers expressed negative feelings to the trip as planned and 24 were favorable. These calls were received between 9:00 A.M. and 1:30 P.M., Friday, April 12, 1985

Also, we have 90 telegrams opposed and only three in favor

Joan's sense of the calls is that they are not organized but a genuine sentiment.

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

MODE

PAGES _____

IMMEDIATE

SECURE FAX # _____

DTG _____

PRIORITY

ADMIN FAX # _____

RELEASER _____

ROUTINE

RECORD # _____

FROM/LOCATION

1. SARA EMERY/WHITE HOUSE

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. DAVID CHEW/SANTA BARBARA

2. LARRY SPEAKES/SANTA BARBARA

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

INFORMATION ADDEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. _____

2. _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

CLASSIFICATION

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

310807
TL123-01

WWS

April 15, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: JOAN C. DE CAIN *Jed*

SUBJECT: COMMENT CALLS RELATING TO PROPOSED GERMAN TRIP

The following represents a tally of the calls received regarding the President's visit to the German cemetery. The calls reflect positive and negatives to the trip as planned.

	<u>positive</u>	<u>negative</u>
-- close of business 4/12	<u>75</u>	<u>677</u>
-- as of 11:15 A.M. 4/15	<u>75</u>	<u>170</u>
	150	847

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1985

TO: ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: CAD

RE: Mail on President's Germany Trip

The total volume of mail received on the President's forthcoming trip to Germany and its itinerary is 929 pieces. Almost 80% of the mail came in this morning in telegrams/mailgrams. Considered in terms of the President's decision not to visit Dachau or another concentration camp site, the count is as follows:

PRO	CON	COMMENTS
59	863	7

Approximately one-fourth of the "CON" mail asks the President to visit both a concentration camp and the German war cemetery or do neither. The rest are straight pro-and-con a visit to Dachau.

310807

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Received SS

APR 12 PM 2:23

1110

TR123-01

CD054-02

PRO15

PRO02

PRO03

April 12, 1985

Dane Chew

LDJ

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: JOAN DE CAIN

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO GERMANY

The President received many Comment calls regarding his proposed visit to the German Cemetery. 407 callers expressed negative feelings to the trip as planned and 24 were favorable. These calls were received between 9:00 A.M. and 1:30 P.M., Friday, April 12, 1985

Also, we have 90 telegrams opposed and only three in favor

Joan's sense of the calls is that they are not organized but a genuine sentiment.

UNCLAS

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX # 269

ADMIN FAX # _____

RECORD # _____

PAGES 1

DTG 122000Z

RELEASER SF

FROM/LOCATION

1. SARA EMERY/WHITE HOUSE

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. DAVID CHEW/SANTA BARBARA

2. LARRY SPEAKES/SANTA BARBARA

TOR: 122104Z

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. _____

2. _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

UNCLAS

CLASSIFICATION

JV 13

WJ

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

TR 123-01

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 85104116

Name of Correspondent: Sidney G. Sloves

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: re President's trip to Germany

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CM BUCH</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>85104117</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>85104117</u>
<u>CO HIBB</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>85104118</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>85104119</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4000

Prime Subject Code: TR 123.01 Secondary Subject Codes: CO 05472
HU 030
PA002

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn** - Presidential Correspondence
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 n - 3 - Ron
 n - 4 - Dutch
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 n - 6 - Ronald
 n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn** - First Lady's Correspondence
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Nancy
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn** - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
 C - Copy
 D - Official document
 G - Message
 H - Handcarried
 L - Letter
 M - Mailgram
 O - Memo
 P - Photo
 R - Report
 S - Sealed
 T - Telegram
 V - Telephone
 X - Miscellaneous
 Y - Study

SIDNEY G. SLOVES
249 KNEELAND AVENUE
YONKERS, N. Y. 10705

310843

April 12, 1985

President Reagan:

For shame that you would allow Patrick J. Buchanan to dictate policy for you that you know is morally wrong.

The murder of 6 million Jews and millions of non - Jews in brutal, sadistic, cold calculating fashion can NEVER be forgotten or forgiven.

We can have normal relations with those that were our enemies, Japan, Germany and our present adversary, Russia, but each generation must be aware of the atrocities of the past. That is the only hope against it repeating itself.

You should visit the death camps and if you want to remember dead soldiers, remember OURS, lying in every country in western Europe, forever, never to return.

To honor dead German soldiers, some of those who may have participated in the Malmedy massacre is outrageous.

Fear not for German feelings, you are the President of the United States, not the German Republic, and your first allegiance is to the feelings of your people.

You were elected President, NOT Pat Buchanan. He has consistently made his position about the Nazi atrocities clear on his cable programs and in his columns. He wants it to be forgotten, to go away. I hope and pray you will reconsider and that you will not forget the brutalization of an entire race.

Sincerely,



Pat-yzi

~~310942~~
310942
TR 123-01

Mail/ Telegrams Count on President's Visit to Bitburg Cemetery

Date	PRO	CON	TOTAL	COMMENTS
April 8-11	-	-	-	
April 12-13	3	104	107	
April 15	67	898	965	
April 16	17	144	205	5
		39 (P) *		
April 17	22	252	275	1
April 18	17	276	299	6
April 19-20	119	676	939	16
		128 (P)		
April 22	329	1361	1824	45
		89 (P)		
April 23	83	815	1164	145
		121 (P)		
April 24	77	542	743	7
		117 (P)		
April 25	80	797	914	21
		16 (P)		
April 26-27	335	1245	2219	34
		605 (P)		
April 29	364	799	1260	18
		79 (P)		
April 30	700	3093	3984	40
		151 (P)		
	<u>2,213</u>	<u>11,002</u>	<u>14,898</u>	<u>338**</u>
		<u>1,345 (P)</u>		
		<u>12,347</u>		

* Mail marked with a (P) is "prop" or preprinted mail, including identical telegrams, sent in as part of an identifiable, organized mail campaign.

** Comments is a category for mail identifiable as neither "pro" nor "con", but typically offering suggestions or relating a personal experience.

Telephone Calls/Count Re Bitburg (By Week)

	PRO	CON	TOTAL
April 8-12	75	677	752
April 15-19	851	2419	3270
April 22-26	1437	4488	5925
April 29-30	<u>2190</u>	<u>2358</u>	<u>4548</u>
TOTAL	<u>4483</u>	<u>9942</u>	<u>14,425</u>

Ken Biallin

212-688-0638

Canada

EF
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-17-85

MS



310942
TR12301
0054-02
WH004
PR003
PR002

TO: Pat Buchanan

FROM: Anne Higgins *Anne*

Re: German trip

Comments

Telegrams and mailgrams on the President's proposed visit to a German military cemetery as of this date number as follows:

<u>Pro</u>	<u>Con</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95	1,320	12

I'm attaching a sample of their contents.

The telephone calls since last Friday number:

304	1,423
-----	-------

The calls seem to be coming mainly from Florida, New York and California; those in favor of going to the German cemetery are from the mid-west, although support for this is very weak.

I think the attached telegrams sum up the feelings.

cc: Dave Chew

Apr 15 85 Memo to Chew from Higgins Re Calls on German Trip

SAUNDERS PHOTOGRAPHIC CO
67 DEEP ROCK RD
ROCHESTER NY 14624 15AM

Union Mailgram

37 1-001848I105 04/15/85 TWX ESL62844313 WH8B

*Sumner
confidential*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT

AS AN AMERICAN, A FORMER U.S. NAVAL OFFICER, A SURVIVOR OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS WESTERBORK AND BERGEN BELSEN AND AS A JEW I AM APPALLED BY THE STUPIDITY AND INSENSITIVITY OF YOUR STAFF IN SCHEDULING YOU TO VISIT A GERMAN MILITARY CEMETERY THE DIRECT INSULT TO JEWS IS OBVIOUS BUT IT IS ALSO A SLAP IN THE FACE TO OUR ALLIES WHO STILL CARRY THE SCARS OF WWII, THE FACT THAT THE CEMETERY IS NOT FAR FROM THE SITE OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE IS TRULY IRONIC AND IN BAD TASTE TO SAY THE LEAST.

ALSO YOUR LACK OF A FIRM DECISION TO VISIT A CONCENTRATION CAMP SITE DOES NOT SUPPORT YOUR STRONG STATEMENTS REGARDING THE HOLOCAUST WHICH YOU MADE AT THE WASHINGTON GATHERING OF SURVIVORS LAST YEAR WHICH I ATTENDED.

I CAN ONLY THINK THAT SOME OF YOUR AIDES ARE SIMPLY TOO YOUNG TO HAVE THE PROPER RECOLLECTIONS OF THOSE TIMES FOR THEM TO HAVE MISLED YOU SO BADLY, ALL THE MORE REASON TO SEE TO IT THAT ALL OF US, JEW AND GENTILE, AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN MUST NEVER FORGET.

I URGE YOU, SIR, TO MAKE A STRONG AND POSITIVE STATEMENT NOW TO DISAVOW THOSE OF YOUR STAFF WHO WOULD HAVE YOU PLANT A FLOWER IN THE DIRT THAT COVERS THOSE BUTCHERS. INSTEAD, PLANT THAT FLOWER AT BELSEN OR BUCHENWALD OR DACHAU IN THE ASHES OF THE CHILDREN

RESPECTFULLY,
STEVEN HESS
PRESIDENT
THE SAUNDERS GROUP
67 DEEP ROCK ROAD
ROCHESTER NY 14624

07128 EST

MGMCOMP

5241 (R 7/82)

CHARLES E. OWINGS
5100 HAWTHORNE APT 1201
WACO TX 76710 12AM

Western Union Mailgram

1-0490856102 04/12/85 ICB IPMBNGZ CSP WHBB
8177726094 MQMS TDBN WACO TX 97 04-12 0645P EST

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

DEAR SIR,

I UNDERSTAND THAT ONE OF THE THINGS COMING UP ON YOUR AGENDA IS A VISIT TO A GERMAN WAR DEAD CEMETERY. IF I HAD ANY MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT YOUR MENTAL ABILITY THIS ERASES IT. ALL I ASK SIR IS THAT YOU DO NOT GOOSE STEP UP AND GIVE THE NAZI SALUTE. I FEEL THAT THIS TRIP INDICATES YOUR NATIONAL SOCIALISTIC LEANINGS, BUT PLEASE DON'T INFLICT ANY MORE DISGRACE ON THE MEN THAT DIED IN WORLD WAR II THAN YOU HAVE BY ACCEPTING THIS INVITATION.

CHARLES E. OWINGS

18143 EST

MGMCOMP

MILTON GAMAN
1245 PARK AVE APT 14F
NEW YORK NY 10128 12AM

Union Mailgram

1-0491848102 04/12/85 ICS IPMNTZZ CSP WHSB
2124271206 MGMB TDMT NEW YORK NY 88 04-12 0647P EST

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

DEAR PRESIDENT REAGAN,

YOUR DECISION TO VISIT A GERMAN MILITARY CEMETERY COMMEMORATING NAZI
WAR DEAD WHILE AT THE SAME TIME CHOOSING NOT VISIT DACHAU, SYMBOL OF
THE HOLOCAUST, AND A MONUMENT TO NAZI BARBARISM IS A CALLOUS AFFRONT
TO ME AS A JEW AND AS A PURPLE HEART WORLD WAR II VETERAN.

RECONCILIATION YES, MR PRESIDENT, BUT NOT AT THE EXPENSE OF HISTORY
AND A DECENT REGARD FOR THE OPINION OF MANKIND AND PEOPLES OF GOOD
WILL.

MILTON GAMAN

18145 EST

MGMCOMP

4-0180495105 04/15/85

ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

5167425238 POM TDMT ALBERTSON NY 38 04-15 1248P ESTE

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

DO NOT HONOR NAZI SOLDIERS WHO COMMITED BASTILE ATROCITIES ATTEMPTING
TO DESTROY FREEDOM ANDSLAVE WORLD

RATHER EXPRESS AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR MILLIONS MURDER VICTIMS AND
AMERICAN ALLY CHILDREN WHO DIED DEFENDING DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM DO
NOT HONOR HITLER NOW

M BURDMAN

59 HILLDALE RD

ALBERTSON NY 11507

1247 EST

MRS ELIZABETH LAPPO
615 SOUTH BELAIRE DR
BURBANK CA 91501 13AM

Western Union Mailgram

1-0105866103 04/13/85 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WHSB
8188456824 MGMB TDRN BURBANK CA 73 04-13 1224P EST

PRESIDENT RONALD REGAN
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

PRESIDENT REGAN

AS A FIRST GENERATION AMERICAN OF GERMAN PARENTS I AM APPALLED,
OFFENDED AND OUTRAGED THAT YOU PROPOSE TO VISIT A NAZI GERMAN
CEMETARY. THIS ABSOLUTION OF NAZISM DOES NOTHING TO APPLAUD OR HONOR
TODAY'S GERMANY, NOR DOES IT "LOOK TO THE FUTURE." IT IS NOT ONLY
JEWS WHO APOSED THIS INCREDIBLY THOUGHTLESS DECISION.

MRS ELIZABETH LAPPO
615 SOUTH BELAIRE DR
BURBANK CA 91501

12:23 EST

MGMCOMP

4-004536S105 04/15/85

ICS IPMBNGZ CSP

5137616299 POM TDBN CINCINNATI OH 35 04-15 0937A EST 05 APR 15 09:57

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

WE ARE SHOCKED BY YOUR INSENSITIVE DECISION TO HONOR NATZI WAR DEAD
AT A GERMAN MILITARY CEMETERY AND YOUR REFUSAL TO VISIT ONE OF THE
HOLOCAUST CONCENTRATION CAMPS. THIS IS POLITICAL HYPOCRISY AT ITS
WORSE

RAE AND BOB LEVIN

906 OREGON TRAIL

CINCINNATI OH 45215

0936 EST

49
from [unclear]

4-007724S105 04/15/85

ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

3059892938 POM TDMT HOLLYWOOD FL 20 04-15 1030A EST

85 APR 15 AIO: 45

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

I CANNOT BELIEVE THAT YOU AS PRESIDENT MADE THE DECISION NOT TO VISIT
AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED WW II VERY DISAPPOINTED

IDA ROSENBLUM

3111 NORTH OCEAN DR

HOLLYWOOD FL 33019

1029 EST

75

4-019450S105 04/15/85

ICS IPMBNGZ CSF

5166783651 POM TDBN ROCKVILLE CENTER NY 13 04 ⁸⁵ APR 15 10 38 P EST: 07

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

AS A WORLD WAR II VETERAN I PROTEST YOUR VISIT TO NAZI'S CEMETARIES.

SIDNEY WAYNE

145 HARVARD AVE

ROCKVILLE CENTER NY 11570

1304 EST

37

Con

4-0031226102 04/12/85

ICS IPMBNGZ DSP

2012795915 TDBN MILLBURN NJ 32 04-12 0754A EST 05:52.12 6.8:1.5

PMS PRESIDENT REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC

MR PRESIDENT,

I RESPECTFULLY DISAGREE WITH YOUR PROPOSED VISIT OF THE GERMAN
MILITARY CEMETERY IT IS UNFAIR TO MANY OF OUR SOLDIERS WHO DIED SO WE
CAN LIVE FREE FROM NAZI TERROR

HY SILVERSTEIN

176 MILLBURN AVE

MILLBURN NJ 07041

0752 EST

4-003296S105 04/15/85

ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

6097998487 PDM TDMT CRANBURY NJ 10 04-15 0904A EST A 9:20

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

VISITING GERMAN CEMETARY DIPLOMATIC COURTESY. VISITING AUSCHWITZ
NECESSITY FOR HUMANITY

DR AND MRS MICHAEL BROWN

15 CHANNING WAY

CRANBURY NJ 08512

0903 EST

4-057704S102 04/12/85

ICS IPMNTZZ CSP

2014616935 POM TDMT FORT LEE NJ 70 04-12 1134 EST: 08

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE DC 20500

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

I AM OUTRAGED AT THE NEWS OF YOUR INTENDED VISIT TO THE GRAVESITE OF NAZI MURDERERS. MY GRANDPARENTS, AUNTS, UNCLES AND COUSINS WERE MURDERED BY THOSE YOU INTEND TO HONOR. AS AN AMERICAN JEW I CANNOT STAND BY SILENTLY. THEREFORE, I BEG YOU TO CHANGE YOUR STAND ON THIS ISSUE. MY FAMILY WAS LEFT WITHOUT A GRAVE TO VISIT. I BEG YOU NOT TO DISGRACE THEIR MEMORY.

ANDREA WATMAN
2150 CENTER AVE
FORT LEE NJ 07024

2333 EST

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Received S S
1985 APR 15 PM 5:44

4-15-85

TO: DAVID CHEW

FROM: ANNE HIGGINS 

SUBJECT: CALLS ON GERMAN TRIP

Just fyi, the calls on the President's proposed visit to a German cemetery number as follows:

	Positive	Negative
4/12	75	677
4/15	160	432
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	235	1,109

*Done
Chew
By
Fred Rogers
has original*

Received SS

APR 15 PM 5:44

05 APR 15 4:50

ZCZC 248682 TXL4313 RHM5772 TOT5801 JJH700600 6745500WWW
JRWV CO URDB 134
NEWYORKLY 134/133 15 1516

HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN, PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON DC

AT AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL COUNCIL TODAY, UNANIMOUS APPROVAL WAS GIVEN TO
ME TO TRANSMIT TO YOU OUR DEEP ANGUISH OVER THE CURRENT
PLANS FOR YOUR TRIP TO GERMANY NEXT MONTH TO SEEK AN
URGENT PERSONAL MEETING WITH YOU TO REVIEW THE SITUATION
AND HOPEFULLY TO MODIFY YOUR PLANS.

IT IS PRECISELY BECAUSE YOU HAVE SO IMPRESSED US IN THE
PAST WITH YOUR DEEP UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEED TO KEEP
HEARING AND THE MEMORY OF THE HOLOCAUST ALIVE THAT WE HAVE
BEEN SO KEENLY DISTURBED BY YOUR PLANS.

THE COUNCIL HAS POSTPONED FURTHER ACTIONS UNTILL I CAN REPORT
BACK TO THEM LATER THISWEEK ON CHANGES WHICH MAY BE MADE IN
PLANS.

ELIE WIESEL, CHAIRMAN, U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL