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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection:** PRESIDENTIAL HANDWRITING: Presidential Records **Archivist:** srj

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**File Folder:** Folder 159 (1/8/85-1/16/85) Box 12

**Date:** 1/02/01

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. letter	Pres. Reagan to Light Thompson. 1p.	1/9/85	P6/B6 R 3/5/19 JSM
2. article	Dan Smoot Report w/notation for Pres. from Light. 8p.	11/18/63	P6/B6 R 3/5/19 JSM
3. letter	handwritten draft of item #1. 1p, partial.	nd	P6/B6 R 3/5/19 JSM
4. letter	handwritten draft of item #2. 1p.	nd	P6/B6 R 3/5/19 JSM

### RESTRICTIONS

P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].  
P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].

P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].  
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].  
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].  
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].  
B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].  
B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].  
B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].  
B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].  
B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].  
B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

283291

PR014-08

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHY OSBORNE

FROM: ANSON FRANKLIN

RE: MICHAEL EVANS



Lois Romano is writing a story about Michael Evans for the Washington Post Style section. It will come out on Monday to coincide with the opening of his exhibition, which the President is attending.

Lois has asked for a quote from the President on two questions:

- 1) What does the President think about the photograph Evans took of him?
- 2) Thoughts about Evans as a photographer.

1 I'm very pleased with it. I don't do as well in the Mirror.

2 There is no question but that <sup>Michael</sup> ~~Paul~~ Evans is a true artist and a master of his profession.

End  
Case  
File

284250

JV085

January 9, 1985

Dear Tom:

Thank you very much for your letter and your invitation. I've put it in the hopper here with a strong endorsement. I know it's hard for the staff to know this far in advance on scheduling, but I'm very hopeful it can be worked out. I'll even start practicing so I can throw a strike. Of course at Camp David I'll have to use snowballs for a while.

I was glad to hear of your stay in the Dominican Republic and I share your high regard for Jorge and his wife. They are really fine people.

Nancy sends her best and please give Jo our warmest regard.

Sincerely,

RON

Mr. Tom Lasorda  
1000 Elysian Park Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90012

RR:AVH:NМ:SEV:pps

RR Dictation

LOS ANGELES



after report - given  
to Miss D.  
RR

1000 ELYSIAN PARK AVENUE  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012

Dear Mr. President,

To and I would like to wish you and Nancy a most healthy, happy and successful 1985.

You deserve them all.

I feel very sad that To and I won't be able to attend your inauguration, that's the date we will be holding our first work-out in Dodger stadium.

You can be sure that all our prayers and love will be with you on that memorable day.

Mr. President, a few weeks ago I was in the Dominican Republic looking over some of our players I had the pleasure of having lunch with the President Jorge Blanco, his lovely wife and his Secretary of State Hatuey De Camp.

He wanted me to convey to you how much he enjoyed being with you in Washington, and that he and Mr. Blanco will be forever grateful to you and Nancy for the tremendous reception that you extended to them.

The Dominican Republic is a great country and they really and truly love Americans.

Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you and Nancy

LOS ANGELES



1000 ELYSIAN PARK AVENUE  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012

An invitation to attend our opening day, so  
you could throw out the first ball.

Everyone knows that you and Nancy's heart  
belongs in California and that you both love  
the Dodgers very much.

We would be honored to have you here.  
You did it in Baltimore last year and you  
are well aware that we love you more  
than they do.

I hope and pray that God will bless  
you and Nancy.

You are a great President

Your Friend  
Tom Laocorda

REDACTED

REDACTED

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Dear Pam  
Thank you very much for your letter and  
your invitation. I've put it in the proper box with  
a strong recommendation. I know it's hard for the  
staff to know this but in answer on returning out  
I'm very happy if it can be worked out. I'll soon  
start something as I can learn a little. Of course  
at that point I'd have to see about later for outside.  
I will go to look of your story in the Dominion  
Register and I shall give you right regard for large & his  
wife. They are really fine people.  
Many love for love and please give for our  
sincerely yours  
Jimmy Ray

To Mr. Tom Woods 1000 Eglinton Park Ave.  
I.A. City. 90012

284252  
H0040

January 9, 1985

Dear Light:

You must have dug deep in the files to find that Dan Smoot report. I'm pleased to have it. We need to be reminded of how the little Red brothers and even the Pink ones operate.

I wasn't surprised to see Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and United World Federalists mentioned. Having been, as you know, a working Democrat, I was a member of both -- in on the ground floor. However, by the time of Smoot's report, I was long gone. I had learned after a brief time they were "fronts" for other causes. I recall that after my resignations I had to threaten legal action to get my name taken off their letterheads and membership lists. I suppose we should be charitable and assume that maybe some of the individuals he mentioned in his report had the same experience.

It's interesting to note that ADA actually started as a home for liberal Democrats who opposed the left-leaning Democrats who were gaining such power in the Democratic Party. The "Lefties" didn't oppose it; they just quietly infiltrated and took it over.

Well, thanks again and best regards.

Sincerely,

*Witch*

Mr. Light Thompson  
R.R. 2  
Princeton, Illinois 61356

RR:AVH:NМ:SEV:pps

RR Dictation

Dear Duane:

here is something I am sure you will enjoy. Found it in some of my old papers and am passing it on to you. Hope the next four years go as well or better than the last 4.  
Sincerely,

**THE**

# **Dan Smoot Report**



DAN SMOOT

Vol. 9, No. 46 (Broadcast 431) November 18, 1963 Dallas, Texas

## **HOW DID SOCIALISM GROW IN THE U. S.?**

On September 24, 1864, Karl Marx formed, at St. James' Hall in London, the International Workingmen's Association—an organization intended to foster the world-wide socialist revolution which Marx and Engels had urged in their Communist Manifesto (published in 1848). Being the first international organization created for such purpose, the IWA is generally known, in the history of socialism, as the *First Socialist International*.<sup>(1)</sup> In January, 1868, the Socialist Party was founded in New York City, and headquarters of the First International was transferred from London to New York.<sup>(2)</sup> This was the formal beginning of the socialist movement in the United States (though there had previously been several unsuccessful experiments in communal living, socialistic communities, and so on). The Socialist Party was unable to accomplish anything in elections. It was reformed as Labor Union No. 5 of New York; but the various factions and individuals in the socialist movement, although they all had a common goal, could not agree on method. The First Socialist International was dissolved at Philadelphia on February 15, 1876, and went out of existence.<sup>(3)</sup>

The Second Socialist International was organized at Paris on July 14, 1889, by 400 delegates from twenty countries. Whereas Marx's First Socialist International had been formed on the assumption that "workers of the world" would unite to "throw off the chains of capitalism," the Second Socialist International recognized that "workers" must be organized and manipulated into supporting socialism. The Second Socialist International intended to accomplish world revolution by organizing and controlling labor unions. Hence, it is often called the Labor International. The Second International still exists as a small splinter group of the over-all communist-socialist movement. It is represented in the United States by the old Socialist Labor Party, which was actually organized before the Second Socialist International itself was formed. In accomplishment, however, the Second International failed as completely as the first.<sup>(4)</sup>

By the end of the 19th century, most socialists, everywhere, had come to realize that socialism could be imposed on the world only through violence, treachery, and deception. The Third Socialist International (often called Red International and Moscow International) was formed at Mos-

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cow, March 2-6, 1919, under the leadership of bolsheviks who had seized power in Russia.<sup>(1)</sup> The Third International converted Russia into an enormous power base for the international socialist movement and spawned communist parties all over the world; but the techniques of the Third International would not work in the United States.

## Fabians

The British fabians devised the techniques that worked in the United States. A small group of socialists formed the Fabian Society at London in 1883, for the announced purpose of converting the British economy from capitalism to socialism. The name and tactics of the Fabian Society were inspired by Quintus Fabius Maximus, a general of ancient Rome, who, after disastrous defeats in open battle, developed a successful strategy of delay, deception, and infiltration.<sup>(1)</sup>

George Bernard Shaw, a leading member of the Fabian Society, said the Society made it possible for respectable citizens to support socialism without any suspicion of lawless desire to overturn the existing order. The fabian artifice of feigning respectability while subverting society for revolutionary purposes, gave socialists easy entry into government, banks, stock exchanges, universities, and all other respected centers of power and influence.<sup>(1, 2)</sup>

The fabians were more realistic than other socialists. They understood that it is much easier to subvert sons, daughters and wives of the prominent and well-to-do than it is to impress the laboring classes. They also understood that socialist movements spring from the middle and upper classes — and not from the proletariat.

A fundamental principle of fabianism is that a select *brain trust* should plan for, and direct, all of society. This concept of an elite attracted people from the old English nobility, who began to join the Fabian Society, reflecting unconscious, sometimes conscious, attempts to regain their lost power.<sup>(2)</sup>

The policy of hiding behind the skirts of respectability did not, however, deter the fabians from consorting with and helping their more violent brethren in the socialist movement. In fact, the fabians aided and abetted Russian bolsheviks long before the revolution in 1917.

Fabians, like all other socialists, claim to represent a progressive society; but, like communists, they are devoted to totalitarian dictatorship. George Bernard Shaw put it rather bluntly:

"I also made it quite clear that Socialism means equality of income or nothing, and that under Socialism you would not be allowed to be poor. You would be forcibly fed, clothed, lodged, taught, and employed whether you liked it or not. If it were discovered that you had not character and industry enough to be worth all this trouble, you might possibly be executed in a kindly manner; but whilst you were permitted to live you would have to live well."<sup>(2)</sup>

## LID

On September 12, 1905, a small group of socialists (under the leadership of Jack London, Upton Sinclair, and Clarence S. Darrow) met at Pecks Restaurant in New York City. Out of this meeting came the Intercollegiate Socialist Society — although the fabians of England had urged that the word *socialist* be kept out of view. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society was founded for the stated purpose of "promoting an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women . . . and the encouragement of all legitimate endeavors to awaken an interest in socialism among the educated men and women of the country."<sup>(1, 3)</sup>

The Rand School of Social Science, formed by fabian socialists, became the New York headquarters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Harvard was selected as the primary center for nourishing and spreading the virus of socialism. By 1915, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society had chapters on 60 college campuses.<sup>(1)</sup>

The bolshevik seizure of power . . .

cialists in the United States. Some, like John Reed (Harvard, 1910), joined the bolshevik movement outright. While many American fabian socialists retained their cover of respectability and secretly sympathized with the bolsheviks, many others abandoned the deceptive cover and helped form the communist party of the United States.

The socialist bloodbath in Russia, and the activities of American socialists, caused such resentment and angry reaction in the United States that American fabians tardily took the advice of their British friends—to push the word *socialist* into the background. In 1921, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society became the League for Industrial Democracy (LID); but its purpose did not change.<sup>(3)</sup> LID remains the oldest, and perhaps still the most important, socialist organization in the United States—a parent group for most of the other fronts which have been set up since, to spread the poison of socialism until the thought streams of the entire nation have been badly contaminated.

**B**elow are names of a few prominent individuals who are, or were, influential in LID.<sup>(1, 2, 3)</sup> CFR after a name indicates that the person is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; ADA means membership in Americans for Democratic Action:

Roger N. Baldwin—founder and head of American Civil Liberties Union

Charles A. Beard—historian

Daniel Bell—labor editor, Fortune

John K. Benedict—professor, Union Theological Seminary

John C. Bennett—Dean, Union Theological Seminary (CFR)

Andrew J. Biemiller—former U. S. Representative, founding member of ADA, now AFL-CIO official

Carroll Binder—editor of the Minneapolis Tribune

Ella Reeves (“mother”) Bloor—communist party official

Ralph J. Bunche—UN Under Secretary General, NAACP official (CFR)

James B. Carey—Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO, ADA founder

Everett R. Clinchy—first President, National Conference of Christians and Jews, now head of Conference on World Tensions (World Brotherhood, Inc.) (CFR)

George S. Counts—author, educator

Babette Deutch—writer, mother of Adam Yar-molinsky

John Dewey—“father” of progressive education

Paul H. Douglas—Democrat Senator from Illinois, former professor at University of Chicago, ADA founder

David Dubinsky—head of Garment Workers Union, head of New York Liberal Party, ADA founder, (CFR)

W. E. B. DuBois—communist party member, official of NAACP, author

George Clifton Edwards, Jr.—Kennedy nominee for federal judgeship, ADA founder

Morris Ernst—chief attorney for American Civil Liberties Union, NAACP official, ADA founder

Samuel A. Eliot, Jr.—author, educator

James Farmer—head of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)

Felix Frankfurter—former Harvard professor, Supreme Court Justice, (CFR)

Lewis S. Gannett—author, editor of New York Herald-Tribune, NAACP official, (CFR)

Reverend Donald Harrington—official of United World Federalists

Albert J. Hayes—International President, International Association of Machinists Union, ADA founder

Sidney Hook—author, educator

Quincy Howe—author, radio commentator

Hubert H. Humphrey—Democrat Senator from Minnesota, founding member of ADA (CFR)

Jacob K. Javits—Republican Senator from New York, ADA member

Nicholas Kelley—retired vice president, Chrysler Corporation (CFR)

William H. Kilpatrick—educator

Freda Kirchwey—publisher of The Nation

Corliss Lamont—President Roosevelt’s secretary, communist

Joseph P. Lash—UN correspondent for the New York Post, former intimate of the late Eleanor Roosevelt, ADA founder

Harold J. Laski—professor, Harvard University and London School of Economics

Owen Lattimore—author, educator, alleged communist (CFR)

Herbert H. Lehman—retired investment banker, former Democrat Governor of New York and former Senator, ADA founder, NAACP official, (CFR)

Max Lerner—writer

Alfred Baker Lewis—President, Union Casualty Company, NAACP official

Walter Lippmann—author, columnist (CFR)

Robert Morss Lovett—author, educator

Jay Lovestone—founder of U.S. communist party, now International Representative for AFL-CIO

George Meany—President, AFL-CIO

Wayne Morse—Democrat Senator from Oregon, ADA official

Will Maslow—Director, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

Lewis Mumford—author (CFR)

A. J. Muste—official of National Council of Churches

Reinhold Niebuhr—Vice President of Union Theological Seminary, ADA founder (CFR)

Harry A. Overstreet—author, educator, official of United World Federalists

Victor G. Reuther—assistant to Walter Reuther

Walter P. Reuther—President, United Auto Workers, Vice President of AFL-CIO, ADA founder, official of United World Federalists

Will Rogers, Jr.—ADA founder, actor, official of United World Federalists

Eleanor Roosevelt

Harold O. Rugg—author, educator

Stanley Ruttenberg—Director of Research and Education, AFL-CIO

William L. Shirer—author, radio commentator (CFR)

George Soule—educator

Monroe Sweetland—editor, Oregon Democrat, ADA founder

Norman Thomas—long-time head of socialist party

Alexander Trachtenberg—communist party official

Rexford G. Tugwell—Roosevelt "brain-truster"

Harry F. Ward—former president of Union Theological Seminary

James Wechsler—editor, New York Post, ADA founder

Charles Zimmerman—Vice President of Garment Workers Union, NAACP official

## ACLU

Having found that Americans could be led to support socialist causes only if socialism were falsely called something else, American socialists created many fronts which appealed to some particular emotion or prejudice of factional groups in the population. Leadership and tactics of socialist fronts came largely from the parent group, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society (known as League for Industrial Democracy since 1921). For example, Roger N. Baldwin, prominent in the ISS, was one of the initial founders of a socialist front which ultimately became the American Civil Liberties Union. In an advisory letter to a socialist agitator, Baldwin said:

"Do steer away from making it look like a Socialist enterprise . . . . We want also to look

[like] patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are really the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."<sup>(1)</sup>

Formed in the spring of 1917, the Roger Baldwin group was first called American Union Against Militarism. It pretended to be a pacifist organization, devoted to defense of all who objected to the draft during World War I; but, in reality, it was a legal wing of the socialist party. Jane Addams, Adolf A. Berle, Max Eastman, Norman Thomas, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise were among the prominent socialists who joined Roger Baldwin in founding American Union Against Militarism. On November 1, 1917, the organization became the National Civil Liberties Bureau. It had enormous influence during World War I, because: (1) it received the support of individuals powerful in the Wilson administration, such as, Walter Lippmann, Felix Frankfurter, Frederick Keppel, and Colonel Edward Mandel House; and (2) it received money from the Carnegies.<sup>(1)</sup>

On January 12, 1920, the National Civil Liberties Bureau was reorganized as American Civil Liberties Union, under the guidance of Roger N. Baldwin, Felix Frankfurter, Louis F. Budenz, William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Jane Addams, Arthur Garfield Hays, Robert Morss Lovett, A. J. Muste, Norman Thomas, Harold J. Laski, and others.<sup>(1)</sup> Budenz, Foster, and Flynn were prominent officials of the American communist party.

## NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was organized in New York City, in 1909. As early as 1920, a Joint Legislative Committee of the New York State Legislature reported that NAACP, while pretending to work for the *advancement* of colored people, was a front to promote socialism among negroes and among whites who either wanted to

exploit, or were emotional about, what they considered the "plight" of negroes in the United States. W. E. B. DuBois was principal founder of NAACP.<sup>(1)</sup> DuBois, a member of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, had a long career as a communist leader, not only in the United States but elsewhere. He died in Africa in 1963, a hero of the world-wide communist movement.

## Brotherhood Among the Leftists

The League for Industrial Democracy (LID), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) are the most important socialist fronts created in the United States during the first quarter of this century. The record of their formation reveals how closely "socialists" and "communists" worked together for their common objective. The togetherness of the leftist factions resulted from the fact that all of them, including avowed communists, adopted the fabian technique of deception.

Since the end of World War I, communists and all other socialists have worked harmoniously together for their common cause — by setting up fronts with names and stated purposes which appeal to the crusading, uplifting, helping-thy-neighbor spirit of large numbers of Americans. The deception not only enabled socialists to draw respected American names into socialist fronts, but also created a tremendous lobby for federal programs which violate the Constitution and, thus, eliminate constitutional guarantees against a totalitarian central government. Socialists and communists consistently support all federal programs which require taxing and spending by the federal government, in defiance of constitutional limitations. This gives communists and socialists appeal as advocates of welfare for the downtrodden, and it does something far more important than that for the cause of socialism: it concentrates economic and political power in the central government, to the detriment of state governments. As our federal system thus crumbles, the Washington bureaucracy becomes so colossal in power

and function that our constitutional legislative system becomes inadequate. Unable to operate efficiently in its constitutional role as formulator of national policy, the Congress surrenders its responsibility to the President, setting up gigantic bureaus and corporations which are managed by an elite of appointed experts, who make and enforce "administrative law" in defiance of constitutional provisions. Thus, the socialists and communists, by supporting federal welfare, and other spending programs, gradually transform the federal government into a totalitarian bureaucracy administered by a select group of brain trusters, dedicated to the marxian ideal of erecting socialism on the ashes of the capitalistic system.

Eventually, brotherhood with communists became an embarrassment to "respectable" American socialists. When the Soviet Union invaded Finland in 1939, for example, many American socialists winced at being publicly associated with communists who supported the bungling but bloody Soviet tyranny. They were further embarrassed when the Soviets signed a treaty of friendship and non-aggression with the nazis.

When the United States entered World War II as an ally of the Soviets, American communists enjoyed another period of open fraternization and cooperation with most other socialist groups in the United States. But by 1946, the American public had come to the sickening realization that our Soviet socialist ally was a more monstrous tyranny and a far greater threat to our own peace and security than the socialist enemy which we had been fighting.

The administration in Washington, and practically all foundations and institutions devoted to the subtle approach toward socialism, had been infiltrated by communists and were losing the respect and support of the public. If liberalism — which really means fabian socialism — were to survive and flourish, it had to rid itself of the taint of communism.

Liberals did not change their tactics or objectives; neither did communists. They all continued to work for the totalitarian state, while

pretending to work for welfarism, uplift, industrial democracy, and government with a heart; but liberals became outspoken anti-communists. CIO unions, which were known to be controlled by communists, were expelled from the CIO. The CIO itself, and the unions which were expelled, continued to work the same as before, for the same objective; but now they called each other dirty names. The CIO, formed by socialists and communists and dedicated to the totalitarian socialist state, loudly proclaimed itself a staunch foe of communism. Similar things happened to other leading, "respectable" leftist organizations: the Anti-Defamation League, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Liberal organizations claiming to be anti-communist, clung to fabian tactics and goals that communists had adopted; and they had something else in common with communists: they were all virulent anti-anti-communists. Communists and socialists and totalitarian liberals may fight among themselves about tactics and strategy; but there seems to be a code of the political underworld which unites them in a tight bond to fight anti-communists, their common enemy.

## ADA

The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) was the most spectacular, and important, product of the early postwar period when American totalitarian liberals acted to purge themselves of the taint of communism.

The ADA was founded in January, 1947. One of the principal founders was Francis Biddle (who had been Franklin D. Roosevelt's Attorney General). Biddle said the ADA was created "to split from the liberal movement in America those elements of communism and fellow travelers which . . . did great harm to the liberal movement."<sup>(4)</sup> Biddle was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Here are some of the other prominent founders of the ADA<sup>(4, 5)</sup> (CFR after a name indicating membership in the Council on Foreign Relations):

Joseph Alsop  
Stewart Alsop  
Barry Bingham (CFR)  
Chester Bowles (CFR)  
James B. Carey  
Marquis Childs (CFR)  
David Dubinsky (CFR)  
Morris Ernst  
J. Kenneth Galbraith (CFR)  
A. J. Hayes  
Joseph P. Lash  
Reinhold Niebuhr (CFR)  
Walter P. Reuther  
Eleanor Roosevelt  
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.  
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (CFR)  
James Wechsler  
Paul H. Douglas  
Herbert H. Lehman (CFR)  
Hubert H. Humphrey (CFR)

To get some inkling of the power which the ADA has exerted in American life, one needs only to look at the Kennedy administration. Though President Kennedy is not known to be a member of the ADA, he was a special pupil of British socialist leader Harold J. Laski at the London School of Economics;<sup>(6)</sup> and he has placed ADA members at the helm of power in Washington. Here is a partial list of ADA members in the Kennedy administration<sup>(4, 5)</sup> (CFR after a name indicating membership in the Council on Foreign Relations):

Theodore C. Sorensen—Special Counsel to the President

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.—Special Assistant to the President (CFR)

Harris L. Wofford—Special Assistant to the President

Archibald Cox—Solicitor General of the United States

Arthur J. Goldberg—Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (CFR)

G. Mennen Williams—Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

Philip H. Coombs—Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs (CFR)

Chester Bowles—Ambassador to India (CFR)

Orville L. Freeman—Secretary of Agriculture

Charles S. Murphy—Under Secretary of Agriculture

Robert C. Weaver—Administrator, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency

Thomas K. Finletter—Permanent Representative to NATO (CFR)

All ADA members of Congress are, of course, strong supporters of the Kennedy administration.

Here are United States Senators known to the members of the ADA<sup>(4, 5)</sup> (all Democrats except Javits):

Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (Pa.)  
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)  
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn., CFR)  
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y., CFR)  
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)  
Wayne Morse (Ore.)  
Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.)  
Harrison B. Williams (N.J.)

The following United States Representatives (all Democrats) are ADA members:<sup>(6)</sup>

Henry B. Gonzales (Tex.)  
Robert Kastenmeier (Wis.)  
James Roosevelt (Calif.)  
William Fitts Ryan (N.Y.)

United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) has given a terse, and correct, summary of ADA beliefs, in these words:

"That it is possible for a police state to be obedient to the popular will; that the apparatus of such a state can be so affected by benevolence that it can produce—through such coercive measures as compulsory union membership, enforced fraternization, a compulsory share-the-wealth tax system and a strong centralized bureaucracy—a guaranteed annual tax wage for everybody, complete freedom from fear, want and anxiety for all, and total economic welfare from the cradle to the grave for the entire populace."<sup>(7)</sup>

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. (advisor, special assistant, and speech writer for the President), is considered the philosopher of the ADA — and of the Kennedy administration. United States Representative Richard H. Poff (Republican, Virginia) quotes Schlesinger as saying:

"Official liberalism was the product of the enlightenment, cross-fertilized with such things as science, bourgeois complacency, and a belief in progress. It dispensed with the absurd Christian myths of sin and damnation and believed that what shortcomings man might have were to be redeemed, not by Jesus on the cross, but by the benevolent unfolding of history. Tolerance, free inquiry, and technology, operating in the framework of human perfectibility, would in the end create a heaven on earth, a goal accounted much

more sensible and wholesome than a heaven in heaven."<sup>(8)</sup>

In 1947, Schlesinger made a statement on "The Future of Socialism." The ADA has endorsed the statement; and Schlesinger recently said that he still believes what he wrote in 1947.<sup>(7)</sup> Here are extracts from Schlesinger's statement:

"If socialism (i. e., the ownership by the state of all significant means of production) is to preserve democracy, it must be brought about step by step in a way which will not disrupt the fabric of custom, law, and mutual confidence upon which personal rights depend. That is, the transition must be piece-meal; it must be parliamentary; it must respect civil liberties and due process of law. Socialism by such means used to seem fantastic to the hard-eyed melodramatists of the Leninist persuasion, but even Stalin is reported to have told Harold Laski recently that it might be possible.

"The classical argument against gradualism was that the capitalist ruling class would resort to violence rather than surrender its prerogatives. Here, as elsewhere, the Marxists enormously overestimated the political courage and will of the capitalists. In fact, in the countries where capitalism really triumphed, it has yielded with far better grace (that is, displayed far more cowardice) than the Marxist scheme predicted. The British experience is illuminating in this respect, and the American experience not uninformative. There is no sign in either nation that the capitalists are putting up a really determined fight . . . the bourgeois fears more than anything else — violence . . .

"There seems no inherent obstacle to the gradual advance of socialism in the United States through a series of new deals . . .

"Government ownership and control can take many forms. The independent public corporation, in the manner of TVA, is one; State and municipal ownership can exist alongside Federal ownership; the techniques of the cooperatives can be expanded; even the resources of regulation have not been fully tapped . . .

"That doyen of American capitalists, Joseph P. Kennedy, recently argued that the United States should not seek to resist the spread of communism. Indeed, it should 'permit communism to have its trial outside the Soviet Union if that shall be the fate or will of certain peoples . . .'

"Can the United States conceive and initiate so subtle a [foreign] policy? Though the secret has been kept pretty much from the readers of the liberal press, the State Department has been proceeding for some time somewhat along these lines . . . . to be firm without being rancorous, to check Soviet expansion without making unlimited commitments to an anti-Soviet crusade . . . to encourage the growth of the democratic left . . . . Men like Ben Cohen, Dean Acheson, Charles Bohlen [all members of the CFR] have tried to work out details and whip up support for this admittedly risky program . . . ." (7)

Last week, we commented on a column by Constantine Brown, setting out information from a former official of the Czechoslovakian communist government — to the effect that the United States, far from offering real opposition to communist world conquest, is expected to help the communists, particularly if Kennedy is re-elected. Every American should reflect on this assertion, in the light of what Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., philosopher of the New Frontier, said in his statement about the future of socialism.

## More

In a subsequent *Report*, we will give detail socialist "accomplishments" in the United States.

## FOOTNOTES

- (1) *Revolutionary Radicalism: Part One — Subversive Movement*. Report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities, Albany, 1920, 7 Volumes, pp. 41-86; 505-9, 413-93; 145-86; 1119-20, 1247-51280, 629-30; 1088; 1101, 1979-89; 1518-20
- (2) *Keynes at Harvard: Economic Deception as a Political Creed*. Veritas Foundation, P. O. Box 340, New York, 10005, 114pp.
- (3) *The L.I.D. — Fifty Years of Democratic Education, 1905-1955* by Mina Weisenberg, League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York, 10003
- (4) *Americans For Democratic Action — Its Origin, Aims, and Character, and Its Designs Upon the Democratic Party*, Staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, April 19, 1955
- (5) "The ADA: Its Impact on the New Frontier," series of articles by Robert T. Hartmann, *The Los Angeles Times*, September 3-8, 10, 1961
- (6) "Kennedy as President," by Selig S. Harrison, *The New Republic*, June 27, 1960, p. 10
- (7) Speech by U. S. Representative Bruce Alger, *Congressional Record* (daily), May 28, 1963, pp. 9086-98
- (8) Newsletter of U. S. Representative Richard H. Poff, November 4, 1963

## WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting — help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his

End  
case  
File

283736  
sent 1/9/85. F0002

Dear Mr. Heston:

The President has shared your letter of recommendation with me concerning an ambassadorial post for General Mike Rogers. I appreciate your writing me directly as well.

When and if we have a vacancy in South Korea, I can assure you General Rogers will be given my highest consideration.

Thank you again for writing. Your remarks will not be overlooked.

Yours truly,

John S. Herrington  
Assistant to the President  
for Presidential Personnel

Mr. Charlton Heston  
2859 Coldwater Canyon Drive  
Beverly Hills, California 90210

JSH/lwh

bc: Joe Salgado  
TAD Tharp  
Katja Bullock

PS I have many letters for Gen. Rogers  
He looks great, Thanks  
JSH

December 28, 1984

Dear Mr. Harrington:

I understand General Mike Rogers is on the short list for the appointment as ambassador to South Korea. This is no doubt not only because of his extraordinary career in the Air Force, but also because of his extensive Korean tour with the Armistice Commission and the extended negotiations he undertook there for the State Department. I know you've already briefed yourself fully on all this; I write to add my endorsement and tell you that I've expressed the same convictions to the President and Secretary Schultz. I wish you well in your deliberations. I believe General Rogers would serve the country superbly in Korea.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "CH", written in a cursive, stylized script.

CHARLTON-HESTON

2859 COLDWATER CANYON DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90210

To John Harrington - John F.G.D. It's my understanding  
there is no change coming up in S. Korea. RR

*Answered*

December 27, 1984

Dear Mr. President:

I've heard that General Mike Rogers is on the short list for your appointment as ambassador to South Korea. I've known him long enough and well enough to ask you to allow me to stick my oar in on his behalf.

John Harrington may already have briefed you on Mike's remarkable career. (Not many guys go from private to four stars.) Though he became an ace along the way in P-51s, it may be that his contribution after the war was even more valuable in terms of keeping the peace. Your Air Force people will confirm his critical involvement in the conception of the F-15, AWACS and the B-1. For the post for which he's being considered, however, his service as senior man negotiating for the UN Armistice Commission in Korea is significant. He served seventeen months there ... longer than any American since the armistice was signed. His tour was extended at the request of the State Department to allow him to carry out secret negotiations with the North Koreans. His contacts on both sides of the border are extraordinary.

Mike Rogers is a valuable American. He's served his country more than most of us can. His retirement from the Air Force has allowed him a successful business career, but, should you choose to appoint him, I'm convinced he would serve the country superbly in Korea.

I'll do my bit at the Gala, but then I have to fly back to London, for a play I'm doing there, so I'll miss the swearing-in. Still, as I told Nancy, I saw the opening in '81 with the original cast.

Be well, do well ... for all of us.

*Chuck*

End  
Case  
File

601481

F6012

~~No Reply~~

10 January 1985

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Mr. President,

In the rush that resulted in my nomination being announced today, I did not get a chance to say the following to you directly:

I am profoundly grateful to have had the opportunity to serve in your Administration during the first term, and I am deeply appreciative of the opportunity

(over, please)

to continue to serve during the second.  
I will do my very best to be worthy of  
your confidence. And I will be forever  
proud to be associated with your historic  
effort and achievement in helping  
America refind her capacity and her  
commitment to the very special mission  
I believe -- and I know you believe --  
history holds for her.

I thank you from the bottom of my  
heart.

With deep respect,

Dick Darman

(A more proper note will follow --)

End  
Case  
File



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
LONDON, ENGLAND

CHARLES H. PRICE II  
AMBASSADOR

*No Reply*

January 10, 1985

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President:

I know how proud you are of Bud McFarlane and I just wanted you to know how much all of us at this Embassy share in this feeling.

When Bud arrived here from Geneva, after two or three hours sleep, he launched into the high level briefing with Prime Minister Thatcher which she had requested at Camp David. This was followed by an enlarged meeting with the Prime Minister and senior members of her staff, as well as Ray Seitz and myself. After a quick lunch he held forth at a large gathering of the press. In every instance he performed brilliantly. His knowledge of the subject matter and his clear and concise presentation of the facts was exceptional.

Bud is a great credit to us all.

Respectfully yours,

*Charles*

CHP/mr

End  
Use  
File

283665  
68078

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1985

Dear Dr. House:

Thank you for your letter and for keeping Burton informed. I just want you to know the new hearing aids are a considerable improvement over the earlier ones. I just wear the right one for every day in the office and use them in both ears for State dinners, the theatre, etc. Thank you for introducing me to them.

Best regards,

**RONALD REAGAN**

Howard P. House, M.D.  
2122 West 3rd Street  
Los Angeles, California 90057

850111

HOWARD P. HOUSE, M.D.  
2122 WEST THIRD STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90057  
(213) 483-9930

January 7, 1985

The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

It was absolutely great to see you looking so very well and I am delighted your hearing is essentially unchanged. I am pleased you are exercising and taking Niacin on a regular basis to prevent further deterioration in your hearing.

The World Congress of Otorhinolaryngology which meets every four years, is holding its thirteenth meeting this year in Miami Beach, Florida, from May 26 to May 31. Some 10,000-12,000 ear, nose and throat specialists from all over the world will be in attendance. I am privileged to have been selected their Guest of Honor.

It would be wonderful if your busy schedule would permit you to open the meeting and welcome these doctors to our great country. I am sending the details and more information pertaining to the World Congress to Mr. Michael Deaver, with whom I spoke briefly when you were in the office on December 28, 1984.

With every good wish to you and Nancy for many healthy and happy new years,

Sincerely yours,

HPH:rb

Howard P. House, M.D.

Dr. Howard P. House M.D.  
**Ronald Reagan** 2122 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> St.  
L.A. Calif. 90057

Dear Dr. House

I thank you for your letter  
& for keeping Burton informed.  
I just want you to know the  
new hearing aids are a  
considerable improvement over the  
earlier ones. I just wear the  
right one for every day in the  
office & use them in both  
ears for State dinners, the theatre  
etc. Thank you for your  
~~help~~ in introducing me to them.

Best Regards

RR

End  
Case  
File

296891  
PR005-02

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1985

Dear Mr. Bomsey:

This is in response to your recent inquiry about the President's personal handwriting.

The xerox copies of items you have signed are, indeed, authentic Ronald Reagan signatures and handwriting. Having been so familiar with his handwriting for the last 16 years, I was sure it was authentic, but I did give your letter and the xerox copies to President Reagan just to make sure. He agrees that they all contain his personal handwriting, however, he admits that in his earlier days in Hollywood, he did a little experimenting with his handwriting style, hence, there may appear to be a difference in some of them.

Again, I assure you, the copies of the items you sent were of items which were actually signed by the President.

Sincerely,

Kathy Osborne  
Personal Secretary  
to the President

Mr. Edward N. Bomsey  
7616 Boulder Street  
Springfield, Virginia 22151

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO: *Biff*

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE  
Personal Secretary  
to the President

DATE: *1-17-85*

*I sent the correspondence  
to central files today  
& this was detached.*

*"Mr. Bamberg"*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1-14-85

Mr. President:

Please note the attached.

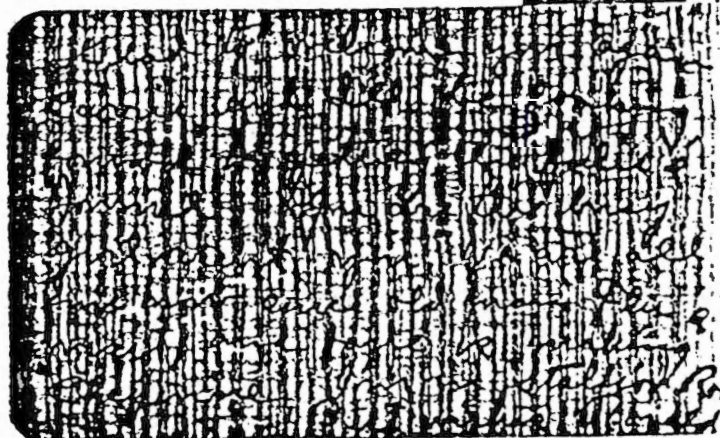
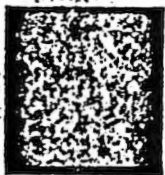
All three samples of handwriting look to me like your authentic writing (unless your mother was an expert forger).

Please advise if you think you actually signed them and, if so, I should probably write back to Mr. Bomsey rather than you since the reply will be published in THE PEN & QUILL magazine.

Thanks.

Kathy

*The signatures  
are mine.  
RR*

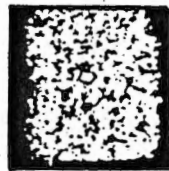


**WARNER BROS.**  
PICTURES, INC.  
WEST COAST STUDIOS  
4000 WEST OLIVE AVE.  
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

This photograph is sent to  
you in appreciation of your  
friendly letter.

~~Personally autographed  
pictures of the star may be  
obtained from the studio.  
The cost of printing,  
handling and postage is  
10c for a 5x7 and 25c for  
an 8x10.~~

Dear Carrie: Thank  
for your letter, You int  
I enjoy Julie's format  
sorry in he so negligent  
in letting you know. Well  
I will soon be out of  
uniform, I leave wanting  
to be discharged and  
could put on a little ex  
tension all my own I'm so  
With me luck. Sincerely, [Signature]





Hi!  
I call the  
solid effort  
Bent  
-  
"ntch"

7616 Boulder Street  
Springfield, VA 22151  
January 8, 1984

Hon, Ronald W. Reagan  
President of the United States of America  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I hope that this letter finds you, Mrs. Reagan and your family all well and preparing to enjoy your upcoming Inaugural. My family and I extend to you all the very best wishes for good health, happiness & success in the completion of your presidency!

Mr. President, I have been a collector of the autographs of the presidents of the United States for over 25 years, my collection including examples of all of our presidents from George Washington to yourself. It is a collection that I prize and one which I hope one day will go to the White House Historical Association where I think it should eventually go. Recently, there has been a "brouhaha" regarding the authenticity of certain of your autographs from your Hollywood days. Eminent collectors and experts are arguing over whether or not you actually signed material emanating from your fan club in the late 40's.

I am enclosing two examples of the questionable type of "Ronald Reagan" autograph which is driving the collectors of your autograph crazy. Autograph expert Charles Hamilton of New York City recently said that the fan club membership cards (the back of one is badly reproduced and is barely legible owing to the dark color), the photo inscription (I never knew you smoked a pipe but it is certainly a dashing photo of "The Errol Flynn of the 'B' movies"! ) and the message side of a postcard photograph of yourself from Warner Brothers Studios.

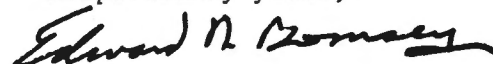
It seems to me that the only sensible way to end this "fussin' and feudin'" is to go directly to the source and ask you directly: were the enclosed examples written by you, to the best of your knowledge, or were they penned by a Warner Brothers Studio employee assigned to handle your and other stars' fan club autographing duties?

I would be most honored if you might be able to provide a reply which can be published in the journal of the Universal Autograph Collectors Club (an international organization representing over 2000 autograph collectors, or philographers), THE PEN & QUILL. Since the President of our Club takes the position that you did not write your name on the originals of the photostated items and Mr. Hamilton, another eminently respected person says you did, this seemingly trivial dispute is driving autograph collectors crazy!

You have always been known and respected as a film star and political person who has graciously and generously given his autograph freely to his fans and supporters. Items such as these which have been photocopied are now a part of your history and a part of the history of the presidency, and I would hope that you might consent to graciously set the record straight...the truth is known I suppose only to you and we beg for your help!

I thank you for whatever assistance you can provide, Mr. President, and, again, please accept all of the best wishes of your fans, friends and supporters as you prepare again to take the oath of office as our President...God bless you!

Respectfully yours,



Edward N. Bomsey

enclosures (2)

7616 Boulder Street  
Springfield, VA 22151  
January 8, 1985

Ms. Kathleen Osborne  
Personal Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Osborne:

I hope that you will please excuse this relayed request, but I hope that perhaps you can help clarify a question concerning the President's autograph.

As the enclosed letter to the President states, there has been a most serious argument raised as to the authenticity of notes and photograph inscriptions purportedly written by the President when he was at Warner Brothers Studios in the late 40's. It is my belief that because of President Reagan's place in history, private collectors and institutions devoted to preserving written records should know whether the material they possess allegedly written by the President some 40 years ago is authentically in his hand or not. This does not involve current or modern autographing or signing practices, but relates solely to his Hollywood days.

The battle of "experts" has been going on for some 6 months, to the detriment of serious historical collection and study of early Ronald Reagan correspondence. For that reason, I have addressed the enclosed letter to the only person who can clear the air and state whether the handwriting as exemplified by the enclosed examples is indeed in the hand of Ronald Reagan...Ronald Reagan!

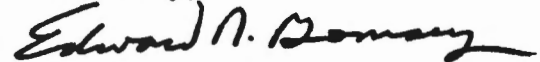
While the three examples are in my personal possession, they are typical of the items that are seriously being questioned. I chose not to send examples of the articles written by Messrs. Hamilton and Darvick because some ludicrously refer to Miss Wyman and others as having written notes for Ronald Reagan, an allegation later proven totally ridiculous (insofar as Miss Wyman was concerned). They can be provided at your request, if you so desire.

I think too that you and the President might get a kick out of the old photograph of the President and the pipe! If you or the President would like the original, I would be happy to send the original of that, the membership card to the Ronald Reagan Fan Club or the picture postcard from Warner Brothers with the message on the back!

Ms. Osborne, I thank you for whatever assistance you can provide. This is one controversy involving the President that at least is totally nonpartisan and is actually almost humorous, but it will solve a true puzzle!

Thank you and the very best wishes for a happy, healthy and wonderful 1985!

Cordially,



Edward N. Bomsey

End  
Case  
File

285036  
G#002

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1985

Dear Tip:

I don't even have the pickup yet and you have me waxing and polishing it. No -- seriously, it will be delivered in February when we can be at the ranch to receive it. Thank you very much Tip for your most generous and practical gift. I'm delighted to have it and we'll take it to the ranch when we go. You were more than kind and I'm most grateful.

I can understand your frustration with bureaucracy -- believe me, I can understand. I hope by the time you get this you've gotten action.

Again, my thanks and best wishes. Say hello to Jonathan for me.

Sincerely,

**DUICH**

Mr. Ralph M. Tipton  
521 - 73rd Street  
Downers Grove, Illinois 60516

8/18/14

To Mr. Ralph M. Tipton 521 - 73<sup>rd</sup> St.  
<sup>DOWNGES</sup>  
~~DOWNS~~ GROVE ILL. 60516

Dear Tip

I don't even have the pickup yet & you have me waxing & polishing it. No - seriously it will ~~be~~ be delivered in Feb. when we can be at the ranch to receive it. Thank you very much Tip for your most generous & practical gift. I'm delighted to have it and we'll take it to the ranch when we go. You were more than kind & I'm most grateful.

I can understand your frustration with ~~the~~ <sup>bureaucracy</sup> - believe me I can understand. I hope by the time you get this you've gotten action.

Again my thanks & best wishes. Say hello to Jonathan for me.

Sincerely

Dutch

RALPH M. TIPTON  
521-73rd. ST.  
DOWNERS GROVE, ILL. 60516

PHONE (312) 963-4834

*I'll need this on  
a copy book because  
of all the instructions.  
RN*

January 6, 1985

The Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President (Dutch),

First I want to explain the contents of the Xmas Box. They are for your new Pick Up Truck which was your Xmas Gift from Mrs. Reagan, to keep it, looking sharper. There is a 4 oz. bottle of Paint & Chrome Shield and a 16 oz. bottle of Paint & Chrome Protector in it. This is a Paint Protection product which my old Company has been manufacturing for several Companies under their Trade Names. It is a similar Product to "Poly Gly Coat", and is of a Permanent Nature. Directions are as follows. Wash and dry Truck. Apply Paint & Chrome Shield (4 oz. bottle) with damp Cellose sponge over the painted surfaces in a circular motion using light pressure. going over the entire Truck except the Truck Bed. I am sending you under separate cover an Acrylic Coating for your Truck Bed known as "Seal-A-Bed". This will give the Truck Bed good protection from scratches, etc. A professional Auto Painter should apply this. IMPORTANT, apply Polish in the shade only. Wipe off with turkish towel after it has dried to a haze. The Paint & Chrome Protector is to be applied the same way once every three months to take off detergent build up, etc. Hope none of this is confusing. If so, have someone give me a call. Directions are on the containers. Next is the Waterless Hand Soap which I came up with last Spring and we are doing pretty good on sales with it.

As you may recall, I sold my Business on Oct. 12th. Still waiting for the money. In Illinis a Sale like this has to go through the Bulk Sales Office, and everything is still in Escrow. Don't know what is holding these "Foot Dragging Buracrats" up from releasing it. Every time my Attorney calls down there all he gets is a lot of Double Talk. Going down there myself to-morrow and light a fire under some one. Something is going to hit the fan. For the time being I am working for the New Owners.

My Great Grand Son, Jonathan, flew in for the Holidays to see me. His Parents came along to carry his luggage (and him). He sure is growing and now has two teeth. *all he wanted for Xmas!*

Hoping that you and Mrs. Reagan enjoyed the Holidays and thanking you for the Xmas Card, I am

Sincerely,

*"Tip"*

End  
Case  
File

285058  
GT002

January 15, 1985

Dear Mr. Goundry:

Thank you very much for your kind letter and for the God and Freedom Medal. I assure you I'll carry it and I'm most grateful to you.

I'm in agreement that God's teachings are the foundation of our nation. We would forget that only at cost of great peril. Abe Lincoln once said, "I would be the most presumptuous blockhead on this footstool if I thought for one day I could dispatch the duties that have come upon me since I came to this place without the aid and enlightenment of one who is wiser and stronger than all others." I agree.

Thanks again and God bless you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Mr. Donald F. Goundry  
548 Willowspring Drive, South  
Encinitas, California 92024

RR:AVH:NM:pps

RR Dictation



SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK

DONALD E. GOUNDRY  
VICE PRESIDENT AND MANAGER  
(Retired)

January 7, 1985

Dear President Reagan:

For the past 25 years I have confidently carried a pocket piece, the God of Freedom Medal, that was given to me by its creator, Dr. Frederick A. Barnhill. Over the years I have given them to President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, K.A. Randall, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Arnold Palmer and George Moody, President of Security Pacific National Bank.

Recently I gave one to your brother, Neil, and I would be very pleased if you would accept and carry the enclosed pocket piece. You, too, will find it to be a constant reminder that the teachings of God are the only foundation upon which individual freedom and integrity of man are based. God bless you.

Most Sincerely,

Donald E. Goundry  
548 Willowspring Dr. South  
Encinitas, Ca. 92024

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.



FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION  
WASHINGTON

ICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

November 21, 1967

Mr. Donald E. Goundry  
Vice President and Manager  
Security First National Bank  
707 North Palm Canyon Drive  
Palm Springs, California

Dear Don:

I have delayed responding to your kind invitation to me to speak to Group IV of the California Bankers Association on May 11, 1968, in the hope that my schedule could be adjusted to do this.

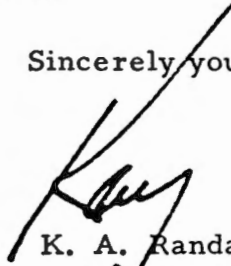
I am sorry to have to tell you that I cannot be with you as I am leaving that day for Copenhagen to participate in the American Bankers Association monetary conference as a member of the panel.

The freedom medal you sent to me is much appreciated. I shall treasure it for many years to come.

And thank you, too, for the Burroughs Clearing House article on insurance regulations which was of great interest.

Kind regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



K. A. Randall  
Chairman

# Security News

December 24, 1984

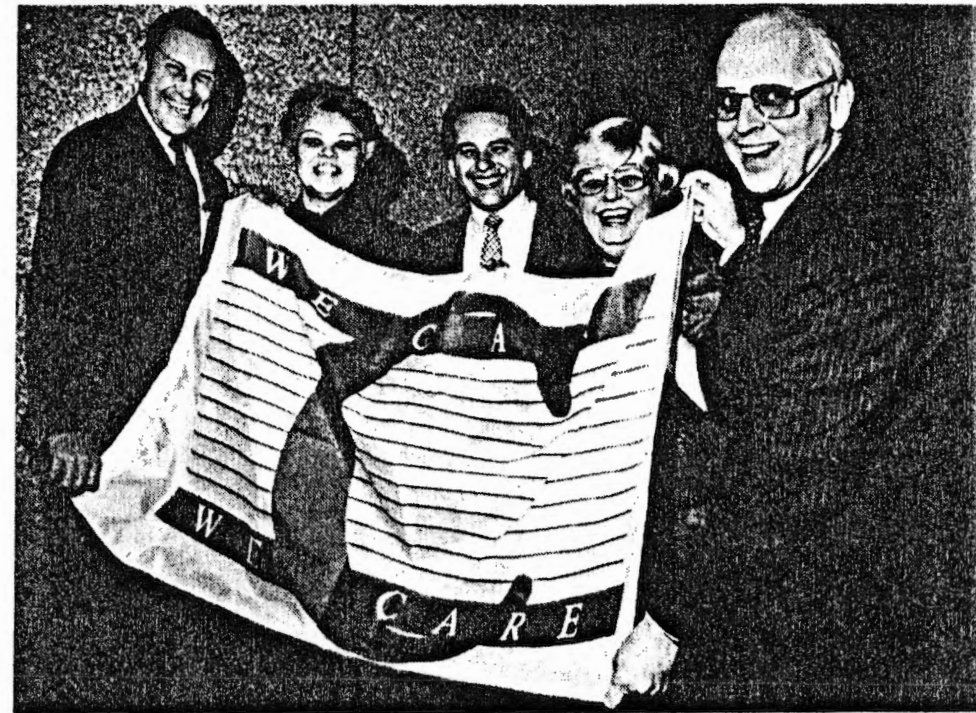
## Reagan honors Security Pacific for community contributions

At a recent White House ceremony, George Moody, president and chief operating officer, accepted one of the first "C" flags awarded by President Reagan's Citation Program for Private Sector Initiatives (PSI). PSI honors businesses and associations making important contributions to their communities.

The flag, received by Moody on behalf of the bank, was presented to the SPC board of directors at their meeting Dec. 18.

In a congratulatory letter to Moody, President Reagan said, in reference to Security Pacific, "Thanks to your efforts, our nation is making better use of our abundant resources, and finding creative solutions to problems of human needs in our communities. You are demonstrating that it is good business to put resources and energy back into our communities. We hope you will proudly fly this symbol of private sector initiative that tells one and all, 'We can. We care.'"

This award was given to SPC in recognition of community enhancements provided by the Security Pacific



Proudly displaying the "C" flag presented to Security Pacific for its community contributions are George Moody (left); Kathleen Hayes-Fusellier, first vp, Personnel; Jose Castro, avp, Community Affairs; Carol Tauber, president, Security Pacific Foundation; Ev McDonough, first vp, Community Relations.

Foundation, the Community Relations and Community Affairs Divisions, the Affirmative Action Program within the

corporation, and the volunteer services offered by Security Pacific employees. ■

285057  
PV

January 15, 1985

Dear Larry:

Thank you very much for your letter and the Wall Street Journal article -- I had missed it. Thanks for writing it.

Larry, I was impressed by your own volunteer efforts. After all our years of friendship this was the first I had known of your volunteering for the Russian-Finland conflict and for service in France long before Pearl Harbor. May I say my surprise was brief and almost immediately followed by the realization that this was what I would expect of the Larry Beilenson I know.

God bless you.

Sincerely,

RON

Mr. Laurence W. Beilenson  
1946 North Gramercy Place  
Los Angeles, California 90068

RR:AVH:NМ:pps

RR Dictation

LAURENCE W. BEILENSON  
1946 NORTH GRAMERCY PLACE  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90068  
TELEPHONE (213) 467-6479

January 7, 1984

President Ronald Reagan

Dear Mr. President:

The Wall Street Journal asked me to write the enclosed article to defend your statement of last October quoted in the article. Space prevented inclusion of two other examples:

1. In the Greek Revolution of 1821 against the Ottoman Empire, Philhellene Societies all over the world kept the revolution alive with money until England, France, and Russia intervened in 1827.
2. Societies all over the world contributed money for the cause of Italian independence. They were organized originally by Mazzini as Young Italy.

The quotation from Madison can be found in: Letters and Other Writings of James Madison, v. 1, pp. 633-634, Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1865.

When Russia attacked Finland in 1939, I wanted to fight for Finland. Aware of the neutrality law, I raised the money for an ambulance. Four Finnish-Americans and I were to go to Finland with the ambulance. It took the State Department so long to clear us that Finland collapsed the next March. The news came over the radio the night of my farewell party. As a footnote I was scheduled to go to France to fight July 4, 1940. France collapsed in June.

Sincerely,

*Larry*

Enclosure

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To Mr. Donald E. Goundry 548 Willowspring Dr. Santa  
Encinitas Calif. 92024

Dear Mr. Goundry

I thank you very much for your kind letter &  
for the God & Freedom medal. I assume you'll convey it  
and I'm most grateful to you.

I'm in agreement that God's teaching is the  
foundation of our nation. We would forget that only at  
cost of great peril. Abe Lincoln once said: "I would  
be the most presumptuous blockhead on this continent  
if I thought for one day I could dispatch the duties that  
have come upon me since I came to this place without  
the aid & enlightenment of one who is wiser & stronger  
than all others," I agree.

~~Dear~~ Thanks again & God bless you.

Sincerely  
RR

(over)

To Mr. Lawrence W. Beilenson

1946 No. Gramercy Pl. L.A. Calif. 90068

Dear Larry

Thank you very much for your letter & the Wall St. Journal article - I had missed it. Thanks for writing it.

Larry I was impressed by your own volunteer efforts. After all our years of friendship this was the first I had known of your volunteering for the Russia-Finland conflict & for service in France long before Pearl Harbor. May I say my surprise was brief and almost immediately followed by the realization that this was what I would expect of the Larry Beilenson I know.

God Bless you.

Sincerely Ron

End  
Case  
File