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



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 demon-, stratively 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, proferred 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 predestine 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 possesor of a 35 year old \$10.000.00 unconverted GI insurance policy.

Sincerely,

A. los

Martin H. Lax

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

hank 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 man impedies, 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

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 confligration 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.

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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," chevrut. 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 peple, 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.



American G

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.



Figure 3. "The Tower of Babel" by Pieter Brueghel 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 Brueghel'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 (1888; revised as an opera, 1872). Two 20th centur, work in En Founde Babel (1972) by Pend Rochard of English and Confusion in the Confusion of English and Confusion in the Confusion of English and Confusion in the Confusion (1944, published in 1982). [Ed.]

Bibliography: IN THE BIBLE: Ahraham Ibn Ezra, Commentary to Gen. 11:1 9; M. D. Cassuto, Mi-No'ah ad Avraham (1959), 154-69; S. R. Driver, The Book of Genesis (1904), 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. Gutmann, in: Oz Ie-David [Ben Gurion] (1964), 584-94. IN THE ARTS: H. Minkowski, Aus dem Nebel der Vergangenheit steigt der Turm zu Bahel: Bilder aus 1000 Jahren (1960); L. Réau, teonographie de Fart chrétien, 2 pt. 1 (1957), 120-3, incl. bibl.; T. Ehrenstein, Dus Alte Testament im Bilde (1923), 125-32; H. Gressmann, Tower of Bahel (1928), 1-19.

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 Jan. 6, 1942 and signed by V. M. Molotov, gives a vivid description of the massacre, pointing out that the victims



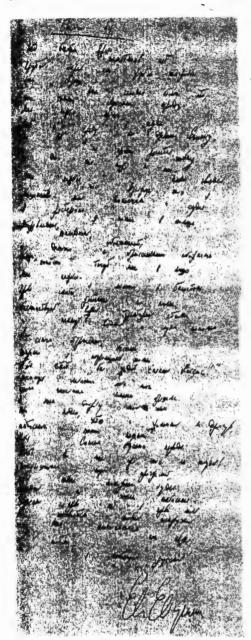


Figure 2. Beginning and end of the manuscript of the poem Babi Yar by Yevgeni Yevtushenko, Jerusalem, J.N.U.L. Schwadron Collection.

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

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 lewish 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 Sovetskom Soyuze 1939-1965 (1966), 359-71.

BABOVICH (Bobovitch), SIMHAH BEN SOLOMON (1790 1855), *Karaite hakham in the Crimea. Babovich mainly devoted himself to obtaining more rights for the Karaites in Russia. In 1827, in conjunction with the Karaite 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, Karaeertum, 3 (1869), 137; A. Firkovich, Iggeret Teshu'at Yisrael (1840, with Judeo-Tatar translation); idem, Amei Zikkaron (1872), 2, 5, 18ff.; A. Harkavy, Alijuedische Denkmaeler aus der Krim (1876), 270ff.; E. Deinard, Massa Krim (1878), 20-40.

BABYLON (Heb. לְּבֶּלֶ, 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-illi(m) ("gate of god"), whereas in Genesis 11:9 the name is explained as a derivation from the root bil ("to confuse"). Biblical

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und allison opprécialed everything that was dong bon them and never once mentioned the dread usher's syndrowe which will leave the chel chen both blind and deaf. again thank you for corning. Openette schaefter was desply touched by your concern: Seircerely Sally Conton M. Relan I forward Dear Mr. Aresident, Please accept our heart belt-thanks and deep appreciation bar taking ting brow your busy schedule yesterday to visit with the Schaefer bœw: ly brow Washington State. It was the highlight of their trip to was buirton DC. They looked borward to meeting you more than anything else they were doing here. When it finally did happen they were aux struck. The

al of those cameras tied all of our torques.

I took thew on a white House town this monning and while we waited in the garden to go back into the house we were bavored by a nollicking visit brow Lucky, who headed right bor the children. We don't know who enjoyed the Encounter the most, Lucky, on Zack, abe

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

April 1, 1985

Dear Dave:

I've always known this day had to come, indeed there were times I felt I should urge it on you. In not doing that I was just plain selfish. We traveled countless miles on the mashed-potatocircuit, the campaign trails and the chores having to do with this present job, and you made all those miles seem shorter and easier. In the miles yet to come, I'll probably find myself looking over my shoulder for you and then I'll remember. My emotions, too, will be mixed as you say yours are. But while one will be a sense of loss at not seeing you, the other will definitely be a warm and friendly wish for happiness and success in all your endeavors. Nancy joins me in this.

There are no words to completely express our gratitude. Just know that you, Kathy, Tiffany, Lindsey and Jennifer will always be in our hearts.

Sincerely,

The Honorable David C. Fischer Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

April 1, 1985

Dear Dave:

I've always known this day had to come, indeed there were times I felt I should urge it on you. In not doing that I was just plain selfish. We traveled countless miles on the mashed-potatocircuit, the campaign trails and the chores having to do with this present job, and you made all those miles seem shorter and easier. In the miles yet to come, I'll probably find myself looking over my shoulder for you and then I'll remember. My emotions, too, will be mixed as you say yours are. But while one will be a sense of loss at not seeing you, the other will definitely be a warm and friendly wish for happiness and success in all your endeavors. Nancy joins me in this.

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Sincerely,

The Honorable David C. Fischer Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON Biff Kenley TO: FROM: KATHY OSBORNE Personal Secretary to the President DATE: 4-2 for Dan zam enjer, RR at Dane 10 hegeret.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

30 March 1985

Dear Mr. President:

Nine years ago I slipped away from my legal studies and traveled across the country to volunteer my services to a man whose quest would one day take him to the highest elected office in the land. My journey began in the snows of New Hampshire and I was privileged to continue with him through his first term in the White House. While still a bachelor when first associating with the Reagan team I was soon married and since then our family has been blessed with three beautiful daughters.

It is with mixed emotions that I resign my commission effective April 8th and depart the White House for the private sector. Walking by your side over the years has been a daily historical adventure; it is this personal association that I highly treasure and will sorely miss. You should be immensely proud of the accomplishments of your stewardship that the people have entrusted you with; you have exceeded the expectations of your most ardent of supporters and frustrated your harshest critics.

George Bernard Shaw is credited with saying, "Life is no brief candle to me, but is a sort of splendid torch which I've got hold of for a moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations." Sharing in your vision of our beloved America, I will forever be committed to you. The spirit of that shining city on a hill burns within my soul as it does in the hearts of millions of our fellow countrymen. That torch blazes in your grasp and will continue to increase in intensity until you are ready to pass it on to others.

I am grateful for the marvelous experiences of the past years and for the wonderful friendship that developed from the cause that brought us together in 1976. Kathy, Tiffany, Lindsey, Jennifer and I thank you and Mrs. Reagan for so many happy and pleasant memories. May you continue to be blessed with our Father's inspiration and quidance.

Warmest regards,

YAUE_

David C. Fischer
Special Assistant
to the President

. David C. Fischer

Dear Dane

due always bown this day had to come, and the must the the way feet I should unge it one you. In not down that I was faint plain selficit. We trouble countless miles on the masted partet vient, the comparign trails and the choice with the comparign trails and the choice having to do with this for four and you made those miles get to come I'll probably find myself looking over my shoulder for you and than I'll remember. My emanded by yours are.

But while one will be a sense of loss at not sowing you, the other will definitely be a worm of friendly wish for happiness of success in all your endowers. Nevery forms me in this.

There are nor more to completely expussion gratitude. Just brown that you, Fifthe Kathy, Tiffany, Lindsey of January mile always le ni our hearts.

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TALKING POINTS FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN'S ACTIVISTS MEETING

- -- The problem of missing and exploited children is a major issue in America today. It is a problem that can threaten every American family, rich or poor. The possibility of a kidnapping or abuse to a child is one of the major fears that a parent can face.
- -- Each of you are here today because you are integrally involved in the missing and exploited children issue.
- -- Just last May, we launched the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to help address part of this issue. I know of its success and I am pleased to see so many of the board members along with the directors here today.
- -- Many of you here represent other major efforts -- public and private -- that can address these critical problems that threaten the futures and very lives of our young people.
- -- But there is much more that can be done. And I know that you have discussed ways of doing more.
- -- I am asking you today to form a new partnership for child safety. This partnership will involve law enforcement organizations, school systems, and community service groups in coordination with the Attorney General and his offices at the Department of Justice.
- -- I would like you to report back to me within 3 weeks time with your recommendations on how this partnership should be structured.
- -- Lowell, I'll let you keep track of the calendar.
- -- It is my hope that this partnership can be launched so that every child in the country will have the opportunity to remain safe and secure.
- -- You are the people who will make it work. You have my heart-felt thanks.

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FROM
: WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Joe Rodgers ... Vanderbilt Plaza 2100 West End Ave Suite 1160 Nashville, Tenn 37203

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JOE & HONEY RODGERS

Whatever out less

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

TO: Elaine Crispen

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE Personal Secretary to the President

DATE:

4-3-85

Please ask Mrs. Reagan to sign the attached two photographs.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

TO:

Liff Henley

FROM:

KATHY OSBORNE Personal Secretary to the President

DATE: 4.3 55

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April 3, 1985

Dear Bill:

A special message I get with a coded source. But I figured out it had to be from Kabul.

Bill, your letter arrived too late. I've already signed off on a candidate for the trade job, a Dr. Clayton Yeutter. He is President and C.E.O. of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. He has a wide range of experience including a two year stint as a special trade representative -- an ambassadorial post, a decade ago. There's a lot more but I won't burden you with it.

Let me hasten to say Peter Flanigan is an alright guy as far as I'm concerned and he was one of a veritable, "who's who" for the job.

Love to Pat. Us Reagans (how is that for grammar?) are off to the ranch.

Best regards,

Row

Mr. William F. Buckley, Jr. The National Review 150 East 35th Street New York, New York 10016

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RR Dictation

MCI Mail

The nation's new postal system.

March 30, 1985

The Hon. Ronald Reagan-16690 The White House Washington, D. C. 20026

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The Honorable Ronald Reagan (16690) The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Other than to thank you for your memorable telegram, I have neglected you personally for the past few weeks, and for this I apologize. I say personally, because I did write, last weekend, a short cover story for Vanity Fair about you and Nancy, which I think you will get a kick out of. Wonderful pictures they took!

I write now most specifically. Don Regan advises that there is, somewhere in the White House, a misimpression about Peter Flanigan, who is up for Special Trade Representative. Please accept it from me that he is a conservative Republican who at the behest of Bill Casey formed a commmittee that raised two million bucks to further your candidacy in 1980. But that is less important than that he is among the half dozen brightest invetment bankers in the good old USA, that he served Richard Nixon splendidly in the White House, knows everybody, has exactly the right instincts, and would do you a wonderful job in making the case with businessmen against succumbing to those terrible trade wars we all want to avoid. Do give him your blessing.

As you have mine. More soon, and on more relaxing matters.

Pat joins in affectionate greetings to you and

Nancy,

Bill

(Wm. F. Buckley Jr.--since this is going by MCI and can't be signed personally)

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From:

William F. Buckley, Jr. The National Review 150 East 35th Street New York NY 10016

MCI Mail

The nation's new postal system.

Overnight Delivery

To:

The Hon. Ronald Reagan-16690 The White House Washington, D. C. 20026

308883 11011

April 3, 1985

Dear Roy:

I know I'm sending a thank you in answer to a thank you but in this case it's to express to you appreciation for your generous words. You were more than kind.

I'm sorry we couldn't have had a few words with each other at St. John's. I must say those young people sent me away about six inches taller than when I came in. They made my day -- where have I heard that before.

Again, thanks and best regards.

Sincerely,

HONALD REAGAR

Mr. Roy M. Cohn Saxe, Bacon & Bolan 39 East 68th Street New York, New York 10021

RR:AVH:NM:SEV:pps

RR Dictation

ROY M. COHN

Deare Mr. President. March 28, 1985

the americanism award from the Young

remarks were dwarfed into it is and truching

by the into it. Republicans - but the large crowd and trucking remarks were dwarfed into insignificance reference to me. You made, and your graceries I count many blessings, but hone more meaningful than the privilege of living through the Ronald Reagan era - which yould the trusting I have loved since I would some the sound the man think in more than the sound the so great country, and the opportunity in There for the election of a man of your greatness to lead it. as a responded the most powerful. man in the world is one of the most huntle I was at At John's Unwersity this morning when you received that tunneltures

magnificent use the gifts with which he was endroveld. May Ard bless mis, Regan and you, and my dupest gratistude for having brought such a fulfilling duniensim into my life.

Wm. 7. B nederly Jr. - The Mat. Burin Bigo 150 E. 35-02 SOOI Y'N X'N

somes. But a gramed out it had on be from Jases . Of special manage of get mits a consect

special trade superementation, - an ambrusassonial pont, runge of experience including a 2 yo. Atint as a gir, a les Clayton yenter. He is Pres. & C.15.0. a disade agar. Rundong your mist is. 17 200 your latter arrived too late. I we There is a last mare bout of mount

Set me housen & vay Peter X, es en eught gruy as far es d'un concerned and he mas one of a veritable, inhus who, for the fair.

Low to Pat. Us Bayon Chur is that for grammer?) our aft to the ranch. Bus Ruganda Rom

Mr. Koy m. Cohn - Sayer, Bacon & Bolon 39 Eas 68 Ex. n. Y. n. Y. 10021

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Then lavid « thank you but in this case it's to express to you appreciation for your generals in the your I heaven d'un remaine a thank you in emermente as show to you

about six mide Tallar I have when I came in. had a four inverse print back atther I district the same when I have we consider have at its Jackne.

They made my day, - where have I have that the largere. again thank & Bret Rymos

End (ase File

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April 4, 1985

Dear Earl:

Believe me, I agree with "the former Ambassador to Cuba," that Nicaragua is Cuba all over again. But try to convince a majority of the Congress of that -- including a goodly number of Republicans.

The pro-Sandinista lobby on the Hill is about as sophisticated an operation as I've ever seen. I have to say though that this time the Secretary of State is on the side of the good guys. Our problem is the Congress. Tip O'Neill is influenced by someone in one of the religious orders and gets vehement about our hostility to the Sandinistas.

We're announcing a proposal this afternoon appealing for negotiations between the Contras and the government with the Church on hand as a participant. This is the result of our efforts to get funding for the Contras. We've been told by our own people there is no way we can get a straight up or down vote on money for the Contras so we're making the money part of this whole proposal.

Believe me Earl, we're as solid on this issue as we can be and you are right that Nicaragua is nothing but a Soviet-Cuban base on our mainland.

Nancy left for California this a.m. and Thank Heaven I follow her tomorrow. Love to Lesly.

Sincerely,

HUM

The Honorable Earl E. T. Smith 1021 North Ocean Boulevard Palm Beach, Florida 33480

RR:AVH:NM:SEV:pps

RR Dictation

PALM BEACH. FLORIDA 33480

April 1, 1985

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

Dear Mr. President:

As the Ambassador to Cuba (1957-1959) during the Castro Communist Revolution, I am convinced that Nicaragua is Cuba all over again.

The present situation in Nicaragua confronts the Western Hemisphere and the Inter-American system with a grave challenge. The challenge results from the fact that the United States Department of State was responsible for the success of the Castro Communist Revolution. I so testified before the United States Senate.

The State Department must sincerely back you in your decision to give vigorous support for the guerilla forces seeking to overthrow the Sandanista Communist government.

Unless the Communist Sandanista type of government is arrested, obviously it will spread throughout Central America.

I believe it is our duty and obligation to prevent this possibility. Unfortunately our present Secretary of State is no Bill Casey.

With affectionate regards to Nancy and yourself from Lesly and

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Earl E. T. Smith

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Philoson. Cond E. T. Smith 1021 Mor. Bream Blad. Polm Brach 7-la. 33480

las and

Deliver me & agree with the framer ambassade to Culm, that Microsque is Cula all over again. But try to commine a majority of the Compass of that - including a gradey number of Republiciens.

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many part of this whole perferred,

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as we can be and you one right that Minegua
is wething but a Societ- Pulm bone on one
main land.

Namy lot for cir. This A.M. & Thrule Kearen I forlow her tomorrow. Tone to Leely. Sminy Ron THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

TO:

Anne Higgins

FROM:

DATE:

KATHY OSBORNE

Personal Secretary to the President

4-4-85

Can you please have these typed. If we can't get them personally signed, we can autopen them. Thanks.

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