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Mr. President.,

I

~~by his~~
presidential

On June 7, 1980 the president of the United States, ~~xxxxxx~~ counsel, Lloyd Cutler, and ~~xxxxxx~~ Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti stood talking in the oval office. Mr. Cutler was asked to leave and excused himself; then the attorney general began a discussion with the president that ~~xxxxxx~~ ended in the ~~A~~ attorney general telling the president that if his brother Billy registered as a foreign agent he would probably not be prosecuted by the Justice Dept. for violating the ~~Foreign Agents Act~~ ^{U. S. Code.}

On July 14, 1980 Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti was asked by Presidential Counsel Cutler if it was true there was "no communication" between the White House and the Department of Justice on the Billy ~~o~~ Carter case. The attorney general ~~by~~ his own admission ~~replied~~; "yes, that's correct."

On July 21, 1980 Attorney General Civiletti was again asked by Mr. Cutler if it was true there was no discussion between the White House and the Justice Department on the Billy Carter case. Again, the attorney general confirmed this.

On July 24, as he prepared for a press ~~xx~~ ^{xxx} conferred, Attorney General Civiletti reportedly told a press assistant at the Justice Department that there had been no contact between the White House and the Justice Department on the Billy Carter matter.

^{and} On July 24, the attorney general ~~was~~ asked at the ~~xx~~ ^{subsequent} press conference:

"Question: Did you or any of your colleagues, Mr. Renfrew or Mr. Heymann, ever talk to the ~~xxx~~ president or any other White House aides about the Billy Carter case?"

Answer: NO.

Question: Why Not?

Answer: Well, We don't make a practice of discussing investigations with the White House number one and secondly we do make a practice of not discussing investigations as to which or from which any suggestion of impropriety or inappropriateness could be drawn from any such discussions."

That evening, ~~Mr. President~~, Mr. Civiletti saw Lloyd Cutler at a party and learned for the first time that the president had made a note of their earlier June 17th conversation -- the very conversation whose existence Mr. Civiletti had now denied four times.

The next morning -- after he learned there was documentary evidence showing that he had not told truth on four previous occasions ~~about his conversation with the president~~ -- Mr. Civiletti reversed himself and admitted that he had discussed the Billy Carter case with the president.

On Sept. 5, Mr. Civiletti testified before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee and told that committee ~~an additional~~ ~~false~~ one yet another falsehood -- ~~he said~~ in admitting that his earlier denials of the conversation with president were "wrong", Mr. Civiletti claimed that these denials were not deliberate ~~and~~ ~~politically motivated~~ falsehoods but merely quick answers to questions he did not fully comprehend.

Mr. Civiletti said ~~it was~~ ~~he was~~ ~~it was~~ a "close lawyer-like distinction" that he was making in his ^{own} ~~own~~ mind that led him to deny his conversation with the president.

Mr. This "close ~~lawyer~~ lawyer like distinction" that Mr. Civiletti was talking about -- and I submit Mr. President that ^{these words are} ~~these words are~~ ^{pathetic} ~~that~~ will go down in history ~~xx~~ with "third rate burglary" and "maximizing our incumbency" -- ^{was} ~~was~~ quite simply this: ^{Mr. Civiletti} ~~that~~ when ~~he~~ was asked whether ~~he~~ he

had any communication with the Whe House about the Billy Carter case, he calimed ^{he was being asked about} thought his ~~questioned~~ ^{questions} meant "signficiant" ^{that might have been taken to imply interference} or "substanctive" ^{discussions.} ~~discussions.~~ ^{interference.} ~~in the case.~~

Now Mr. President, I would submit that Mr. Civiletti was engaging in here ^(not) a "close lawyer like" ~~evasion.~~ ^{not distinction.} ^{but} a "close - lawyer like evasion."

In the first place, Mr. Civiletti ~~xxx~~ was never asked whether there was "substantive" or "significant" ^{discussions} ~~discussions~~ or ~~whether~~ ^{whether} he had ~~inter~~ the White House had "interfered" in the matter.

^{by Mr. Cutler by Civiletti's} He was asked ~~--~~ ^{he was asked by Mr. Cutler} by his own admission at the July 24, press conference -- whether there was any "communication" between the White House and the Justice Department. ^{And Civiletti replied} He said there had not been any.

Furthermore, the reporter who geustioned him said nothing about interefrence ^{or} substantive or ;signficiant ^{discussions.} ~~He asked~~ ^{the} ~~reporter asked~~ a very simple, point blank question. ^{straight forward}

Let me repeat ~~it~~ ^{read the record again.}

"Did you or any of your colleagues Mr. Renfrew or Mr. Heymann ^(ever) talk to the president or any other White House adies about the Billy Carter case?"

^{Answer: No "}
~~Mr. Civiletti answered "No."~~
^{Mr. Civiletti}

But he did not just answer "No -" He went on in that press conference to show that he understood the questoon perfectly. ~~This was not Mr. Civiletti was asked in a follow up queston why he not talked to the presdient.~~

His ^{he felt} answer makes it clear that ~~even a few brief words~~

~~-- even a~~ ^{violate} ~~to the president would have been improper because it~~ ~~was Justice Dpeartment policy not even to breach a subject~~ ~~because it would lead to the~~ ~~from which any even "suggestion" of impropriety, could be drawn.~~

Again Let me quote the transcript:

"Well, we don't make a practice of discussing ~~xxxxxx~~ investigations with the White House number one and secondly we do make a practice of not discussing investigations as to which or from which any suggestions of impropriety or inappropriateness ~~eca~~ could be drawn from any such discussions."

I submit Mr. President that Mr. Civiletti's own words make it clear that he clearly understood the question asked by the reporter. I ~~submit that Mr. Civiletti own words --- that he was asked not whether there were any significatn~~

And I submit that his claim that he did not understand the questions is contracted by his own responses ^{di} at ^{on} the Julye 24, 1980. In short, Mr. President, Attonrey Gneeral has told ~~this body~~ another

falsehood, this time while he was under oath before a ~~congressional~~ ^{the Attorney General of the} a subcommittee of this body. In short, Mr. President, ~~Mr. Civiletti~~ committed perjury ^{before an investigating committee of the US Senate.} ~~There is no other word for it. Perjury.~~

United States

But let me go on Mr. President in analyzing Mr. Civiletti ^{recent} testimony. ~~before the Senate.~~

analyzing

As I said earlier, He sated at the July 24 press conference that he ^{was} ~~was~~ asked by Mr. Cutler whether ~~there was any communication~~ it was true that there was no communication ["] between the White House and the Justice Department, ["] and he replied that "Yes that's correct."

analyzing

Mr. Cutler's own statemet says he asked Mr. Civiletti if there was any "contact" beteen the White House and the Justice Dpeartment.

But when Mr. Civiletti appeared before this ~~senate committ~~ the senate subcommitte, he suddenly stop talking about ~~"contact"~~ "communication" or "contact" he substituted the word "discussion" instead.

Mr. Civiletti

the word "discussion" - the words

And then added to that ~~the word~~ "significant and substantive" ~~and discussion~~. Then -- not tiring a bit -- he added "significant or substantive" and also "interference." discussions that were ~~referred as "interference."~~ meant as "interference."

This ~~is~~ was a verbal trick -- a hastily concocted verbal parachute to ~~dsittract~~ distract attention from his original responses to the reporter and Mr. Cuytler.

Mr. Civiletti in short was attempting to give himself a verbal parachute -- hastily concocted ^{one} ~~and~~ ^{-- one} designed to divert attention from what the record really said about the questions he was asked ~~and his responses.~~

And yet Mr. President even if the word "discssuion" had been used ^(of the actual words which we know were used:) instead ~~of~~ "did you ever talk to the pressidnet" and was there any "communicaton" Or contact" -- Mr. Civiletti would still be perjuring himself.

The simple turht is that Mr. Civiletti knew perfectly well what he was doing when he talked to the president.

He told ~~asked~~ clearly suggested that Mr. Cutler excuse himself and leave the room ^{who was handling the case for the Justice Dept.}

He told Mr. Liskter wait 10 days ~~and then before he prosecuted the case~~ -- soemthing he doesn't remember saying -- ~~and~~ but Mr. Lister and an FBI agent do remember --- and then Mr. Civiletti ran over and told the president ^{of a new incriminating evidence against his brother}

And he ~~told the president this~~ ^{only after} after the White House counsel ^{brother.} was asked to leave the room?

^{Why} When he talked to the president,

And then Mr. Civiletti didn't ^{just} engage in some chit chat

about his vacations plans as he would hav us believe and the subject ^{didn't come up} came up casually ^{if he would have us believe --} he told the president of th Uniteds brother ^{of a subject} the of a potential criminal ^{investigate} violation that his brother was involved in ^{and gave} and also told him how to avoid prosecution. ^(advise on)

^{That} A warning, ^{we know,} that was ~~psed~~ passed on to Billy Carter ^{by the president.}

So here we have it Mr. President, a prosecutor telling the Brother of ^a potential criminal defendant how he ~~could~~ ^{to avoid} that his ^{prosecution} own department had under investigation for criminal charges. ~~telling the brother of that possible defendant how to avoid prosecution.~~ ^{It was a "significant" and "substantive discussion" and it was an interference in the case - in fact}

~~This was an outright discussion and an interference in the case, when Mr. Civiletti claims it was not -- he was again perjuring himself.~~ ^{so significant and substantive on obstruction of justice}

Finally, Mr. President, Mr. Civiletti was engaged in a serious conflict of interest. Suppose the case had come to him for review, ^o suppose that a recommendation had been made for prosecution of Billy Carter and suppose someone had appealed that within the Justice Department ~~network~~ ^{here} structure. How could Mr. Civiletti ruled on that appeal with any kind of objectivity after he had already taken a position on the case in his conversation with the president.

"interference that it could easily be called an obstruction of justice."

~~Mr. Civiletti perjured himself -- he perjured himself when he said he was asked about "significant" and substantive discussions he perjured himself when he said that the discussion he did have with the president was not substantive.~~

Mr. Civiletti's faulty memory is another ^{fascinating} interesting point in this matter. Not only can he not understand questions put ~~in plain English --~~ ^{to the point where} do his "close-lwyer like distinctions" confuse him ~~so that~~ he cannot understand plain English -- his memory ~~on these points also quickly~~ this precise legal mind ~~suddenly~~ ^{also} goes awry when it is asked ^{to remember whether Mr. Lister was} whether he was told the prosecuting ~~investigating~~ attorney, ~~in a case involving the president's brother to wait~~ ^{told the lawyer to wait 10 days before proceeding,} 10 days --- this precise, legal mind -- famed for its integrity ~~suddenly can't remember.~~

~~But this is not~~

Mr. civiletti ~~xxxxxx~~ must be kidding -- he's asking us to believe that he ~~just~~ can't remember whether he ~~told the~~ ^{what he} attorney who was handling a potentially criminal investigation of the brother of ^(president of) the United Staese ^{of America, tough to confess} to wait 10 days before ~~doing anything.~~

~~Mr. Civiletti remembers very well~~

But

And this is not the first time Mr. Civiletti has had a ^{the first time that} faulty memory ~~or~~ ^{or a conflict of interest. This is not} a "close lawyer like distinctions" ~~made~~ ^{made} Mr. Civiletti more a political crony of the ^{president} rather than an attorney general.

During the Marston affair, ~~xxxxx~~ Congressman Joshu Eilberg -- a ~~corrupt federal official~~ who later pleaded guilty to criminal chartes -- called the president of the United States and asked him to fire David Marston, the U.S. Attonrey in Penssylvania who had been prosecuting powerful politicialns both Republicans and Democrats.

As we know, the president was all too willing to call tell him about the Eilberg call and his attoney general, and urge him to hurry in firing Marston.

Now both the attoney general and the President insisted they did not know that at the time ~~Davidss~~ Eilberg was under criminal investitigaton.

And yet, Mr Prsdient, the record shows that Diavd Marston had notified his department suprior ^{Baker}, ~~Ma Baker~~, about ~~this~~ the Eilberg investigation. And ~~Mr. Baker~~ ^{Mr. Baker} himself told the U.S. Senate that he had told his superior in the JUstice and he even had notes to prove it Dpeartment about the investigation.

Mr. Baker's supeior

But when ~~that man~~ was questioned -- and his name was Benjamin civiletti -- he just couldn't remember ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{that} what Mr. Baker had ^{ever} told him ^{about the Eilberg case.}

Then Mr. Civiletti ~~was~~ was nominated as attorney general -- *he promised*
and when he went ^{during} through ~~his~~ hearings he promised the Judiciary
committee that he would not take ^{any} part in partisan political
activity.

Only a few weeks a short time later, he ~~took a~~
blatantly broke that pledge and went on a ~~blatantly~~ blatantly
political tour of Baltimore with President Carter, a tour
that I remember brought some raised eyebrows ~~to~~ to this chamber
and ~~some~~ criticism from the Washington Post.

And then there was the Koreagate controversy -- when
Mr. Civiletti actually briefed the ^(Democrat) members of Congress about
a criminal investigation that was still underway *and in which some of them*
names were mentioned.

Again ~~this was~~ ^{Not} unusual behavior for Mr. Civiletti --
when the ~~president was~~ busying the White House arranging diplomatic
passports for Bert Lance and the President was publicly voicing
support for Mr. Lance and even embracing him -- ^{at social events} Mr. Civiletti
never bothered to tell the ^{big Carter} president that this was improper
behavior for it was improper for a president to embrace
~~to warn the president this was improper conduct for~~ that it was
improper for a president to go around publicly supporting a man
who was under criminal investigation by the Justice Department.

In the GSA scandal, in the Vesco scandal -- once again
Mr. Civiletti ~~did~~ could not muster the courage to tell the president
he was ^{acting} ~~asking~~ improperly by designating Charlie Kirob -- *his old*
old political associate -- ^{cross from Atlanta} ~~as~~ as a special ~~case~~ ^{sensitive and politically explosive} case.
^{as his grand} White House emissary in these investigator in these matters *Cases.*

There were serious political scandals with possibly
important overtones ~~and yet~~ ^{might} Mr. Civiletti could not ^{muster} muster the
courage to tell the President's friend Charlie Kirob he had no
business entering an area where Justice Department probes were
already underway.

R. Kleindienst

to the U.S. Senate.

Then in the Koreagate controversy, it was Mr. Civiletti who actually briefed members of congress on the -- it was a totally improper move and one that accounted for the coverup of that scandal. by the Carter Justice Department.

Then in the Vesco and GSA scandals, Charlie Krob -- who had picked Mr. Civiletti for his Department of Justice appointment -- actually engaged in his own separate investigation of both affairs.

At GSA and those who were effectively prosecuted wrong were shifted out of that role -- in the Vesco affair a grand jury foreman had to resign actually resigned his post because of what he said were Department of Justice stall tactics.

Did Mr. Civiletti ever question Mr. Kirbo's role in these investigations. Did Mr. Civiletti ever question this blatant interference with a Department of Justice investigation by one of the president's closest political cronies.

Mr. President, the record of Benjamin Civiletti is one of croynism, of deceit, cover-ups, quashed investigations, political backrubbing and ~~corruption~~ ^{ad} other "close- lawyer like" distinctions. known as deceit. ^{to most people}

It is time for us simply and plainly as deceit.

The time for silence on Mr. civiletti's performance in office has ended. ^{The D.C.} He should resign Mr President. He has told enough falsehoods to the public and government officials ~~The time~~ ^{guiltless ally of the death,} has come for Civiletti to resign.

... smart why he was chosen -- because he is a mean man, who is willing to do the dirty work of the White House

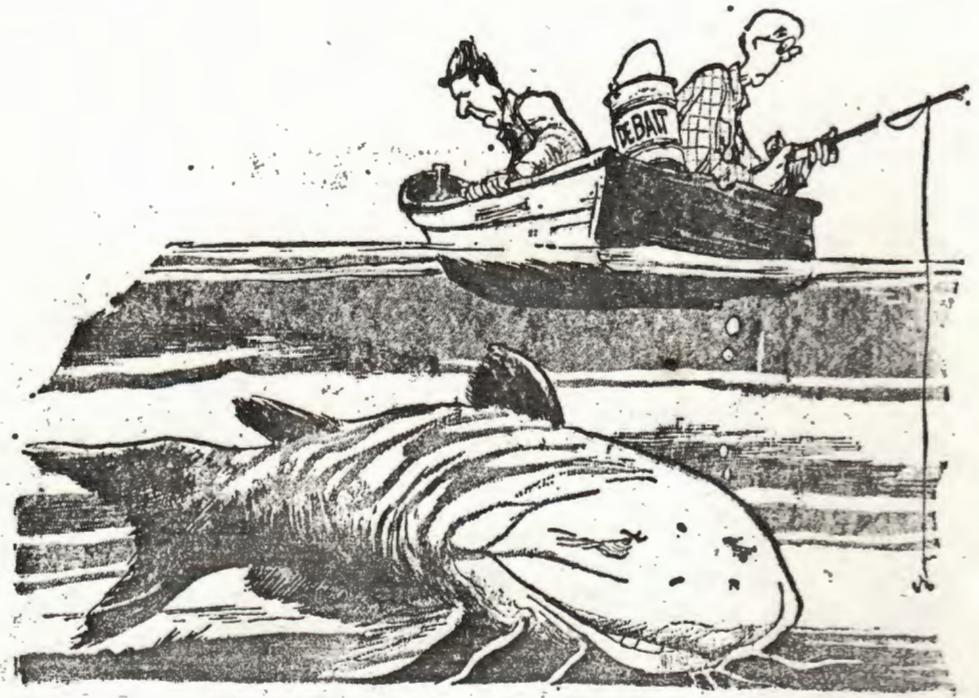
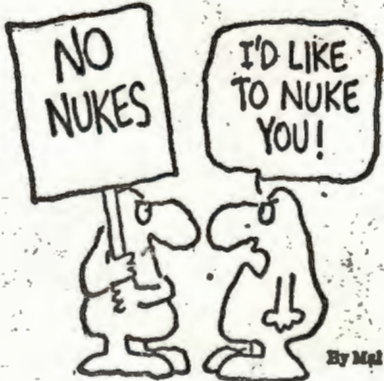
ON -----

On _____ Attonrey General Benjamin Civiletti and President Carter sent presidential counsel Loyld Cutler from the room. ~~and~~ ~~Attonrey Ge~~ Mr. Civiletti then brought up the ~~investigation~~ of the president's brother ^{Bill} and recommended in response to a question ^{about the President} to Jimmy Carter, ~~to~~ recommended that ~~he~~ Billy would not be prosecuted if he filed as a foreing agent ^{in order to avoid prosecution by the Justice Dept.}

^{Printed} ^{July 24} July 24, press conference, Benjamin Civiletti was asked if he ever discussed the Billy Carter case with the president. He replied "No." ^{He said} He said in reponse to another question that ~~any further dicsusson discus~~ ^{he did not talk about the case with the president} any such dicsussion would not be proper because it would "lead to" lead to suggestions of impropriety or inappropriateness."

^{at a party} That night Benjamin Civiletti learned that ~~the President~~ there was documentary evidence of ^{the} conversaton between himself and the president -- the ~~in~~ conversation he had denied that morning.

On July 25, after he had learned that there was documentary evdicen taht he had not told the truth , Benjamin Civiletti issued a statement in which he ~~xxx~~ admitted that he had conversed wth t Jimmy CARTER that he had earlier denied.



By MacNelly for The Richmond News Leader,

We believe the current questions raised about the credibility of the Carter Justice Department make it imperative ~~and that it is necessary~~ that a special prosecutor be appointed to investigate this breach of national security laws

to determine whether political motives lay behind this breach of national security laws.

Furthermore, press reports at the Democratic National Convention last month speculate make it clear that the president was thinking about revealing ~~that~~ that the United States was thinking about revealing the existence of a stealth bomber. There was even a report that

It was obvious that this highly guarded secret had become a political tool among Mr. Carter's political operatives and even his speechwriters.

We believe that these questions must be answered -- in view of the serious doubts raised about the credibility of the Carter Justice Department -- by a special prosecutor who will fairly and accurately determine whether political motives lay behind this breach of national security.

just one more falsehood and an insult to the senate subcommittee
in front of which he is testify.

This is not the first time Mr. Civiletti has engaged in
falsehood during his career. suffered from a faulty memory:

During the Marston affair, a corrupt congressman called ^{Jacob Eilberg} ^{under Baker} ^{pleaded} ^{with}
the president and asked him to fire David Marston, courageous prosecutor
who was trying to prosecute was prosecuting both Republican
and Democratic

You may remember Mr. President, that one Department
when this phone call was discovered both the president and the
attorney general said they were unaware that the corrupt congressman
hollering for David Marston's head was under criminal investigation
This surprised David Marston, because Marston had told his
superiors at the Department of Justice that about Eilberg investigation.
An investigation by the U this body determined that Marston
had indeed told Baker but Baker had told his superior.
But his superior just couldn't remember being told that .
with the faulty memory.
And what his name the name of the Department of Justice official"
Benjamin Civiletti.

You may remember that Benjamin Civiletti was he was
undergoing nomination hearings for his post, and he responded
that promised the Senate that he would never engage in political
activities. It took only a few weeks, he was with President
Carter a blatantly political tour in his hometown city of Baltimore.
At the point the Washington Post took Mr. Civiletti to task.
But make no mistake about it, Mr. President, the attorney general
broke his word.

THE KIRBO APPOINTMENT (?)

Who is Charlie Kirbo?

During the scandal at the General Services Administration, it was Charlie Kirbo who played a key role in the administration's cover-up.

The scandal embarrassed the administration with loads of bad publicity and ~~the~~ even led to the firing of an old political crony of Democratic House Speaker Tip O'Neill.

That was a no-no in an administration that ~~is~~ specializes in political cronyism. ~~an Atlanta law lawyer~~ Soon ~~the~~ ^{Charlie Kirbo} Jimmy Carter's political mentor and chief crony from Atlanta, ~~stepped in as the~~ ^{stepped in as a special White House emissary.} publicity but makes key appointments ~~special White House emissary.~~

Soon the GSA administrator and inspector general who were trying to clean up the mess at the agency left their jobs. Soon investigators like Alvin Clinckscale ^{found themselves} who were digging out the corruption were placed in empty offices with nothing to do.

~~Charlie~~ The Carter administration called on Charely Kirbo again when the administration became entangled in another messy situation involving criminal fugitive Robert Vesco. Soon, the spec ~~Charely Kirbo~~ was meddling in the matter even telling a key witness in the scandal -- in a tape recorded conversation -- not to "be too open with the FBI."

It was Charely Kirbo who helped run the damage control operation on Billy gate and the subsequent excuse-making for Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti's falsehood about his role in the Billy gate matter.

People still ask: Who is Charely ^{Kirbo?} ~~Kirbo~~ other than Jimmy Carter's crony? Who elected him and to what? How does he have so much power? Why does he so dislike publicity? Why didn't

~~Attorney general~~ the Justice Department object when Kirbo meddled in scandals like GSA? Why didn't the Justice Department object to his attempts to keep a witness silent in the VESCO matter? Just how far does ~~WhoxixxChax~~ cronyism go in the Carter administration?

Who is Charly Kirbo?

~~Jimmy Carter's crony, that's who.~~

Why does he dislike ~~all~~ publicity? ~~Who elected him and to what?~~
Why didn't the attorney general object to ~~an outside lawyer coming~~
~~interfering in a sensitive corruption case like the GSA scandal?~~
when Kirbo meddled in
scandal's

Why didn't the Justice Department object to his attempts to
keep a witness silent *in the Vesco matter?* Just how far
is the Carter administration willing to go
with political cronyism?

WHO

THE KIRBO (?) APPOINTMENT

Who is Charlie Kirbo[?]. He is Jimmy Carter's political mentor *and cronny* in Gerogia -- an Atlanta lawyer who has chosen key from the old days ~~the go between four powerful~~ who though he appointment~~s~~ in the Carter administraton, ~~and~~ the behind the has never been apointed to anything weilds tremendous power in scenges power who dislikes publicity ~~but wield tremendous influence.~~ the national government *but holds tremendous influence in the government.*

During the GSA scadnal at the General Services ADministraton, it was Charlie Kirbo who *played a key role in the administration's* ~~arranged what amounted to a spectacular~~ coverup . ~~The col the ol The chief of GSA and the attorney and~~

The Jimmy Carter called on Charley Kriob when a tremendous scandal at the General Services Administraon was embarassed the admnistration becuae it led to the firing of *an old political cronny of* ~~the new administrator wanted~~ *Democrat's Speaker of the House* to fire Tip O'Neill's buddy at the agency.)

Soon Charley Kriob stepped in as the special White House emissary. ~~The~~ *GSA* administrator *and special inspector general* ~~left~~ who *was* trying to clean up the mess ~~and~~ left the agency -- ~~and~~ the investigators who were digging out the corruption were placed in empty offices with nothing to do.

Charley Kirbo was called on again when the ~~When the administraton's entabement~~ *he came* with criminal fugitive Robert Vesco began, once again Charley Kirbo ~~was~~ the special White House *emissary* ~~emissary~~ *even told* Suddenly Kirbo was telling a key witness in the scandal -- *91* tape recorded conversaton -- not to "be too open with the FBI."

It was Charely Kriob who *helped run* ~~ran~~ the damage control operation on Billygate and the cover-up of *Attory General Bergman* Civiletti's falshoods about his role in the Billygate matter.

People still ask: Who is Charley Kirbo[?] *Who elected him* ~~How did what~~ *and to what?* office does he hold? ~~What~~ How does he have so much pwoer?

During 1976 MR. Carter criticized the Ford administration ~~he criticized what he had were the ambassadors who and foreign~~ for a lone ranger approach of foreign policy, he promised ~~diplomats who were political payoffs instead of worthy representatives~~ to be tough with the Soviets and make them understand that ~~of the country~~ adventurism in places like Africa wouldn't pay.

(52)
During 1976, Mr. Carter criticized over and over again the appointments of diplomats ambassadors who he said received jobs because of their political connections. ~~He even criticized the Ford~~ *and he for a lone ranger approach to foreign policy*
The day he appointed Andrew Young ambassador or foreign policy to the United Nations, a man without diplomatic credentials, he promised that Andrew Young's "closeness to me personally will ensure that there is never a division of a sense of purpose."

Division of a sense of purpose?

Months after his appointment, Andrew Young said that Castro's thousands of mercenaries in Africa "brought a certain stability and order in Angola."

"The only thing I'm thinking is don't get paranoid about a few communists," *said Andrew*

Jimmy Carter refused to rebuke his old friend from Georgia-- even though his views were at variance with American foreign policy. *and Carter's name doctor never*

~~And the~~ ~~the~~ new lone ranger of American foreign He announced there could be no internal settlement in Rhodesia policy rode into other clouds of dust: He denounced Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, Berald Ford as racists.

He called said that Sweden was racist that England was "chicken" on the racial issue.

~~Nobody~~ Jimmy Carter said nothing ~~is about it~~.

At ~~Then~~ at the very moment when the State Department was trying to obtain the release of soviet dissidents, he compared the Soviet system to our own, noting that there were thousands political prisoner in this country too.

*He said
the S.C.
would blame
that
himself
down
my
to
his
plan*

2

Brown's startling admission

~~CARTER CONFUSION CONTINUES~~

~~Reagan + GOP's warnings~~ ^{were}

Brown admitted in

speech to Naval War College on Aug 20 that Soviet Union now has enough warheads ^{so that} America

ICBMs "could be destroyed within a short time as one result of a Soviet attack." He went on "The

potential has been realized or close to it" Brown said about ~~our weakened strategic might~~ ^{this Soviet threat}

"The increase in Soviet strategic capability over the past decade and our concern that the Soviets may not believe that nuclear war is unwinnable, dictate a U.S. need for more, and more selective, retaliatory options," he said.

This from the Secretary of Defense who stood by while Mr. Carter cut more than 38 billion out of Gerald Ford's defense programs..... Mr. Carter cut

engaged in unilateral cutbacks ^{including MX, Trident, cruise missiles} ~~(see fact sheet)~~

B-1 bomber, Minuteman ^{II} & Fact sheets ?

Also, ~~Strategic Air Command the General~~ ^{it was disclosed this week that}

Gen. R.H. Ellis, commander of the Strategic Air command, told Brown in an April 9, 1979 letter that the U.S. can't implement Carter's policy ^(of "countervailing strategy") because it doesn't have enough nuclear weapons deployed.

"The principle of maintaining a countervailing strategy cannot be supported in the 1979-86 time period," Ellis said flatly.

"The demonstrated and projected growth of in Soviet strategic capabilities will continue to erode our relative strength until sufficient numbers of ACLM (air launched cruise missiles), Trident ~~and~~ MX are deployed in the mid-1980s."

MEMORANDUM

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their
country

IV FOREIGN POLICY

(A) Andy Young Affair

When he ran for president, Jimmy Carter also promised the American people a consistent foreign policy, a foreign policy clear to our allies, clear to the world.

On June 24, 1976,

(Jimmy Carter criticized Henry Kissinger for being too independent - he attacked the idea of a lone ranger of American diplomacy and on July 17, 1976 he promised that in a Carter administration American foreign policy would have only one voice: that of the president.

He said he would be tough with the Soviets; he said the Soviet Union would have to learn that military adventurism in places like Africa would not be tolerated. On Dec 18, 1975 he said he even favored assistance to Angolan rebels fighting ~~the~~ pro-Soviet regime propped up by thousands of Castro's mercenaries.

That's what Jimmy promised.

But what did Jimmy do?

Now some of us here tonight remember the name of Andy Young. And let me assure our Democratic friends that in the weeks and months ahead that is a name they are going to hear again and again and again.

Even an administration capable of the political cynicism shown in the Nimitz incident or the Fitzgerald and Marston

affairs would be expected to show at least some caution in injecting cronyism into the delicate area of international diplomacy.

But Jimmy Carter showed no such caution -- even in conducting America's foreign policy.

The day Jimmy Carter appointed Andy Young ambassador to the United Nations, he said he was keeping his promise to bring only the best to American government.

"Of all the people I have ever known in public service," Jimmy Carter said, "Andy Young is the best."

Jimmy Carter said that Andy Young, his old Georgia political ally, was going to have the same status as the Secretary of State.

Jimmy Carter said his one fervent hope was that he, as President, could live up to the standards he knew Andy Young would establish as UN Ambassador.

"And his closeness to me personally", Jimmy Carter said about his new ambassador, "will ensure that there is never a division of a sense of purpose."

No division of a sense of purpose.

That's what Jimmy promised.

But what did Jimmy do?

Jimmy Carter gave the American people a UN ambassador who said only months after his appointment that Castro's mercenaries brought a "certain stability and order in Angola."

"I don't believe Cuba is in Africa because it was ordered there by the Russians," he said. "I believe Cuba

is in Africa because it really has shared in a sense of colonial oppression."

At an April 11, 1977, press conference, the new spokesman for America explained his own world view:

"The only thing I'm thinking is, don't get paranoid about a few communists."

Even after Andy Young expressed views clearly at variance with American foreign policy, Jimmy Carter refused to rebuke his old friend from Georgia.

And the new lone ranger of American foreign policy flew into other clouds of dust: he announced that Abraham Lincoln and Gerald Ford were racists, that Sweden was racist, that England was "chicken" on the racial issue. He even insisted there could be no internal settlement in Rhodesia.

Even at the very moment when the State Department was trying to obtain the release of Soviet dissidents, he compared the Soviet system to our own, noting that there were thousands of political prisoners in this country too - announcing that he had once been a political prisoner when he was arrested in a demonstration, but then was later elected a Georgia Congressman.

"Things don't change that quickly in the Soviet Union," he said, "but they do change there also."

And although the Soviet press gleefully trumpeted these comments to the world - still Jimmy Carter issued only a mild rebuke to his ambassador.

That mild rebuke didn't slow down Andy Young..

Not long afterward he was calling the Ayotollah Khoumeni a "saint." He even defended the Ayotollah's firing squads in Iran, asking if they were any different from a death sentence given to a convicted murderer in Florida.

And then Andy Young went to a late night meeting with the Palestinian Liberation Organization - a terrorist group ~~known primarily~~ ^{distinguished} for its murders of Israeli school children.

Because Andy Young's meeting was in direct violation of his own government's guarantees to Egypt and Israel that there would be "no diplomatic contact" with the PLO, that meeting caused an international incident.

Andy Young had a simple solution to that. He simply denied the meeting ever took place - something our State Department told the world.

Then Andy Young said it was only a social meeting - something else our State Department told the world.

Then Andy Young admitted there had been a diplomatic exchange at the meeting - and then the State Department had to tell the world something else; that our UN Ambassador hadn't told the truth.

You remember that on December 12, 1974, Jimmy Carter said that if a cabinet officer ever told a lie he would be gone the next day?

That's what Jimmy promised.

But what did Jimmy do?

Even with the credibility of American foreign policy at stake, Jimmy Carter couldn't bring himself to fire his old Georgia political ally, Andy Young.

So finally Andy Young offered to resign and Jimmy Carter thanked him in relief and praised him for a "superb performance."

Superb performance?

The New York Times said it better than any Republican could when it spoke of Andy Young's "clumsy foolish diplomacy that led his government into a lie, violated its policy and broke its promises."

(B) Diplomatic Vaudeville?

But clumsy, foolish diplomacy was hardly the exception in ~~the Carter administration's~~ ^{the ~~Carter~~ ~~administration's~~ ~~make-shift~~ ~~ramshackle~~ ~~foreign~~ ~~policy~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Carter~~ ~~administration~~.} make-shift, ramshackle foreign policy of the Carter administration.

Andy Young went to midnight meetings with Palestinian terrorists, Ambassador Ali denounced his own State Department in Africa, Mr. Brezinski nearly got shot at the Pakistani border handing out aid packages that nobody wanted, Secretary Vance couldn't get our signals straight at the UN and Jimmy Carter said that a Soviet combat brigade was ~~positively~~ unacceptable in Cuba and ~~then~~ ^{we} four days later said ~~he~~ ^{we} could

could learn to live with it.

Was this policymaking[?] or diplomatic vaudeville?

Even a member of Mr. Carter's own party - Senator Edward Kennedy - and Senator Kennedy isn't always wrong - put it more bluntly than any Republican could:

"Whether by incredible misjudgment, mismanagement or irresponsible action, the Carter administration has managed to jeopardize the security of Israel, damaged the peace negotiated in the Middle East, undermined our relations with other friends and made American foreign policy the laughing stock throughout the world."

(C) Inordinate Fear of Communism

Yes, Jimmy Carter's foreign policy has been marked by chaos - marked by chaos in every way except one: the unrelenting refusal to take seriously the Soviet Union's commitment to world expansion.

You remember Jimmy Carter promised during the 1976 election campaign to be firm with the Soviets, to make it clear to the Soviets that adventurism in Africa and all around the world would not be tolerated.

That's what Jimmy promised.

But what did Jimmy do?

The Carter administration stood aside as the Central Intelligence Agency was crippled by so many legislative

restrictions that its activities might just as well be performed by the Library of Congress;

The Carter administration proposed a Salt II Arms Treaty that guaranteed American strategic inferiority;

The Carter administration ~~ignored~~ ^(rejected for nearly a year) repeated warnings ~~for nearly a year~~ about Soviet designs on Afghanistan;

The Carter administration ignored warnings about danger to our Embassy in Teheran until there were 50 American hostages.

The Carter administration carried out a tragic rescue attempt in Iran that Senate staff studies are already showing was ill-timed and poorly planned.

And everywhere the Soviets moved to extend their influence, the Carter administration replied with vacillation and weakness.

In Africa; 50,000 Cuban mercenaries now prop up pro-Soviet regimes in Angola, Ethiopia and South Yemen while thousands more Soviet, East German and Warsaw bloc advisors increase their influence in Libya, the Congo, Algeria, and other nations.

In the Caribbean; Grenada, Nicaragua, Jamaica, and Guyana have ^{established} close ties with Castro's Cuba while El Salvador and Guatemala are now threatened by Castro trained revolutionaries. ~~and~~ In Cuba itself, Soviet engineers construct a submarine base, Soviet pilots fly ^(and advanced) Cuban fighter planes and an entire Soviet combat brigade maneuvers near Havana.

In Southeast Asia; the outlaw regime of Vietnam has opened its ports to the Russian Navy, invaded Cambodia, used poison gas in Laos, and stirred insurrection in Thailand.

In the Middle East, all that stands between thousands of Soviet troops and ^(the) oil fields ^(which provide) ~~that are~~ the lifeblood of the Western ^{economy} ~~world~~ is miles of desert.

Our alliances and relationships suffered one after another in the Carter administration:

-- The Carter administration did not even bother to consult Japan and South Korea when it announced troop withdrawals from the strategic Korean peninsula - a decision an embarrassed administration later withdrew.

-- The Carter administration let the West German Chancellor go out on a diplomatic limb to support the deployment of the neutron bomb and then cancelled the [†] deployment, leaving Chancellor Schmidt twisting slowly in the wind.

-- The Carter administration cruelly and arrogantly abrogated a long standing mutual defense pact with Taiwan, an old and trusted ally.

-- The Carter administration began its "Taiwanization" of Israel by undercutting, for the first time in our history, an Israeli position in the UN.

Is it any wonder that our allies now seek separate diplomatic arrangements with the Soviet Union?

And will Jimmy Carter send Andy Young to tell the boat people of Cuba or Cambodia or Vietnam not to ~~get~~ ^{be} paranoid

about a few communists?

Will Jimmy Carter himself instruct the people of Afghanistan about their inordinate fear of communism?

(D) Carter's Little Kissingers - The New Boy Network

And tonight as I speak, millions of Americans ask themselves how did it happen? How is it possible that so many blunders could follow one upon the other? How could Jimmy Carter's State Department be so naive about the Soviet Union's intentions? How could men with views such as Andy Young's rise to the top in our policymaking apparatus?

The answer to that question does not involve a conspiracy. But it does involve a phenomenon known only to a few in Washington - a phenomenon that carries the nicknames of "the New Boy Network", "the State Department Junior Varsity", and even "Carter's Little Kissingers."

You see, some years ago, a group of young, bright, super-educated foreign policy specialists began hoisting each other into one position of influence after another in Washington.

Living off tax dollars or grants from foundations, these specialists moved in and out of positions in the foreign service, congressional staffs, foundation think-tanks, and the political campaigns of candidates like George McGovern.

They started their own magazine, they reviewed each other's books, they praised each other's work the Senators, Congressmen, and diplomats.

And they made no secret of their world view: the arms race and international tension were not the result of Soviet expansionism - but just a tragedy of history for which the United States was also to blame.

They refused, these men, to believe that some governments - like some men - are evil and bent on total power. They refused to believe that the only restraint such governments understand is countervailing power.

So like the British elite of the late 30s - the diplomats and journalists who counseled restraint and appeasement in the face of Hitler - this group of specialists advised in the face of Soviet aggression that America show good faith, give ground, seek accommodation.

For men who so avidly sought positions of influence in Washington, Jimmy Carter's 1976 presidential campaign was a prime and obvious target - and when Jimmy Carter came to Washington, entirely inexperienced in foreign affairs, the new boy network went to work: the junior varsity took over - Carter's little Kissingers filled the State Department.

One State Department memo showed that of the 36 senior policy posts at the State Department, 22 were filled with political appointees - mostly from the new boy network - as compared to only 12 such appointees in the Republican administration.

The new boy network saw to it that the State Department infrastructure was entirely dominated by McGovernites and compulsive defeatists. Of the 53 names of foreign policy specialists sent to the Carter administration by the coalition for a Democratic Majority - a group headed by moderate men like Senator Patrick Moynihan and Senator Henry Jackson, who had a realistic view of Soviet intentions - only one was appointed and he received a token post.

The New Republic described the workings of the new boy network better than any Republican could:

"They write the memoranda, shade the briefings, bargain with bureaucrats, manipulate the varying doubts, prejudices, and ignorance of their superiors and in the process quietly shape much of the Carter administration's foreign policy and defense policy."

It was, the New Republic went on, "a group with little diversity" inhabiting a world "not of the innovator, the reflective or even the politician occasionally in touch with the grass roots" but a world rather of "the Washington hangers on."

Jimmy Carter appointed men like State Department Planning Chief, Anthony Lake, who helped orchestrate appointments that insured a rigid accommodationist line, or Africa specialist, Richard Moose, who couldn't get upset about Cuban mercenaries in Africa, or Professor Marshall Schulman who - obviously embarrassed after Afghanistan his long standing belief that the Soviets are "insecure" not

aggressive - began speaking hopefully about the Soviet "miscalculation" there.

But Jimmy Carter also had a problem after Afghanistan because he had so carefully listened to the advice given him by his accomadionist advisors.

Soviet aggression forced Jimmy Carter into a fast change of mind about the Soviet Union, and on ABC television he told newsman Frank Reynolds that the Afghanistan invasion had radically altered his view of Soviet intentions.

But Jimmy Carter did nothing about those who made a shambles of American foreign policy, who were so wrong in their estimates of Soviet intentions.

Do not mistake me: these policymakers are sincere and patriotic but they are also dangerously, desperately wrong about geopolitics - asking them to suddenly get tough with the Soviet Union is like asking hamburger to start rejecting the grinder.

Tonight I call on Jimmy Carter to show that his recent awakening to the threat of Soviet expansionism is real, not just a transient phenomenon.

I call upon Jimmy Carter to break up the new boy network, to fire the junior varsity, to send home all of Carter's little Kissingers.

But the resignations Jimmy Carter asks for in his administration should not just include the members of the

new boy network. There is at least one other Carter administration official who, if Jimmy Carter is serious about showing the world that he is no longer naive about communist aggression, should be asked to leave.

Sam Brown, the man Jimmy Carter named to head ACTION - a federal department which runs the Peace Corps - embraced at a UN reception in 1977 the representatives of North Vietnam, and told the delegation from this outlaw regime that their victory in the war was one of his proudest moments.

At the time Jimmy Carter uttered not a word of protest about words of praise for one of the most repressive regimes in the world - the tormentors of our POW's and of the Cambodian and Laotian people.

So tonight I call on Jimmy Carter to prove he has had a change of heart, to show that he is no longer harbors an inordinate fear of communism.

I call on Jimmy Carter to ask Sam Brown for his resignation.

And let me be clear - if Jimmy Carter will not fire Sam Brown - if Jimmy Carter will not break up the new boy network - believe me, I know a presidential candidate who will.

V MANAGING THE BUDGET AND THE BUREAUCRACY

(A) Bert Lance

To: William Casey
From: Anthony R. Dolan
Re: Abuse of incumbency

The Carter Administration has just transferred 361 federal employes from the various agencies and departments to the White House for "special assignment." These are all "Schedule C" people (non-civil service) better known as those holding political jobs. Political or not, they are all on the federal payroll. All will obviously serve some sort of campaign function.

The involved agencies and the number of persons transferred from each follows:

Department of Agriculture - 26

Department of Commerce - 38

Department of Defense - 61

Department of Labor - 41

Department of Energy - 17

Department of State - 24

Department of Treasury - 19

Department of Transportation - 53

Department of Interior - 25

Health and Human Services - 56

MEMO

To: William Casey

From: Anthony R. Dolan

Re: New Right Groups

I had lunch with Howie Phillips and have friends in New Right. My own perception is that what is really bothering them is not that Reagan may be picking a VP candidate they don't like but that they are not being consulted at all *about anything.*

They have a right to ~~part of this~~ be part of this campaign because many of their ideas and perceptions are excellent. *And basically they love Reagan.*

In any case, a thorny problem could be disposed of and there would be ~~very~~ very little dissension if they were given a sense of belonging.

I propose the two following steps:

1. You have dinner with them.
2. At the dinner, you announce that Bill Rusher is going to be your ~~person~~ personal liaison with them.

Rusher is very pragmatic and will do what you ask and need. More important, he is completely trusted by New Right.

Memo

From: Anthony R. Dolan

To: William Casey

Re; Carter's record on racial matters.

1. Carter's record was the following ~~xx~~ when he ran for governor in 1970: (Documentation is coming -- here are the facts)

He made an open concious effort ~~to win~~ the segregationist vote. He openly courted the support of White supremacist

Rov V. Harris -- even going so far as to meet with Harris, and seek his support. Harris was the head ^{(and the organizer of} of the White Citizens Council .

He praised ^{tax handle} Lester Maddox in 1970 repeatedly for ^{bringing} "bringing a "high standard of forthright expression and personal honesty to the governor's office." He said that the divison between them was a ~~xx~~ figament of the Atlanta newspapers . ^{He} attended a Maddox appreciation dinnner and said "Despite reports you have heard, there had never been any difference between us in the primary."

He criticized his opponent, Carl Sanders, for trying to keep Geroge Wallace out of the state at a time when Wallace was proclaiming the "states rights" ~~xxx~~ and anti-integration line.

His own "stink tank" in the Rafshoon agency distributed the famous cicrular showing Carl Sanders standing next to a black athlete. (See ~~Maxalt~~ letter.)

2. If C arter want to go back to the ~~xx~~ early ~~xx~~ 60's we can do that.

2. ~~If Carter wants to go back~~ Here is a quote from the March 25, issue of the Wall st. Journal by the ~~xx~~ chief of the Atlanta Journal Neil Maxwell ^{who recalls} ~~when a group~~ when Carter was on the school board ^{in early 60}

"When a group of white citizens came to the board to protest the site of a new black school, because their children would have

to walk down the same street as the black youngsters to get to their respective, segregated schools. Mr. Carter proposed a motion, which passed unanimously, that the black school be built somewhere else. Later, he proposed another motion rescinding that one, not because of racial aspects but rather the "staggering cost involved" of moving the site."

MEMORANDUM

FROM: ANTHONY R. DOLAN
TO: WILLIAM CASEY
RE: ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

I have strong ideas about opening and middle sections of speech.
For now, here are my thoughts on the most critical part -- the
peroration -- the cris de coeur -- "America America."

The objective, of course, is to leave the country crying. And
renewed.

1. Reagan finishes part from his standard speech about the threat
of Soviet expansionism and what it has cost the peoples of Eastern
Europe.

2. He shows that communism is awful but in the most powerful words
ever written about it, he quotes Whittaker Chambers: "What communist
has not heard those screams?" (Chambers is talking about a German
diplomat who stopped being pro-communist after, one night, he heard screams
in Moscow, that's all, just screams) "They come from husbands torn forever
from their wives in midnight arrests. They come, muffled, from the
execution cellars of the Lubyanka.....from all the citadels of terror
that stretch from Berlin to Canton..... from the minds of men driven
made by mass starvation.....etc." It is a lengthy, devastating quote.

3. But Reagan transcends ~~his own~~ anti-communism -- he shows - like
Chambers- that our crisis is a ~~spiritual~~ spiritual one. "I did not come
here ~~tonight~~ tonight to speak of the cruelties of communism. I came
here to speak about America -- about us -- you and me."

4. A bitter and tense, sometimes bloody peace. Then riots, assassinations
Vietnam, Watergate, a toppled presidency, now four years of drift and
disaster. It really does seem, as Chambers said, "history hit us with
a freight train."

5. We emerged from the great war, ~~turning~~ ^(turning) homeward at last,
building a grand prosperity, determined to ~~change~~ ^A change the world and ease

the suffering of our fellowman. In the early part of the 60's, we rediscovered our national passion for politics. Ronald Reagan made his first real entry then. He remembers the book that started the whole trend of political novels. Advise and Consent.

6. But then history hit us with that freight train and how much all of us in recent years have had thoughts similar to those in Advise and ~~Some~~ Consent: we have agonized over our "blundering, helpless, goodhearted nation that is fundamentally too decent to know how to deal with the ring of ~~sharpened~~ sharpies that encircle her, some with the faces of ~~our~~ enemies, some with the faces of friends." Also, "the kindly, pleasant, greening land about to learn whether history still has a place for a nation so strangely composed of great ideals and uneasy ~~an~~ compromise as she."

Then finally there is the memorable description of the hero, Orrin Knox that reads:

"Suprising and sudden, tears came into his eyes, 'O America,' he thought and it was like a crying in his heart, 'O America. Why do you suffer us your people, who are such fools, and what have we done to deserve you."

7. All of us have been tormented by similar emotions recently.

8, It struck home with the death of one man last year, the symbol of the country, a ~~friend~~ friend of Ronald Reagans'. "The Last American Hero -- Mr. America dies" said some of the headlines *about John Wayne.* And Ronald Reagan tells his marvelous story about his second inauguration, John Wayne, the Viet Cong flag and Jimmy ~~Stewart~~ Stewart's dead son in Vietnam.

9. Before we are too hard ~~on~~ on ourselves, ~~let's~~ let's take a look at where we came from. Have we lacked heroes in recent decades?

10. No one would have been angrier at the thought of the "last

~~Am...~~

American hero" than John Wayne -- he knew better. Just before he died he said about Americans "Give the American people a good cause, and there's nothing that they can't lick."

11. ~~At~~ Reagan says something like: "Almost as if by cue, there were those backstreet, down-the-block kids who stood up to the Red Army Supermen in a small town in upstate New York. And ~~soon~~, not just Lake Placid, but ^{soon} the whole world echoed the chant "U.S.A. U.S.A."

12. So let us remember our heroes of recent generations: At Midway -- (when things seemed darkest) Admiral Nagumo said of them ~~АМЕРИКАНЦАМ~~ "These Americans, they sacrifice themselves like Samurai." ~~At~~ In Korea -- the unforgettable words of James Micheners admiral in The Bridges At Toko Ri " Where does America get such men? Where do we get such men? They leave this ship, a tiny speck in the ocean .. to fly against an enemy.....etc..... Where do we get such men?"

In ~~Vietnam~~ Vietnam, after hideous torture and captivity, men like Admiral (who were there "When hell was in session") Jerry Denton got off a plane at Clark ~~Air~~ Force Base, said "God Bless America" and actually thanked us for bringing them home. Reagan mentions the heroes of the Iranian desert, each by name.

13. But he does not celebrate the martial spirit -- he is talking about the American character. Our heroes are not only our soldiers. There was ~~was~~ Tom Dooley, the ^{doctor,} ~~top compassionate hands of a man, a doctor,~~ some say a saint, who kept his promise and walked all those compassionate miles before he slept. There was Gus Grisson and other astronauts who died. He mentions the moon shot. There was Don Bolles, the Arizona reporter who died fighting ~~the~~ corrupt and evil men. There was even baseball's designated ~~xxxxx~~ patriot -- Rick Monday. (He was the Chicago Cub who rescued the flag from demonstrators who were about to burn it in center field as everyone lept to their feet and ^{(cheered, and} sang God Bless America.)

14. Of course, we have had hard times. And some have said our great days are over, our energy spent, "a national malaise" has set in.

15. They have forgotten that most important of all gospel stories. It was the grimest moment for the women who saw the empty defiled tomb (they thought). Now all had been lost and even in death there was no peace. They were terrified and weeping. Then suddenly a voice: "Why are you afraid. It is only me."

16. As in the gospels, as in the lives of individuals, so too in the lives of nations, just when things seem unbearable, there is voice that reminds ~~what~~^{us} that our trials have meaning: "Why are you afraid.[?] It is only me."

17. So it is not bombs and rockets but belief and resolve that keep the ~~peace~~ and perserve freedom. It is not hubris before men but humility before God that ~~counts~~^{matters.}

18. Reagan quotes from John Winthrop about the "city on the hill." Winthrop's words that ^{Guid} if we loose faith with God then ~~we~~ shall not be such a city but only a "byword, a story."

19. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ America ~~was~~^{did} not ^{become} a footnote then, she became a great nation because she kept that faith.

20. And today we have not lost that ~~faith~~ faith. Our patriotism burns brightly. We have seen the record of our heroes. ^{And} Only a year ago, millions of modern, sophisticated Americans wept in darkened movi~~ea~~houses and even^{ly} into the street during that last memorable scene in the Deerhunter when ~~these~~ those simple plain Pennsylvanians sat around a table trying to recover from the wounds Vietnam had brought into their lives but ~~quietly, reverently~~ sang ~~quietly~~ "God bless America," ^{that song again.}

21. Ronald Reagan talks about his experiences on the campaign trail -- he has seen the Americans and America. Both are ~~young~~ young and proud and strong.

22. It is after all a dangerous if endearing American tradition to wait until the last moment to rally and win.

23. It was Admiral Yamamoto who said ~~XXXX~~ shortly after Pearl Harbor "I fear that all we have succeeded in doing is to stir a sleeping giant and fill him with a terrible resolve."

24. Our enemies must not make the mistake others have made. They must know that if the issue is our children's freedom, then Americans will ~~not hesitate to forget their~~ ^(quickly put aside the) color TVs and two Car garages, etc., and "head straight back to ^(a place named) Valley Forge."

25. So let us understand that America is still strong, still compassionate, still caring about the underdog.

26. "Tonight America speaks for them" section. E.G. "For the boat people of Cuba and Cambodia, tonight America speaks for them, For the Russian dissidents, for Andrei Sarkhov, for ~~tonight~~ tonight America speaks for them" etc. many other examples. Reagan introduces this section by noting that his voice is being carried all around the world.

27. "To our allies" section. "To the people of France, who midwifed our revolution, who died with us at ~~Bastogne~~ Chateau Thierry and Bastogne, to the people of the Phillippines, who marched with us to Bataan,..." This night America speaks to her allies who regard her with such a mixture of puzzlement and profound affection. America says "tonight the sleeping giant stirs and soon his resolve will ~~will~~ ~~the globe~~ transform the ~~globe~~ globe. • And we shall march together again."

28. This resolve will ^(not war but) cease a tidal wave of freedom, ^{wiping} ~~that will~~ away forever the awful islands in the Gulag Archipaelego.

29. What then? Another Prague Spring? Sholtynesyn at the ~~Finland~~ Finland ~~Station~~ Station? High Mass in the Lubyianka? We will live to see ~~these~~ these things.

30. So we ~~leave~~ leave here tonight. With our great resolve. ~~Reagan~~ Reagan quotes Dr. Joseph Warren's ~~marvelous~~ marvelous words on the ~~eve of the revolution.~~ It says something on the order of "

eve of the revolution: "on you depends the future of ~~the our time~~ ^{generations}.....
act ~~wor~~th of yourselves. etc; "

31. Reagan says that now he wants to go to Washington. That symbol of freedom. ~~That~~ ^{That} shining city on a hill.

32. He says "Even as I speak tonight ~~coming~~ ^{to some Young Americans,} up along the Virginia and Maryland shores ^{of the Potomac,} ~~some young American~~ is seeing for the frist time the lights ~~n the Potomac~~ that glow on the great halls of our government and ~~ill~~ ^{the} monuments to the memory of ~~xxxx~~ our great men."

33. " Let us resolve that young Americans will always see those Potomac lights, let us resolve that they will say of us: they did keep faith with their God, they did complete the work undertaken (Winthrop quote) , they did perservere until -- as it was said from this podium 16 years ago tonight --- "until our cause has won the day, inspired the world and shown the way to a tommorrow ^worthy of all our yesterdays."