

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2009-0166-S

FOIA Number:
2009-0166-S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 90583
Folder ID Number: 90583-001

Folder Title:
Saturday, February 9, 1991

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
V	12	12	5	7

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Log	White House Telephone Log [Signal Switchboard] [redaction of personal information] (1 pp.)	02/09/91	(b)(6)	
02. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone calls Camp David with Brent [Scowcroft] (1 pp.)	02/09/91	(b)(1)	
03a. Note	Handwritten Presidential Phone calls Camp David with Amir Bahrain (1 pp.)	02/09/[91]	(b)(1)	
03b. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Telephone Conversation with Amir Isa of Bahrain (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C
04. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Telephone Conversation with Prime Minister Lubbers (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
05a. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call at Camp David with Prime Minister Gonzales (5 pp.)	02/09/91	(b)(1)	
05b. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Telephone Conversation with Prime Minister Gonzales (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
05c. Letter	From Prime Minister Gonzales to President Bush (2 pp.)	02/05/91	(b)(1)	
06. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone call at Camp David with JAB [James A. Baker, III] (2 pp.)	02/09/91	(b)(1)	

Page 1 of 2

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Saturday, February 9, 1991

Pinksheet Number: dw1968

OA/ID Number: 90583-001

Date Closed: 6/9/2011

FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0166-S

Re-review Case #:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
07a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	02/08/91	(b)(1)	S
07b. Paper	Kuwait (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S
08. Summary	Situation Room (2 pp.)	02/09/91	(b)(1)	TS
09a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	02/08/91	(b)(1)	TS
09b. Letter	From President Bush to Mikhail Gorbachev (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
10. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (2 pp.)	02/08/91	~~(b)(1)~~	~~TS~~

Page 2 of 2

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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

AR Case #:

AR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

Appeal Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

Disposition Date:

MR Case #:

MR Disposition:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

February 9, 1991

	TIME		DISC	NAME	ACTION
	PLACED				
OUT	6:02 AM		6:07	Mr. Matthias Mitman White House Situation Room White House Signal 2-2262	Tlkd-ok 6:05 AM
INC		PM			
OUT	6:55 AM		7:16	Conference Call: Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers (b)(6)	
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Mr. Robert L. Hutchings (b)(6)	
INC		PM			
OUT	7:24 AM		7:48	Conference Call: Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 7:26 AM
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Mr. Adrian A. Basora (b)(6)	
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Ms. Patricia Arizu (b)(6)	
INC		PM			
OUT	7:56 AM		8:02	Conference Call: Amir Isa Khalifa (b)(6)	Tlkd-ok 7:58 AM
INC		PM			
OUT		AM		Ms. Sandra L. Charles Office, Washington, D.C. 395-3552	
INC		PM			
OUT	8:48 AM		9:13	General Brent Scowcroft Office, Washington, D.C. Secure Voice x7434	Tlkd-ok 9:00 AM via Secure Voice
INC		PM			
OUT	8:53 AM		8:59	Secretary Nicholas F. Brady Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-3105	Tlkd-ok 8:54 AM
INC		PM			
OUT	9:03 AM		9:18	Secretary Nicholas F. Brady Residence, Washington, D.C. White House Signal 2-3105	WCB 9:03 AM Tlkd-ok 9:14 AM
INC		PM			

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM
SIGNAL SWITCHBOARD

February 9, 19⁹¹

	TIME		NAME	ACTION
	PLACED	DISC		
QMX	AM		Secretary James A. Baker Residence, Washington, D.C.	Tlkd-ok 12:52 PM
INC	12:52 PM	1:01	White House Signal 2-3103	
OUT	AM		General Brent Scowcroft Office, Washington, D.C.	Tlkd-ok 1:35 PM
INC	1:34 PM	1:38	White House Signal 2-2260	
OUT	AM		Mr. William T. Bush Adam's Mark Hotel	WCB 2:50 PM
INC	2:47 PM	7:19	Kansas City, Missouri 816-737-0200	Tlkd-ok 7:14 PM
OUT	AM		LT. Mary K. Jackson Sycamore Cabin	Tlkd-ok 3:36 PM
INC	3:35 PM	3:36	Camp David, Maryland Camp David Signal 4-1736	
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			
OUT	AM			
INC	PM			

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

FEBRUARY 9th, 1991

GPO : 1983 O - 405-660 : QL 2

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS

LOCATION Camp David, Maryland

DATE 9 February 1991

TIME

MOVEMENTS

[illegible]

~~CLASSIFIED~~
2/9/91
Pension Golf

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS

DW 6/9/11

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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02. Note	Handwritten notes of Presidential Phone calls Camp David with Brent [Scowcroft] (1 pp.)	02/09/91	(b)(1)	

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Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, February 9, 1991

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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
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AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
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Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE:

2-9

TIME:

9:20

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

Brent

SUBJECT:

Told him I signed

Camp letter - CFE

FOLLOW UP:

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE: 2-9 TIME: 9:15
incoming/outgoing

WITH: Brady

SUBJECT: Carla - Clayton
feel we must go forward
on Fast track.

EPC + busby don't
paper saying here are
① advantages of fast-track
② dis " " " "

FOLLOW UP: might lose vote -
we're working on it -
causelane
Says we shouldn't extend
Fast track

Brent Ogwen, Zrellich, NFB
worry about go forward
caz w/it 1996

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Presidential Phone Calls
Camp David



DATE:

2-9

TIME:

6:50 AM

incoming/outgoing

WITH:

P.M. Lubbers Netherlands

SUBJECT:

attached

his notes attached also

FOLLOW UP:

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Telephone Conversation with Prime Minister Lubbers (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Office of the President

Series: Daily Files

Subseries:

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File Location: Saturday, February 9, 1991

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Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, February 9, 1991

Date Closed: 6/9/2011	OA/ID Number: 90583-001
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05b. Talking Points	Points to be Made for Telephone Conversation with Prime Minister Gonzales (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07b. Paper	Kuwait (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, February 9, 1991

Date Closed: 6/9/2011	OA/ID Number: 90583-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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Team Responsibilities

(20 Functional CA Areas)

PUBLIC SECURITY AND SAFETY

Legal

- * **Public Safety**
- Property Control**
- Civil Defense**

HUMAN SERVICES

- * **Public Health**
- Public Education**
- Dislocated Civilians**

INFRASTRUCTURE

- * **Public Works/Utilities**
- * **Transportation**

PUBLIC SERVICES

- * **Public Administration**
- Arts and Monuments**
- * **Public Communication**
- Civil Information**
- Cultural Affairs**

COMMERCIAL

- Labor**
- Public Finance**
- Food/Agriculture**
- Civilian Supply**
- Economics/Commerce**
- * **Public Welfare**

- * **Initial Kuwaiti Planning Emphasis**

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. Summary	Situation Room (2 pp.)	02/09/91	(b)(1)	TS

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, February 9, 1991

Date Closed: 6/9/2011	OA/ID Number: 90583-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09a. Memo	From Brent Scowcroft to President Bush (1 pp.)	02/08/91	(b)(1)	TS

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, February 9, 1991

Date Closed: 6/9/2011	OA/ID Number: 90583-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09b. Letter	From President Bush to Mikhail Gorbachev (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Office of the President
Series: Daily Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Saturday, February 9, 1991

Date Closed: 6/9/2011	OA/ID Number: 90583-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2009-0166-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

0939 Add on

91 FEB -8 PM 1:50

DECLASSIFIED

PER NSC WAIVER, 1500 2021-02
By SS NARA, Date 10/31/24

February 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *RS for*

SUBJECT: Report on Follow Up Actions to South America Trip

You have asked recently about follow-up on your South America trip. We have put together a summary of all the actions taken to date.

✓ 1. President Alywin asked you for a more positive U.S. response to a Chilean request for U.S. Government information relating to the murder of General Prats. Chilean General Prats was killed by a car-bomb in Argentina in 1974. The Chileans requested related testimony given in 1983 in U.S. Federal Court in Alexandria for their investigation of the Prats' killing. The testimony was released a few days ago, and it has been sent to the Chileans.

✓ 2. You promised President Collor you would talk to Secretary Brady about encouraging the private banks to work with the Brazilians on commercial debt. You did talk to Secretary Brady to see what we could do with the private banks in terms of encouraging the private banks to work with the Brazilians on commercial debt. Since the visit, however, relations between Brazil and its commercial creditors have continued to worsen. Furthermore, we (through Treasury) have been leading the effort by the G-7 countries to block World Bank/IDB lending to Brazil until they work out a deal with the commercial banks. The Brazilians are not happy. While we have been sending a strong message to Brazil through the IFI's, Treasury, including Secretary Brady, has continued to work with the commercial banks to keep open lines of communications with the Brazilians.

✓ 3. You proposed to Carlos Andres Perez that he get the Salvadoran government and FMLN together in Caracas. Perez counterproposed that we talk directly with the FMLN. President Perez is prepared to host a Caracas meeting to try to hammer out a Salvadoran peace agreement, and we are in close contact with his government on this issue. Since this meeting is viewed as a "closer" to the talks, however, holding it will depend upon the success of on-going talks in Mexico. We have consulted with the President Cristiani on our willingness to meet with the FMLN if such a meeting would result in a cease-fire and a political

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Brent
see question below*

*GB
2-9*

*Did Brazil
ever name
a new
negotiator
as Collor
told me
he would?*

*Brent
work closely
with Beatrice on this one.
- if you need help
call me - !!
GPO*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

settlement. Nevertheless, we have informed El Salvador, Venezuela and other governments that we currently are not disposed to meet with the FMLN in the wake of the executions of U.S. servicemen.

✓ 4. You told CAP that you would have Ambassador Shlaudeman brief him on our views on Lacayo. Action completed. Shlaudeman made the trip to Caracas on December 17 and met with President Perez. They agreed that Lacayo's economic policies leave much to be desired, but disagreed on his politics, with CAP still unpersuaded Lacayo is too soft on the Sandinistas.

✓ 5. You promised to look into CAP's allegation that Panamanian police officers were being given humiliating treatment by U.S. noncommissioned officers. The Embassy in Panama and U.S. Southcom both claim that this was not happening. In any event, if there were a few isolated instances, they should not be repeated because U.S. Southcom no longer has noncoms in the Panamanian Public Force Headquarters, and no longer conducts joint patrols except in the Canal area, where the need for mutual respect is emphasized. We are getting a joint memo from State and Defense confirming this.

How??
OK
agree — 6. CAP requested that we consider a visa for Mrs. Noriega to visit Noriega in jail. State and Justice have told the NSC staff that they think that granting the visa would be a bad idea for two reasons. First, it is commonly believed in Panama that Noriega and his wife bear great animosity towards each other and would only be meeting for mutual nefarious benefit which might include destabilizing Panama. Second, a meeting could complicate the Noriega trial. Justice would also want to interview her if she comes under our jurisdiction, even though there are no charges pending. The NSC staff has advised State and Justice to handle this as a regular visa request on its merits. State is coordinating a cable to CAP. The cable is being handled by Aronson, Kimmitt, and Eagleburger. We believe the White House should not be further involved. You made no commitment to get back to CAP.

7. CAP proposed that the U.S., Venezuela, and Spain together prepare a plan for the Group of 24 to address Central American economic needs. We have not encouraged the Venezuelan idea of creating a separate Group of 24 mechanism for Central America, and Venezuela has not pursued it with us. We have advanced the Partnership for Development and Democracy (PDD) proposal for Central America, which is similar to Venezuela's idea, and both Venezuela and Spain have participated in organizational meetings.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Daily

2/9/91

DRAFT

ROLLOUT OF THE PRESIDENT'S DOMESTIC POLICY INITIATIVES

Completed Announcements:

Drug Strategy (2/2)
Budget (2/4)
Banking Reform (2/5)

Timeline:

- February 12 Economy: Release of the Economic Report to the President.
- February 13 Transportation: White House (room 450) announcement with brief remarks by the President followed by detailed briefing by Secretary Skinner.
- February 14 Transportation: Secretary Skinner events in New York to highlight new initiative.
- February 15 Research and Development: Highlight Administration's R&D proposals during Presidential speech to American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- February 19 National Energy Strategy: Presidential meeting with Congressional leadership.
- February 20 National Energy Strategy: White House event (room 450) to announce NES -- brief remarks by the President followed by detailed briefing by Secretary Watkins.
- February 21 National Energy Strategy: Secretary Watkins testifies before Congress on NES.
- February 25 Opportunity Initiative: East Room event at the White House to announce comprehensive Opportunity package, including Civil Rights, Educational Choice, Educational Flexibility, Enterprise Zones, Opportunity Areas and Crime package.

(In the weeks following the White House East Room event announcing the comprehensive opportunity package, each appropriate agency will hold events (with or without the President) to announce additional details of their specific legislative initiatives.)

Bush Library
George Bush

Bush Presidential Library Photocopy

February 28 Economy: Presidential speech to the Business Council.

March 1 Turnback to the States: Presidential meeting with American Legislative Exchange Council to highlight new program.

March 3-5 Crime: Department of Justice Crime Summit.

March 4 Science/Research and Development: Presidential address for the Westinghouse Science Talent Search to review R&D proposals, as well as educational initiative.

March 6 Health: Event with Secretary Sullivan (visit to a location outside the city) designed to highlight new health package, including infant health, medical malpractice and prevention.

March 15 Turnback to the States: Presidential meeting with the National Conference of State Legislatures to review turnback initiative.

Late March Pension Reform

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. David T. Kearns
Chairman
Xerox Corporation
800 Long Ridge Road
Post Office Box 1600
Stamford, CT 06904



CAMP DAVID

2-9-91

Dear David
Lamar told me of
your decision. I am
delighted!! Thanks so very
much - see you soon
Love Barb

Records:

Please send a copy of
the Note to Mr. Kearns along
with the President's note
to Lamar Alexander.

Thanks!!
Michael

cc: Sununu
Holiday
Montagne

(in and outgoing)



CAMP DAVID

Dear Bruce,

You're not an "old
guy" but +hanks pal
for the note.

The Grizzly Bear
team looks tougher than

Stormin' Norman -

All Best

Cy

2-9-91

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

bcc: Montagne
(in and out)

The Honorable Bruce C. Rounds
Suite 105
2101 South Atlantic Avenue
Cocoa Beach, Florida 32931

bcc: Jan

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Lamar Alexander
President
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-0180



THE PRESIDENT

2-9-91

Lamar

Anyone who can keep
the civil rights people, the
University people and the
Weyrock people happy on
this issue must be a miracle
worker. Good Luck Liz

cc: Sununu
Holiday
Montagne
(in and outgoing)

Jan

Records:

Please send a copy of
the Note to Mr. Kearns along
with the President's note
to Lamar Alexander.

Thanks!!

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Ralph Regula
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

PERSONAL

bcc: Sununu
McClure
Montagne

Records:

Please note that this is
a PERSONAL note.

Thanks!!

Michael

CAMP DAVID

2-9-91

Dear Ralph,

When I said there was
a parallel between Hitler
& Saddam many journalists
jumped on me.

Now people see him
for what he is!

Thanks for that
warmly supportive

letter -

Your friend



Dear Mr. President

I have been rereading William Shire's book "The Rise and Fall of The Third Reich"

The description of the events and attitudes surrounding the invasion of the Rhineland are hauntingly similar to Hussein - Iraq.

If France would have had a leader with your courage and understanding of geopolitics and history, 50 million lives would have been saved to say nothing of world heartache and suffering.

History will thank you

many times over for your
compassionate courageous
leadership on behalf of the
well being of mankind..

Mary and I continue to
remember you and Barbara
in our prayers.

Respectfully and
in friendship,
Ralph

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Feb 9, 1991

Dear Ms Hancock,

I read your
wonderful letter to
Andy Card and
I was very pleased
to see it.

Thanks for those
kind words about our
staff man. How kind
of you to write

Ly Bush

Ms. Margo Hancock
6900 Windsor Boulevard
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009

bcc: Sununu
Card
Keller
Magaw
Montagne
(incoming and outgoing)

Margo Hancock
6900 Windsor Blvd.
Cheyenne, WY 82009

January 21, 1991

WHITE HOUSE
Assistant to the President
Andrew Card
Washington, DC 20510

AS THE PRESIDENT

Dear Mr. Card,

With the Gulf War going on, I am sure that you have many important things to take care of. However, I was hoping that you would have time to read my letter, and try to help me.

This last fall, President Bush came to Cheyenne, Wyoming - *July* and gave a moving speech on the closeness of Wyoming families, our 3rd in the nation status for education, and the moral fiber of our lives in general. I was very impressed with his speech, and felt very lucky to have been able to be present at his speech.

It was while the President's security men were here in Cheyenne that an incident happened that I feel needs to be recognized.

At JB's (a restaurant behind the Hathaway building) a group of about twelve wheel-chair customers came in for breakfast. One of the President's men came over to the waitress, handed her a twenty dollar bill, and said "put this on their account."

I feel this act of kindness, consideration, and compassion should be recognized. I know alot of people who might not think what this man did was so great; but, in truth, it was this kind of unselfish act that made history's great men so large.

If more people were able to be so caring of others, we might not have things like the Gulf War to deal with. I only wish that I could meet this man face to face to tell him what a nice person he is.

Please see if you can find out who this man was, and if at all possible, ask the President to award him. I feel that he was a credit to himself, to his president, and to his country. I also feel that acts such as his should not go unnoticed.

Please let me know if you are successful in locating the man, and what, if any, credit was given to him. I will be anxiously awaiting your reply.

Sincerely,

Margo Hancock
6900 Windsor Blvd
Cheyenne, WY 82009

(2-1277) (211) (2-2) 671 41576

P.S. I would have written sooner, but I am a single mother with three jobs, and don't have alot of free time. Please let me know how I can reward this man!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. Gladys Bing
5821 Cardinal Way
Greensboro, N.C. 27410



CAMP DAVID

Feb. 9, 1991

Dear Gladys -

I just got the word about
your husband, my friend.

As you probably know, I had
a great feeling of admiration &
friendship for Charlie. To you my
most sincere condolences. Sincerely, *Cap But*

bcc: Jennifer Fitzgerald
Bridget Montagne
Jan Burmeister (to update personal files)

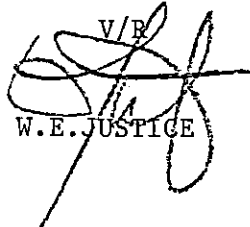
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-9

MR. PRESIDENT

WHILE GOLFING YESTERDAY CHARLES BING SUFFERED
A MASSIVE STROKE WHICH CAUSED HIS DEATH AT
0915 THIS AM. HIS NOK :

GLADYS BING
5821 CARDINAL WAY
GREENSBORO, N.C. 27410

V/R

W.E. JUSTICE

P,
TELL JAR
of his death
done
bmn

CAMP DAVID

Feb. 9, 1991

Dear Mr. Matzke -

Secretary Yeutter
brought to my attention
your recent piece in the
Journal. These are days
of 'grave concern' yet I
feel a rather calm con-
fidence. I am blessed with
a strong team, a supportive
Country for the most part;
and, yes, our cause is
just. With Warm Best
wishes to you - Ag Bunt

bcc: Secretary Yeutter
Governor Sununu
Montagne ✓

(INCOMING & OUTGOING)

From the Desk of
CLAYTON YEUTTER
Secretary of Agriculture

Feb. 6, 1991

To President Bush

Mr. President, this was written by a former classmate of mine, who is now an outstanding attorney in Nebraska. It is so well done, that I thought you'd enjoy it.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'C. Yeutter', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

OPINION

Lincoln Journal

"Dedicated to the People of Nebraska, and to the Development
of the Resources of the State" — Sept. 7, 1867.

Editorials: Opinions of the Journal

Bush's anguish resembles Lincoln's

By Gerald E. Matzke
of Sidney

Of all the wonderment brought to us by public television in 1990, the superb presentation of "The Civil War" was the most precious and perspicacious. The moving drama, based primarily on still photographs, communicated a sense of intimacy with the tragic and glorious events of that epic war. The one enigma that remained in the mind's eye of this viewer was the troubled and furrowed face of Abraham Lincoln which appeared motionless because of the limitations of the stilled photographic representation of his concerned countenance.

Viewers like myself could not fathom the torturous anguish which lined his face and the depth of his worry about the magnitude of the devastation and the multitude of deaths, and whether it was truly worth the sacrifices to preserve the union and establish the principle that no person should be slave to another.

I could not really understand the depth of Lincoln's agony from his unmoving face. Nor could I truly feel the mental tribulation and worry he must have lived with hourly and daily until I suddenly realized that I was witnessing on today's television the same degree of mind-wrenching concern when I saw the furrowing of the brow, and moving and deepening worry lined into the face of President Bush. In that moment of realization I could understand how President Lincoln must have really looked and felt during the dark days of the Civil War.

Lincoln waged and pursued a war when almost half of his own countrymen in the North opposed it. He knew that this nation could not endure in disunion even though only a slim majority of the North agreed that it was worth the losses

Apprise or Dissent

and suffering.

Now, more than a dozen decades later, we have a president who is showing the same resolute devotion to an ideal that may not be supported by a majority of our people. Should we as the leader of the free nations of the world permit aggression to be rewarded, or should we suffer the sacrifices required to go to war to punish and prevent future aggressions.

During the last several thousand years of reasonably well-recorded history, there have been only two attempts to organize the nations to terminate war and aggression. The first endeavor about 70 years ago was ruined when our

own Congress, dominated by selfish egos and personal political interests, refused to put the strength of the United States behind the League of Nations. It fell into total ineffectiveness in the face of Hitler's aggression.

Then, at the conclusion of World War II, the most devastating and destructive war in human history, it was assumed that our civilization had learned its lesson and that the five major surviving world powers would agree, at the very least, that aggressive war would never again be permitted. It was upon this principle that the United Nations was founded.

Unfortunately, this principle lay dormant and not possible of accomplishment until the Cold War ended last year. Then, for the first time, the nations of this world could and did act unanimously. They agreed on 12 U.N. resolutions to oppose Iraq's brutal aggression.

Now, like President Lincoln, we have a brave president who must decide whether to commit this nation to what he and the entire civilized world know is true and right, and persevere if necessary, with war against aggression, as President Lincoln did with war against disunion and slavery.

The gravity of concern etched in Bush's features and the furrow of his brow are not yet as deep as Lincoln's. And he must know that the agony of following his own and the conscience of the world may bring him temporary denigration and public dissent. We know, however, that history and mankind will bless him in later and more peaceful days, even as we now revere and respect President Lincoln's refusal to retreat from his resolute dedication to his principles during our Civil War.



Lincoln



Bush

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Robert Grant
American Freedom Coalition
800 K Street, NW
Suite 830
Washington, D.C. 20001



CAMP DAVID

Feb. 9. 1991

Dear Mr. Grant,

You did an outstanding
job on CNN up against
Father Drinan. Thanks for
standing up with such
knowledge and strength -
C. Bush

N

bcc: SUNUNU
FITZWATER

MONTAGNE ✓



CAMP DAVID

Dear Bruce,

You're not an "old
guy" but thanks pal
for the note.

The Grizzly Bear
team looks tougher than

stormin' Norman -

All Best

Cy

2-9-91

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Bruce C. Rounds
Suite 105
2101 South Atlantic Avenue
Cocoa Beach, Florida 32931

✓ bcc: Montagne
(in and out)

910212



BUFFALO CHIP ENTERPRISES
Grizzly Bear Artifical Insemination Team

BRUCE C. ROUNDS-LEAD

TO:

SUBJECT:

1/17/91

Dear Mr. President:

You have no idea how
proud you make this old guy feel.

Thank you

Bruce C. Rounds

CAMP DAVID

2-9-91

Dear Martin,

Thanks for your letter
re: the Church, the morality
of the War etc.; and also
for your note on Mr. Terzig.

My resolve is strong
but having the supportive
position of others in our Church
is reinforcing and good.

We will win - soon I
believe; and when we do
a united Country will be
able to say we stood
for what was right.

Thanks, my friend.

Sincerely,



WASHINGTON, D.C.

bcc: Sununu
Card
Montagne

The Honorable Martin L. Allday
Chairman
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Room 9000
825 North Capitol Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20426

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20426

CHAIRMAN

February 7, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Last Sunday the Episcopal Church that Patricia and I attend had a visiting Bishop. After the service he conducted a "Forum Hour" where the topic of the war was discussed.

A question posed to the Bishop involved your having been counseled by Bishop Browning to not engage in the war.

The visiting Bishop indicated notwithstanding the fact that Bishop Browning is the Presiding Episcopalian Bishop, his advice and counsel ran contrary to the position generally taken by the Church's Joint (later Standing) Commission on Peace and War. This commission is composed primarily, if not exclusively, by Bishops, as I understand it. It has functioned since 1979.

I asked if there was anything in writing supporting what was being reported at our Forum and was advised that the enclosed document addressed the subject. The copy was subsequently sent to me with the understanding that I intended to forward it on to you for informational purposes only since it is the intent of the author to include the article in a book yet to be published.

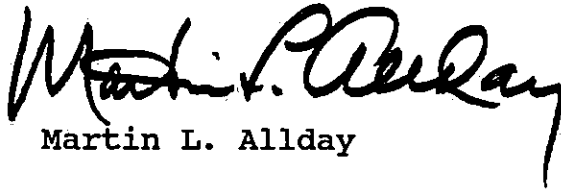
Up front I believe your action involving the war was absolutely correct for many reasons. Knowing of your experiences in World War II (and my own where I was wounded by machine gun fire at Okinawa at age 18), I know you had to wrestle with that awesome decision. I was taken, and relieved, with statements in the papers to the effect that you were at peace with yourself. And for that I am grateful.

The purpose of this letter and the submission of the enclosure is to strengthen your resolve if such be needed and to let you have the views of others in the Episcopal hierarchy that perhaps differ from those advanced by Bishop Browning. Certainly, I do not know what Bishop Browning said in your visit(s) with him, but for my money a "Just War" sometimes must be undertaken.

The article is long and somewhat difficult to absorb from my way of thinking - but it does come through with the "other side of the story" so to speak. I hope it is helpful and gives you some added comfort. It was to me.

I mentioned to Boyden Gray that I was intending to forward the enclosure to you and he encouraged me to do so. He asked for a copy of the article and hence, he, too, is being furnished a copy.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Martin L. Allday". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Martin" being more prominent and the last name "Allday" following in a similar style. The signature is positioned above the printed name.

Martin L. Allday

Enclosure

Records Management will furnish a copy
of the 48 page enclosure upon request

Page 1 is included here as a sample.

1/29/91

Final Draft

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION
TO BE PUBLISHED
SUBSEQUENTLY IN A
BOOK)

An Uncertain Trumpet: The Episcopal Church

on War, Peace and the Use of Force in a Nuclear Age

Allan M. Parrent

Virginia Theological Seminary

The Episcopal Church, through its General Convention and House of Bishops, has issued numerous statements, resolutions, and pastoral letters on issues of war and peace. A pamphlet of the Episcopal Peace Fellowship, "Cross Before Flag," contains excerpts from a number of such statements, beginning with a General Convention resolution of 1916.¹ Some are of a general nature, dealing briefly with the Christian understanding of war and participation in it, while others address specific issues, such as a nuclear freeze or the level of defense spending. In the post-1945 nuclear age, one of the major concerns of such statements has been the nature of war in a nuclear era, the capabilities of nuclear weapons, and the impact of these on the Christian moral assessment of modern war and weaponry. The House of Bishops expressed this concern concisely in their 1982 Pastoral Letter: "Your bishops perceive the nuclear arms race as the most compelling issue in the world public order."²

The general purpose of this essay is to survey the major official statements of the Episcopal Church on war and peace in the decade of 1979-1988, to analyze and evaluate them in light of the justifiable war tradition to which historically the Church has primarily adhered, and to examine the consistency and the moral implications of the positions taken. The essay will then recommend some elements to be considered in developing a

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Lamar Alexander
President
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-0180



THE PRESIDENT

2-9-91

Lamar

Anyone who can keep
the civil rights people, the
University people and the
Weyrock people happy on
this issue must be a miracle
worker. Good Luck Liz

cc: Sununu
Holiday
Montagne ✓

(in and outgoing)

Records:

Please send a copy of
the Note to Mr. Kearns along
with the President's note
to Lamar Alexander.

Thanks!!

2/7/91

Lamar Alexander

MR. PRESIDENT -

1. DAVID KEPPAS SAID YES, THANKS YOU.

2. CONSERVATIVES (WEYICH, HERITAGE)

are very happy with the way

I am proceeding on minority

scholarships -- as are civil rights

and university people.

Michael Williams is comfortable.

I hope you are. No quotas.



3. I wanted you to have my

statement at confirmation

hearing. Please let me know

if I'm off on any wrong tracks.

Thanks for leaving!



2/7/91

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. David T. Kearns
Chairman
Xerox Corporation
800 Long Ridge Road
Post Office Box 1600
Stamford, CT 06904



CAMP DAVID

2-9-91

Dear David
Lamar told me of
your decision. I am
delighted!! Thanks so very
much - see you soon
By Bush

Records:

Please send a copy of
the Note to Mr. Kearns along
with the President's note
to Lamar Alexander.

cc: Sununu
Holiday
Montagne

(in and outgoing)

Thanks!!
Michael

HOTLINE NEWS SUMMARY

217

	ALL	JEWS
Yes	38%	44%
No	52%	42%

(Also see interview on NY politics and the war, #13)

SOUTH CAROLINA: (831 likely voters, surveyed by Mason-Dixon 1/28-30, margin of error +/- 3.5%, Charleston NEWS AND COURIER, 2/3) -- The poll informed people of the war votes of Senators Thurmond (R) and Hollings (D) and then asked approval on those votes.

	THURMOND VOTE TO AUTHORIZE FORCE	HOLLINGS VOTE TO CONTINUE SANCTIONS
APPROVE	78%	24%
DISAPPROVE	18	70

"Re-elect" and trial heat questions were then asked on Hollings (see #14) and respondents were asked "As a result of the war against Iraq, how likely are you to vote for Republican candidates in the 1992 election?" 23% said they were "more likely" to vote Republican, 10% said "less likely" and 63% said it would have no effect.

*6 MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP AID: ISSUE DEFUSED BY ALEXANDER
"Near Secretary" of Education Lamar Alexander, as Sen. Simon (D-IL) called him, told his Senate confirmation hearing yesterday that the Department's December minority scholarship policy sent the wrong signal and he would return to the policy of 12/3 and start a systematic review of current practices and needs: "By starting over, I think we send a different signal: 'We want you in,' not 'we want you out'" (WASH. POST, 2/7). POST's Kenneth Cooper reports the position was broadly welcomed by Committee Chair Kennedy (D-MA), ranking Republican Hatch (UT), and a spokesman for the American Council of Education, although some others were concerned that the policy would not be clear until Alexander's review (2/7). The former Governor said he had once asked fellow Tennessean Alex Haley about setting up a scholarship for blacks to honor the father of the "Roots" author, and Haley said "'No, that's not how it ought to be. It ought to be for everyone'" (Carol Innerst, WASH. TIMES, 2/7). Alexander said he would recuse himself from any decisions regarding (Channel 1 originator) Whittle Communications, because of his close ties with its owner (N.Y. TIMES, 2/7). Other Alexander positions: FOR voluntary standard student tests in at least math and reading; FOR parental choice of schools; AGAINST the federal government mandating a longer school day, but FOR local school districts looking at it; FOR both alternative forms of teacher certification and higher teacher pay (PHILA. INQUIRER, 2/7).

MR. PRESIDENT —

THIS IS THE direction

I am proceeding, please

let me know if it is

off track —

Statement of

Lamar Alexander

Lamar Alexander, Secretary-Designate of Education

Before the

Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources

February 6, 1991

R.S. you call to

DAVID WEINER DID

THE TRUCK. THIS

WILL BE A MICE

SIGHTS WITH YOU

KNOWLEDGE IT!

Thank.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

It is an honor to be asked to be Secretary of Education by the President who wants to be the Education President. It is a privilege to appear before the United States Senate, whose members I learned to respect when I worked here more than twenty years ago as Legislative Assistant to Senator Baker. I am especially grateful to Senator Jim Sasser and Senator Albert Gore, Jr. for presenting me to this committee and for supporting my nomination.

I am sure that Senators Sasser and Gore would agree with me that one of the most interesting drives in Tennessee these days is south of Nashville along Highway 96 past Early's Honey Stand to Spring Hill. There, behind a big antebellum mansion and a mound of earth, sits the \$3 billion General Motors Saturn plant, perhaps the largest private investment by an American company in history. The reason that the Saturn plant is so interesting is not its size, or even the attractive new cars that are made there, but the people who work there.

The men and women of Saturn are principally United Auto Workers who have moved their families from states like Indiana, Michigan and California to Tennessee. These families have given up seniority, given up some of their guaranteed pay, uprooted themselves and become part of a team that has set out to build an American car that is as good or better than a car made anywhere in the world.

The lessons the Saturn men and women have learned are lessons for all of us. When they arrived in Spring Hill to apply for jobs, they were tested to see how well they could perform as members of a team that would construct a defect-free headlight -- defect-free because if it is not, someone will buy a car made in Tokyo or Bonn. Teams at Saturn quickly learn that team members must know math, must understand spatial relationships, must be able to handle inventory, must be able to read and communicate well, must be able to work as part of a team, and they must be good at solving problems.

The United Auto Workers president at Saturn told me that almost every job applicant at Saturn who goes through this process comes out asking two questions: the second question is, "Where do I find good schools for my kids?" And the first question is, "Where can I go back to college?" Saturn working men and women, after they understand what the challenge of world competition really means, want more education.

The story of the Saturn families is really the story of every American family. Most Americans sense that we have a problem in education, that we are not measuring up, that we are not realizing the potential of the country that likes to be the first and the best in the world. We are beginning to understand that, suddenly, the world has changed. Suddenly, we and our children need to know more and be able to do more to live and work in the world the way it is today.

There are new world standards in math, in science, in history, in geography, and in English that we must meet today, standards that were not necessary to meet even ten or twenty years ago. We must define and describe these standards and how they affect our learning. We must measure and report to ourselves on how well we and our children and their schools are doing in relation to those standards.

And then we must do more. For today's children, we must develop better, restructured schools, schools that work, schools that teachers will proudly teach in and that parents will gladly choose for their daughters and sons.

For tomorrow's children we need to begin one by one, to break the mold and create new schools that will truly meet the needs of the next generation.

For ourselves, today's grown-ups, we need to go back to school -- not to the classrooms with the small desks, but to training in the workplace, to the community college, to the university, the union hall, almost anywhere that we can bring our knowledge and skill levels up to the place that will help us compete in the world as it is today.

That's not all we must do, of course. We must attend as well to the education of those with special needs, those who are recent arrivals on our shores, those whose circumstances have been blighted by poverty, by drugs, by discrimination or adversity.

Education helps democracy work. It makes our economy strong. It is the way, in America, that a person moves from the back of the line to the front. It includes the research that creates the ideas that keep us out front. Education frees an individual to work for himself or herself, so as not to take so many orders from other people. And perhaps most important today, education helps us understand what the brave men and women in the Persian Gulf are fighting for.

I believe this country has taken an important step in agreeing on national goals for education. Now our mission is to see if we can get the train moving down the track toward those goals and make room on the train for every American. That is an enormous challenge. It ought to be conducted in a bipartisan way. I look forward to the opportunity to work with members of the United States Senate to help that happen.

The Honorable Sally J. Novetzke
 Ambassador to Malta
 American Embassy
 U.S. Department of State
 Washington, D.C. 20520

CAMP DAVID

2-9-91

Dear Sally,

You are a fine Ambassador;
 and, yes, a class act cover girl.
 I will immediately tell Boyden
 of your strong recommendation for
 Judge Hansen - He sounds
 terrific.

The story in the
 Women's Journal was
 excellent.

As for us the Gulf
 dominates life.

Bar continues to shine.
 Lee does not do well
 but he fights on.

Re: Jas. Humes - I
 know him - He & Malta are
 not a fit - certainly as long as
 you're there. I have heard nothing
 on Humes - Helms. Con Affecto - GB

bcc: Montagne ✓

MEMO FROM
THE AMBASSADOR'S OFFICE

Jan 22, '91

You are marvelous! I
am so proud of your
handling this awful situation!
I believe the Psychological
"war" is going to go on
for a long time i.e. Terrorism-
we have had two bomb
threats and I'm sure that
it is just the beginning.

In spite of the crisis at
hand, internal affairs MUST
go on and I am forwarding
my letter of recommendation
for the 8th Circuit position.
David Hansen was the judge
who did my swearing in -
extremely well thought of.

I am also enclosing a
supplement that was in the
paper last Sept. State Dept.
thought you would like to see
it! Never thought I would

MEMO FROM
THE AMBASSADOR'S OFFICE

MEMO FROM

be a censor (and) (Ledy?)
Speaking of which - you r
for continue to be #1

around the world - as well
you should - I love it!

My best to you both

and continued prayers!

are a daily practice!

Love —
Sally

I haven't heard anything about
Lee - I am so sorry for his
family and I know he is a close
friend and advisor to you. His
counsel is missed on the
Republican Party.

INTELLIGENCE

BY JEANNETTE WALLS

OUT OF THE LOOP...THE HISSING POST...DAN TACKLES TEXAS...THE HUMOR IN HELMS

BAKER SHIES AWAY FROM SHULTZ

Former secretary of state George Shultz is unhappy, says a source, because his successor, James Baker, hasn't asked him about the crisis in the Middle East.

"Officials often consult former officeholders, such as Henry Kissinger," says the source. "Shultz had visions of becoming an elder statesman, contributing to policy from his offices in Palo Alto. But Baker has quite an ego and isn't fond of turning to anyone for advice."

Both Baker and Shultz have declined to

MIDDLE EAST PAIN

America waiting to break out ready to

ANNA

Truth makes it hard that the of Stephen I for Anna a British-her hair

es," says Birmingham. "She climbs her way to the top by ruthlessly pushing out an older woman, who has ash-blond hair." Birmingham says *Mirabella* has expressed interest in excerpting the book, which will be published by Little, Brown in January.

Dan Rather is reporting on himself. The CBS anchorman has just signed a deal to write about his life in Texas in 1941. *I Remember: Fifty Years Ago in America* will be published in October, also by Little, Brown. "Dan was ten years old then, and it's a coming-of-age story, about family, friends, and values as America marched toward war," says executive editor Fredrica Friedman. "There are Huck Finn-type adventures, but there are also reflections about world figures, such as Ed Murrow and Winston Churchill. You see the origins of the mature man."

ASSOCIATE EDITOR: DEGEN PENER

JESSE HELMS AND OUR MERRY MAN IN MALTA

Jesse Helms may not want pornography in America, but he isn't opposed to a little humor in Malta. The newly re-elected senator from North Carolina has said that he is lobbying President Bush to appoint Republican consultant James Humes ambassador to the Mediterranean island nation. Humes is the author of such books as *Podium Humor*, *How to Be a Very Important Person*, and *How to Get Invited to the White House*. The current ambassador, Sally Novetzke, was appointed by George Bush in 1989.

Humes says that though Helms and other senators supported him last year for an ambassadorship, he does not know of Helms's current actions on his behalf. Helms did not return calls for comment.

At a recent campaign rally, Humes, an expert on Winston Churchill, entertained Helms supporters with what he calls his "one-man Churchill show," which includes impersonations of the late British statesman.



JESSE HELMS



TROOPS IN SAUDI ARABIA



DAN RATHER

PS there something I haven't told me? This has made papers from Ohio to California so far! What is he up to? A little lewdy for the day! Love Sx

lem: It's too big.

"Bob was upset because the space was too large and corporatelike," says a source. He had the office made smaller, according to the source, and gave the extra space to his assistant.

"Some say it's because Bob wants to be thought of as one of the troops," says the source. "He's always been a real hands-on guy." Others think he may be trying to placate employees who get only a cubbyhole to work in. Gottlieb wouldn't comment. "Some staffers,"

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Honorable Ike Skelton
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



CAMP DAVID

2-9-91

Dear Ike -
Yes, the Marshall article
you sent me does serve as a
warning. Interesting!
May Thanks,

Bob

bcc: Sununu

McClure
Montagne ✓

(incoming and outgoing)

There is no
information you
requested.
He

like Skelton

U.S. House of Representatives



the nation in Church and State to solve the tremendous problem; and the solution will not be promoted by partizan feeling, or the revival of ancient prejudices, but by candor and charity, and by mutual forbearance and good will, and that real patriotism that meets and solves such problems with an eye single to the welfare of the republic and its citizens.

If the military schools offer a sound physical and intellectual training, they stand also for a morality based on religion. In the main they were founded under the auspices of religion; God is not divorced from their scheme of education, and in most of them favorable opportunity is given for divine worship. Nevertheless, most of these schools have their own religious problem, and must work out their own individual salvation.

Every Catholic high school and college provides a progressive course in dogma, moral and worship, with a daily period for instruction and recitation in these branches. The Catholic teacher acts on the principle that Christianity must be taught,—Christ commissioned His apostles to teach it even to the ends of the earth—and if it is to be taught it must be formulated, and if it is to be kept free from error it must be defined.

The undenominational schools—and many of our military schools so describe themselves—count in their student body members of the various sects, and often the same is true of their staff of teachers, making a progressive training in precise beliefs under the school auspices alone, quite impossible. These schools have the advantage over the state schools in this, that they may call at will upon the ministers of the various denominations to give suitable religious instruction to the groups of students owing allegiance to their respective churches.

The fact that this important matter of the religious element in our schools had been selected as a topic for discussion here, indicates that this Association is mindful of the great movement throughout the country "to give to God what belongs to God" and to education its necessary complement.

Our schools have the opportunity at this very moment to assume the leadership in the forward movement toward the ideal in education. The difficulties in our way are relatively unimportant.

May we not hope then, even in our own day and generation, to see "the stone that was rejected by the builder become the head of the corner." (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT, DR. NEWHALL, explained that Brother Jérôme's and other papers to follow were placed on the program at the suggestion of several members of the Association who felt these subjects should be discussed. He announced a special paper by Major Marshall, who will address us on the subject "The Effect of School Histories On National Events."

Tommy 1923 address to the military schools and colleges Association.
ADDRESS—"THE EFFECT OF SCHOOL HISTORIES
ON NATIONAL DEFENSE."

By Major George C. Marshall, Jr.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—

I must ask your indulgence this afternoon because, until General Gignilliat requested me to make this talk the latter part of the morning, I had no expectation of participating in this meeting.

You gentlemen, I am sure, are all interested in the National Defense, and I would like to talk to you for a few minutes regarding the effect of our school histories on this question.

The Army, which is the principal arm we depend upon for the defense of the country, can hardly be called the result of a slow growth. Its history has been a series of ups and downs, a continuing record of vicissitudes, with which you may be somewhat familiar in more recent years, but I cannot believe many people understand or are aware of what has happened in the past, because it seems improbable that what has happened should continue to happen if our citizens were familiar with the facts.

In looking back through the history of the infantry component of the Regular Army, we find that from the earliest days of this country, it was materially increased in strength and drastically reduced with somewhat monotonous regularity. From eighty men immediately after the Revolutionary War, it was increased to sixteen regiments, about as many regiments of infantry as we have today. In 1798, two years later, it was reduced to eight regiments. With the War of 1812, it was increased considerably and then decreased immediately afterwards. I am not talking about the temporary army, but the Regular Army. Another increase came during the Mexican War, about trebling its size; and immediately thereafter came the inevitable reduction. In the early months of the Civil War it was increased from about eight regiments to sixteen. But the odd phase of this policy develops in 1866. Then the war was over, but the infantry was increased to forty-six regiments, and suddenly, but a few years later, reduced to twenty-five regiments, with which we entered the war with Spain. In 1901, this number was increased to thirty. Just before our entry into the World War, Congress provided for sixty-five regiments. Thereafter you cannot get an accurate parallel, because the Congress varied its method. Instead of authorizing regiments, it gave us numbers.

When the World War was over, in the summer of 1920, they gave us 285,000 men. Nine months later this was cut to 175,000. Three months later, came a cut to 150,000; followed six months later by a further cut to 125,000. And just by the skin of our teeth we got through this last Congress without a further cut to 75,000.

The remarkable aspect of this procedure to me, and I think to any one, is that both increases and reductions should have been ordered after the war was over and all within a brief period of time, which can be measured in months. A decrease following the establishment

of peace is readily understood, but the combination of two diametrically opposed policies is difficult to comprehend.

In searching for reasons to explain this inconsistency, it appears that when the war was over every American's thoughts were centered on the tragedies involved in the lessons just learned, the excessive cost of the war in human lives and money. So the Congress, strongly backed by public opinion, determined that we should be adequately prepared for the future, and accordingly enacted a law well devised for this express purpose. However, in a few months, the public mind ran away from the tragedies of the War and the reasons therefor, and became obsessed with the magnitude of the public debt and the problem of its reduction. Forgetting almost immediately the bitter lesson of unpreparedness, they demanded and secured the reduction of the Army, which their representatives had so recently increased for very evident reasons. Now what has occurred but recently has many precedents in the past. There are numerous ramifications of the same general nature, but the astonishing fact is, that we continue to follow a regular cycle in the doing and undoing of measures for the National Defense. We start in the making of adequate provisions and then turn abruptly in the opposite direction and abolish what has just been done.

Careful investigation leads to the belief that this illogical course of action is the result of the inadequacies of our school histories so far as pertains to the record of our wars, and in a measure, to the manner in which history is taught. During the past few months, the War Department has been concerned as to what might properly be done to correct the defects in the school textbooks which are now being published. Naturally, it is a matter that must be handled very carefully. The Department is loathe to take any positive action, because immediately the Army would be open to the criticism of trying to create a militaristic public opinion. Furthermore, criticism of the existing textbooks would probably arouse the hostility of the publishers, and particularly, of the authors.

Following a discussion between General Pershing and a prominent publisher, several of the more recent school histories were submitted to the Historical Section of the War College, and each reviewed by a number of specially qualified officers. When these reviews were assembled and digested, it became apparent that what had been done in the past, was again in the process of repetition. A reading of these reviews convinces one that our military history would probably suffer another repetition.

It is apparent that you can talk about the present National Defense Act as much as you please and of the scheme of military education provided in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Units, etc., but we will repeat our errors of the past unless public opinion is enlightened, and public opinion in these matters depends in a large measure on the written word of our histories, except for a few months immediately following such a National calamity as the World War. It is

almost purposeless for the War Department to attempt to make an impression on Congress which is not in accord with public opinion.

When a boy goes to school he studies history. Thereafter I believe less than five per cent of the men of the country continue this study. You gentlemen are of a class apart, and if you were not familiar with the important facts of our military history, certainly no other class of men will be. The lasting impression of the American man on what has happened in the past, is absorbed from his school history. I remember studying Barnes' American History, and I still have, I suppose, the same feeling I acquired then regarding the English nation and the British Army, so depicted in Revolutionary days. In the course of my present occupation it has become necessary for me to learn something of the actual facts in the case, which I have found are often strikingly at variance with many of the ideas Mr. Barnes implanted in my mind.

You gentlemen are no doubt familiar with most of these facts, but I believe there are some of them of which even you are not aware. Certainly the average man is in the dark as to the difficulties our military leaders have invariably encountered. Take the history of the Revolutionary War for example; I imagine there are but few men today who have even a vague idea of Washington's troubles in maintaining his Revolutionary Army,—what they actually were and the causes that lay behind them. Virtually the same difficulties continued to arise in the history of our army and with the same basic reason for their recurrence. Is the average boy given an idea of the lessons of these incidents?

What has the American youth been taught of the War of 1812—that it was one of the most ignominious pages in our history,—wonderful on the sea, splendid at New Orleans,—but in almost everything else, a series of glaring failures and humiliating occurrences? Were you given any such idea as this? In the Mexican War the operations of our armies were carried out in very shipshape fashion, thanks to a long period in which to prepare. But I doubt if there are more than a few people who know that after the capture of Vera Cruz, General Scott's army, preparing for its advance to Mexico City, was well nigh emasculated and rendered impotent by the policy of the Government which permitted a large proportion of the Volunteers to secure their discharges and return home. It has been alleged that this course was intended to wreck any political aspirations of General Scott. But it was an American army on foreign soil far from home, that was imperiled in this fashion.

We find almost an exact repetition of this incident in the Philippines in 1899, when the obligation of the Government to return home the state volunteer troops, left a small force of the Regular Army besieged in Manila until fresh quotas of volunteers could be raised in the United States and dispatched seven thousand miles to its support. We do not realize how fraught with the possibility of National tragedy were these occurrences. Think what the result might have

been had our opponent been efficient and made us pay the penalty for such a mistaken policy.

Until recently the Civil War formed the major portion of our military background. In your study of the history of that period was your attention drawn to any conclusions? As to why, for example, the North experienced so many difficulties and failures during the early years of the war, and the South was so uniformly successful? There are very definite reasons for this and therefore, lessons to be drawn, but the one time school boy when he casts his vote at the polls, or represents his District in Congress, must as a rule, base his action on false and misleading premises.

Popular American histories of the World War would more than startle the German reader. It is possible that he might think he was reading of some other struggle in which his country had no part. I will venture the assertion that for every boy who comes out of our public schools realizing that over a year elapsed before America's soldiers could make their first attack on the enemy,—for every youth so informed, there will be a thousand whose attention is not called to this, but who can recite the date on which we entered the war. This may seem a small matter, but it will have a definite effect on every paragraph of legislation attempted for the National Defense.

We talk of Valley Forge in Revolutionary days, and do not realize that American soldiers experienced something very like Valley Forge over in France in the fall of 1917. I have seen soldiers of the First Division without shoes and with their feet wrapped in gunny-sacks, marching ten or fifteen kilometers through the ice and snow. You do not have to go back to Washington's army at Valley Forge for a record of hardships experienced, because of unpreparedness. I have seen so many horses of the First Division drop dead on the field from starvation, that we had to terminate the movements in which they engaged. One night I recall Division Headquarters being notified that the troops in an adjacent village were out of rations and the animals were too weak to haul the necessary supplies. The question to be decided was, should the men be marched to the rations and the animals left to die, or would it be possible to secure other transportation. That was in the fall of 1917. It was a small matter but it reflects the general condition of unpreparedness with which we entered the war, and it was only the strength of our Allies who held the enemy at bay for more than a year, that enabled us to fight the victorious battles which ended the war. The small boy learns that we were successful in the end, but he is carefully prevented from discovering how narrow has been the margin of our success. Good luck has always seemed to be with us and the attending circumstances seem to prove Bismarck's saying that "God takes care of the fools in the United States."

Some of these days, now that we are a dominant, if not the dominant power in the world, we may have to make good without Allies or time or fortuitous circumstances to assist us.

There seems to have been a conspiracy to omit the pertinent facts or the lessons of our military history which would prepare the boy to be an intelligent voter or legislator. So long as this is the case, we will continue in a series of the errors I have been describing.

The study of ancient history reveals innumerable occurrences which have that exact parallel in modern times. There must be some lesson to be drawn. For example: General Pershing recently called attention to the fact that while the Peace Conference was sitting in Paris in 1919, building up the Treaty which we did not accept, there were English soldiers at Cologne, American soldiers at Coblenz, and French soldiers at Mayence, and a general reserve at Treves, (General Pershing's own Headquarters). Eighteen hundred years before, during a prolonged peace, Roman Legions were stationed at Cologne, Coblenz and Mayence, with a reserve of ten thousand at Treves. The setting was identical with the recent deployment of the Allied troops along the Rhine. There must be some lesson to be drawn from this repetition of history, that is of much more moment than a recollection of the date of the signing of the Peace Treaty.

The other day I had occasion to look up something regarding Phillip Sheridan, who was one of the five Generals of the Army, of which General Pershing is the most recent, and General Washington was the first. After locating my information, I read a little further and came across, what to me, was a most remarkable coincidence.

General Sheridan after the Civil War was sent abroad to observe the operations of the Prussian Army in the Franco-Prussian War. He joined the Staff of the Emperor William west of Metz on the eve of the Battle of Gravelotte. The day after this fight, riding in the carriage of Bismarck, he drove through Pont-a-Mousson. This town was the right flank of the American army in the St. Mihiel operation. Turning west, Bismarck and Sheridan drove on to Commercy and were billeted there for the night. They followed the exact route of the American troops being transferred from the St. Mihiel front to the Meuse-Argonne. From Commercy, Sheridan passed on to Bar-le-Duc, and he describes how he stood on a little portico of that town and watched the Bavarians marching through the Central Place as they turned north towards the Argonne in the great manoeuvre to corner McMahon's French Army on the Belgian frontier. American troops followed this same route and executed this same turn to the north, and I happened to have watched them pass through the Central Place of Bar-le-Duc. With Bismarck, Sheridan drove north to Clermont, following the principal axis of the advance taken by the American army in September, 1918. After a night's billet in that village, they drove through a series of towns, later to be captured by the Americans from Bismarck's descendants, and billeted in Grandpre at the northern tip of the Argonne Forest.

Now comes a more remarkable coincidence. General Sheridan describes how he drove from Grandpre through the Forêt de Dieulet into Beaumont, where a French division had on that morning been

surprised and captured by the Germans. This was the opening phase of the Battle of Sedan. Our Second Division passed through that identical Forest at night and surprised Germans at roll call in the early morning in the streets of Beaumont.

Accompanying the entourage of the Emperor William, General Sheridan pressed on to Wadelincourt, and from a hilltop nearby looked down across the Meuse at the French Army, cornered but not yet captured, at Sedan. A battalion of the Sixteenth American Infantry on November 7, 1918, pressed forward to that same hill and looked down on the Germans in Sedan. Is not this a remarkable coincidence, and does it not point to the uncertainties of the future and the necessity of being prepared for almost any eventuality?

I hope you will pardon my very disjointed remarks and I deeply appreciate your kind attention. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT, DR. NEWHALL: "Factors Contributing to Morale and Esprit de Corps," by General L. R. Gignilliat.

ADDRESS—"FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MORALE AND ESPRIT DE CORPS."

By General L. R. Gignilliat, of the Culver Military Academy,
Culver, Indiana.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The Major spoke of his paper as belonging perhaps to the discussion scheduled for tomorrow afternoon under "Academic Questions." It seems to me perhaps it has direct relation on the particular topic before us now.—The esprit, it seems to me, of the military part of our establishment is very dependent on the prestige of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and as I said this morning I think that there is a very intimate danger of the prestige of the Reserve Corps suffering, the prestige of the Reserve Corps itself threatened by the misinformation, by the anti-military propaganda that is in the way at the present time. I do not know of anything that could be more pertinent than the discussion we have just heard from a distinguished soldier of the war, who has been so closely associated with the Commanding General of the army both during the war and since as his personal aide. The subject assigned to me this afternoon is a pretty broad one,—the question of what factors in the institution or out of it—a good many of them—have their effect on morale and esprit.

I am always a little fearful, in talking to a body of experts on a subject of this kind, in speaking of things that they all know. I say the field is a very, very broad one. During the war we heard perhaps more than we have ever heard during any other war of the question of morale in our training camps. We had morale officers, and we heard a great deal of the effect of the mood, the way men felt in relation to their efficiency and the recreational activities of a soldier received attention perhaps that they had never received before. We brought in experts along the line of athletic and recreational

activities, to develop this thing that we called morale. But we found, too, that there were many other factors that were affected,—the food that the man had to eat, the letter that he got from home, the type of men that were dealing with him, that is, his officers; and that, perhaps I should say, would be a most potent factor in the morale in our own institutions as well as in the Army.

I remember years ago, when I first went to Culver, when it was a very small school, one chap we had there on the faculty,—I did not meet him when I first went there,—I found that the entente cordiale between himself and the other members of the faculty was somewhat nil; but he came into my office one day with a list of cadets he wanted peremptorily fired. He was so angry that it was very difficult to find out what the trouble was. I discovered, however, by dint of questioning that in a room adjacent to this officer a group of cadets had organized a sort of moot court on morale, and they had somebody impersonating this chap, and they were in the process of trying him on the general charge of being a d—n fool! (Laughter.) This fellow listened to the charges and specifications, and to the evidence being brought forward, and finally the man impersonating him plead guilty to the charges, and threw himself on the mercy of the court! And that was a little too much for him, and he brought in the list of names to my office for prompt and immediate action. (Laughter.) And I wonder sometimes, exactly what the verdict would be on some of the people we employ to deal with the youth, and whether they should not also be thus treated!

I think one of the most dangerous people I ever brought to my institution I was frankly delighted with when I first met him,—a bright man; and I thought I had made a ten-strike in getting him. I found him much interested in the welfare of the youngsters; but later I found he was posing as the only person in the institution who was interested in their welfare, and the rest were not. That man came nearer to disrupting the morale of the institution before we discovered and got rid of him than anybody I have ever dealt with.

Teachers' agencies unfortunately are filled with men waiting around, who would not do a great deal to develop the morale and the esprit of an institution like ours. I think we have a very difficult problem. The type of man who might succeed in a non-military school often can not in a military institution. I try first of all to get a human being, and then discover afterwards what degree he has for qualification for teaching. (Laughter.) I think that is very essential.

Another factor, it seems to me, is not only avoiding getting the type of individual such as I have described, but also selling our particular brand of training to our faculty after we get them there. I have been much surprised sometimes to find that we have gone along thoroughly convinced that we have sold this military scheme of instruction to our own faculty, and find we have not. And we have made a very definite effort to do that by frequent discussions, very frank discussions, with the faculty from time to time, and in other

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Robert Grant
American Freedom Coalition
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CAMP DAVID

Feb. 9. 1991

Dear Mr. Grant,

You did an outstanding
job on CNN up against
Father Drinan. Thanks for
standing up with such
knowledge and strength -
C. Bush

N

bcc: SUNUNU
FITZWATER

MONTAGNE

Jan