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VFW 8/20/90 [OA 8327] [1]

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

NEA/ARN TELEFAX COVER SHEET

DATE: Sept 10, 1990THIS PAGE PLUS 2 PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW

TO:

NAME: TED GARNEYOFFICE: WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONSFAX NO: 454-6218

FROM:

NAME: John BargettaOFFICE: STATE DEPT, NEA/LEGPHONE NO. 647-0989MESSAGE IF ANY: Per Request

NEA/ARN TELEFAX NUMBER: (202) 647-0989

Harover
Mass. →

- in Germany for two weeks frame
- Kevin Murphy - 44
- Mendian Corp.
- six figure salary
- wife and two daughters

- got off plane at Lager
then deep later in S.A.

Reserves for 20 yrs. Lt. Col.

1. (U) EGYPTIAN RADIO INTERRUPTED REGULAR BROADCASTING AT 1400 TO CONVEY A PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON THE GULF CRISIS: CAIRO TELEVISION BROADCAST THE SAME MESSAGE AT 1500. THE READING OF THE STATEMENT WAS PRECEDED BY NATIONALISTIC, MARTIAL MUSIC, SOME DATING FROM THE NASSER ERA.

2. (U) EMBASSY'S INFORMAL TRANSLATION OF HUBARAK'S STATEMENT FOLLOWS; BEGIN TEXT:

THE FOLLOWING IS PRESIDENT HUBARAK'S STATEMENT TO THE ARAB NATION AND THE BROTHERLY IRAQI PEOPLE:

OUT OF OUR HISTORIC RESPONSIBILITY TO THE ARAB AND ISLAMIC NATIONS AND THE ENTIRE WORLD, AND THE DESIRE TO PROTECT PEACE AND AVOID A DESTRUCTIVE WAR THAT WILL LEAVE BEHIND NOTHING BUT TOTAL RUIN... FOR GOD AND FOR COUNTRY, I CALL ON BROTHER PRESIDENT SADDAM, IN THE NAME OF ALL THE HOLY PLACES ON OUR ARAB LAND, IN THE NAME OF OUR CIVILIZED HERITAGE THAT WAS TAUGHT THE WORLD DIGNITY, PRIDE, INTEGRITY, ...

IN THE NAME OF ISLAM, A RELIGION OF BROTHERHOOD, PEACE, SOLIDARITY, AND COOPERATION.

IN THE NAME OF ARAB NATIONALISM CALLING US TO A PROSPEROUS FUTURE,

IN THE NAME OF ARABISM, WHICH HAS UNITED US IN

RELIGION AND LAND, AND IN THE NAME OF OUR UNITY, A SHIELD AGAINST OUR ENEMIES WHO WISH TO DESTROY IT, RIP APART OUR FAMILIES, AND SEE OUR MEN FALLING.

IN THE NAME OF SOLIDARITY, PEACE, AND COMPASSION, IN THE NAME OF EVERY ARAB MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD HOPING FOR A BRIGHT FUTURE AND A HAPPY FAMILY,

IN THE NAME OF THE THOUSANDS OF MARTYRS WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES AND BLOOD THROUGH AN LONG STRUGGLE OVER THE COURSE OF HISTORY TO PROVIDE US WITH A FREE LIFE ON A FREE LAND,

I CALL ON PRESIDENT SADDAM TO SAVE THE (ARAB) MAN AND ENTITY FROM A DESTRUCTIVE WAR OF WHICH, IF IT STARTS, NO ONE EXCEPT GOD CAN FORETELL THE TERRIFYING RESULTS... A WAR THAT WILL SET US BACK INTO YEARS OF DARKNESS.

I CALL ON SADDAM TO TAKE THE DECISION OF WITHDRAWING THE IRAQI FORCES FROM KUWAIT, AND TO RESTORE THE STATE OF EVENTS (EXISTING) BEFORE THE INVASION.

THE ARAB CONSENSUS LOOKS TO YOU TO TAKE THIS INITIATIVE, WHICH WILL BE APPRECIATED BY THE ARABS AND BY THE ENTIRE WORLD: EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

I CALL ON YOU AT THESE CRUCIAL, DECISIVE AND DIFFICULT HOURS. I AM CONFIDENT THAT YOU WILL RESPOND TO MY REQUEST FOR THE SAKE OF THE HIGHER ARAB INTERESTS, WHICH ARE ABOVE ALL OTHER.

THE ARAB NATION WILL NOT BE INCAPABLE OF SOLVING ITS PROBLEMS AND ACHIEVING ITS SOLIDARITY, AND REALIZE ITS RIGHTS THROUGH (THE ACTIONS OF) BY ITS OWN MEN AND LEADERS.

MAY GOD GUIDE US TO THE PATH OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE GULF

8/21

News conference

August 28, 1990

GAFTANDILIAN

*** INRISS *****

UNCLAS 5C/PMU LD

***** INRISS ***

WE DO NOT WANT THE IRAQI PEOPLE TO DIE. THESE PEOPLE ARE OUR BROTHERS. IT SHOULD NOT BE ONLY ONE PERSON'S DECISION THAT WOULD DESTROY THE WORLD. THIS IS WHY WE ARE TRYING ALL AVAILABLE MEANS. YOU CAN SEE THE WAR OF EMBASSIES. WHAT IS ITS PURPOSE? WHY ARE YOU ROUSING THE HOSTILITY OF THE ENTIRE WORLD? THEY HAVE CUT OFF WATER AND ELECTRICITY TO OUR EMBASSY BUT THE STAFF IS STAYING PUT, THEY ARE TIRED AND FOOD IS ROTTING. WHY? WHERE ARE THE PEOPLE YOU PUT IN FACTORIES? YOU KEEP ON PUTTING FOREIGNERS THERE BUT AN OPERATION WILL COME ALONG AND STRIKE EVERYTHING AND IT WILL BE A CATASTROPHE. WE ARE TOLLING THE BELLS OF DANGER BUT NO ONE WANTS TO BELIEVE. THEY UNDERSTAND THAT THESE ((FORCES)) HAVE NOT COME TO PLAY. DOES IT MAKE SENSE TO SEND THESE MASSIVE FORCES THERE AND THE U.S. PRESIDENT.... ((CHANGES THOUGHT)) TOMORROW THEY WILL SAY THAT THIS IS AN EGYPTIAN PLOT JUST BECAUSE I AM SAYING THIS. NO. I AM A MAN WITH A MILITARY BACKGROUND AND I KNOW. ALL THE MASSIVE FORCES THERE CAN DESTROY NOT ONLY IRAQ. THEY SAY: WE WILL TRIUMPH OVER YOU.

UNCLASSIFIED
UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 03

282039Z

WHAT TRIUMPH? ARE WE FOOLING EACH OTHER? HOW WILL THEY BE DEFEATED? THEY HAVE WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT THAT WE DO NOT HAVE.

LET US THEN BE REASONABLE AND ARGUE LOGICALLY. IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF BRAVADO. WE USED TO SAY: IF THEY DON'T LIKE THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA THEN THEY CAN DRINK THE RED SEA WATER. AND WE GOT THE 1967 BEATING. THESE ARE LESSONS. THEY COMPARE HIM TO 'ABD-AL-NASIR. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO POINT OF COMPARISON AND I SAY THIS CONFIDENTLY. 'ABD-AL-NASIR WAS A NATIONALIST AND A LIBERATOR FROM COLONIALISM WHO DID NOT SHED THE BLOOD OF A SINGLE PERSON. NEVER. IT WOULD BE A HATEFUL INJUSTICE FOR ME TO COMPARE 'ABD-AL-NASIR WITH SADDAM HUSAYN. NEVER.

WE ARE URGING ALL COUNTRIES TO PURSUE PEACEFUL MEANS TO A SOLUTION. IF IT IS QUESTION OF WAR AND WE COME OUT IN FAVOR OF IT, THEN IT WILL START IN ONE WEEK AND IT WILL NOT STOP. THE WORLD WANTS US TO SAY THAT IT SHOULD BE RESOLVED THROUGH WAR. WAR IS AN EASY WORD BUT ITS CONSEQUENCES ARE TERRIBLE. LET US NOT BE PRESUMPTUOUS AND SAY THAT WE WILL DEFEAT, DESTROY, AND PACK THEM IN BAGS. NO, LET US BE REASONABLE AND ARGUE LOGICALLY AND REASONABLY SO THAT PUBLIC OPINION CAN UNDERSTAND. WHY KEEP ROUSING PUBLIC OPINION? WHAT NEXT? THEN WE ENTERED INTO ISLAM AND RELIGION AND I DO NOT KNOW WHAT.

((CORRESPONDENT)) ((WORDS INDISTINCT)) THAT EGYPT HAS AGREED TO THE IDEA OF SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL OF THE IRAQI FORCES FROM KUWAIT AND THE FOREIGN FORCES? WHO HAS CLOSED THE ROAD TO SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL? WE KNOW THAT YOU HAVE AGREED TO SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL: THE IRAQI FORCES WOULD WITHDRAW FROM KUWAIT AND...

((MUBARAK INTERRUPTS)) THEY OPPOSED IT BUT THEN CAME OUT WITH A PLAN CALLING FOR A WITHDRAWAL FROM ISRAEL ((AS HEARD)), A WITHDRAWAL FROM TRINIDAD, A WITHDRAWAL FROM SINGAPORE, A WITHDRAWAL FROM THE FAULKLANDS, AND SO ON. ARE WE FOOLING EACH OTHER?

((CORRESPONDENT)) ((PASSAGE INDISTINCT))

((MUBARAK)) AT THE SUMMIT.

((CORRESPONDENT)) ((PASSAGE INDISTINCT))

((MUBARAK)) ALL OF THEM. EVEN THOSE OPPOSED WERE NOT IN FACT CONVINCED. WITHDRAWAL REMAINS SIMULTANEOUS. BUT WHAT ELSE? THERE MUST BE A SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL AND THE DEPLOYMENT OF AN ARAB

UNCLASSIFIED
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PAGE 04

282039Z

FORCE CAPABLE OF DISENGAGING BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES, OTHERWISE HE WOULD COME BACK AND SWALLOW IT AND OTHERS TOO AFTER THIS FORCE WITHDRAWS. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY COUNTRY WOULD OBJECT TO SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL IF ((AN ARAB FORCE)) IS DEPLOYED. THIS IS KNOWN, KNOWN. ANY KIND OF WITHDRAWAL IS REJECTED. HE SAID: WE HAVE AN HISTORIC RIGHT TO THIS TERRITORY. YOU HEARD THAT THEY ARE

*** INRISS *****

UNCLAS 5C/PMU LD

***** INRISS ***

Saurie

	Initials	Date
Prepared By		
Approved By		

1 - 8 yr old Stephanie told
a CNN reporter on Aug. 7
as they stood on a pier at
the Mayport Naval Station
watching her father's ship
Aircraft Carrier U.S.S. Saratoga get underway
to the Mediterranean. She said:
"I just think that the men
shouldn't let daddies go away
this long. But they still have
to, to keep the world safe."

- Air Force

- Lt. Col. Don Fowler, test. Director
for AWACS Team in Gulf. was
in central ch. working, barely
staying abreast of moment by moment
changes in his flying operations.
Out in the lobby, a Kuwaiti
refugee came in, and not knowing

how to write
 write a little note that is
 passed to the Col. The Cal are
 his team were touched and
 pleased by the 1st grade
 handwriting which had
 1, a little heart, and the letters
 U.S.A.

Lt Col. Luke Stepp —
 Military Assistant
 Public Affairs.

IRAQ

- Airman 1st Class Wade West, of the 27th Aircraft Maintenance Unit, Langley AFB, Virginia, was home on leave to be married when he was called back to base Aug. 7. In one hour, he manages to summon his bride, the families, and minister to his church and was married.

- Navy Master Chief Petty Officer Robert C. Peterman Sr. and Navy 3rd Class Petty Officer R.C.P. Jr. one ship mates aboard the aircraft carrier USS J.F.K. which is currently deployed to the Middle East. Aviation ordnance men. Father is head of ship's weapons dept, and son assigned to fighter squadron 14.

W

- 7 years ago Diana Kroptavich
 worried at home while her
 husband Walter steamed off
 the Cohan cast on U.S.S.
 New Jersey defending the Marines
 ashore. Today their roles are
 reversed; her husband and
 six year old son wait at
 home while chief radioman
 D. K. serves aboard the Destroyer
 Tender U.S.S. Yellowstone.
 Her husband retired after 22 years
 - in the navy. D.K. is 15 year
 veteran.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION
COVER SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1
(EXCLUDING COVER SHEET)

DATE: 8/14/90

TO: Stephanie Kasa Meter

AGENCY & ROOM NO.: White House

OFFICE NO.: 7750

TELEFAX NO.: 6218

FROM: John Schmitt

AGENCY: OMB / NSD

OFFICE NO.: 4734

TELEFAX NO.: 395-3307

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Please call if you have
questions.

National Defense Function (050) Budget Authority
(current \$ in millions)

08/14/90

Fiscal Year	1987 ----	1988 ----	1989 ----	1990 ----
Request	320,340	311,967	299,529	315,193
Actual	287,427	292,008	299,567	301,631
Change from Request	(32,913)	(19,959)	38	(13,562)
Change from Prior Year	(1,719)	4,581	7,559	2,064
% Real Growth from prior year	(3.7)	2.0	(1.3)	(2.2)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

MEMO FOR

Ted

check highlighted
section. For more
details, check with
JCS public affairs.

J.

Gen. Powell.

697 9121



NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(PUBLIC AFFAIRS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. - 20301
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697-3189 (Copies)
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REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY
THE HONORABLE DICK CHENEY
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1990

It's particularly nice to join you today because the Conservative Political Action Conference -- indeed all conservatives -- have a great deal to be proud of. The policies you've supported -- robust military forces, skepticism of the Soviet Union and faith in the ultimate success of democracy -- these policies, and the principles that stand behind them, have been vindicated in ways all of us hoped for, but none of us could have expected.

Tonight, I'd like to discuss some of the dramatic political changes we are seeing in the world today and suggest how the democratic revolution in the world is going to influence American defense policy. In particular, I want to talk about the role strategic defense is going to play in our future defense strategy.

I think one of the most honorable aspects of the American conservative movement is its fundamental confidence in democratic rule and individual rights. With the utter failure of communism now obvious to the world, it's easy to forget that just a little over a decade ago some people were ready to call it a day for democracy and declare Marxism the victor.

In 1976 -- ironically the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence -- Daniel Moynihan turned his mind to the question of the future of democracy and concluded as follows:

- o Liberal democracy on the American model increasingly tends to the condition of monarchy in the 19th century: a holdover form of government, one which persists in isolated or peculiar places here and there, and may even serve well enough for special circumstance, but which has simply no relevance to the future. It is where the world was, not where it is going.

MORE

No matter what we think of that depressing sentiment today, it's an accurate picture of where some thought democracy was heading in the 1970s. The question was then -- and is now -- what are democratic nations willing to sacrifice to insure the success and spread of freedom? And I think it is clear that the pessimists could have been borne out had it not been for decisive and unified actions on the part of America and our allies.

Throughout the post-war era, the biggest threat to peace and freedom has been the Soviet Union and its client states. They embarked on a massive military buildup that went far beyond what they needed for their own defense. In fact that military arsenal was useful for only two purposes: conquest or intimidation.

And they've used it for both. But the strategy ultimately failed. It failed because the democracies deployed forces too strong to be conquered, and our commitment to freedom was too strong for us to be intimidated.

As I'm sure you all know, Bill Buckley once edited a book of political philosophy called Have You Ever Seen a Dream Walking. Well, we saw the dream walking just this week in a country nearly bled dry by the Marxist Sandinistas. In an historic mandate for free government, the Nicaraguan people sacked the Communists and rejected oppression.

And this really says something fundamental about the human spirit. Give people a fair chance, and they'll go for freedom every time.

In fact, the Nicaraguan voters have done a big favor for Mikhail Gorbachev. They've relieved him of yet another major burden -- a burden that last year alone cost the Soviets some 500 million dollars in military aid.

We are looking forward to close and warm relations with the new democratic government of Nicaragua.

With democracy seeming to take root in Nicaragua, Castro's Cuba remains the sole, beleaguered holdout for Communism in this hemisphere. Moscow now spends about 13 million dollars a day -- a day -- to aid Cuba. If Mr. Gorbachev wants to improve his economy, here's a good place to start. He could use that 13 million dollars a day to service his debt, rebuild his nation, pay interest on loans, and invest in industry.

But I suppose if he understood that, he'd be a Capitalist, not a Communist, and he wouldn't be throwing five billion dollars a year down that sink hole in Cuba.

The victory for democracy in Nicaragua follows in the train of really stunning developments around the world, especially in Eastern Europe.

There are surely many reasons for this global movement toward democracy. America and NATO have proved that unity backed by robust military power could contain the Kremlin and force it to live with its own unworkable system. Courage and faith in Eastern Europe proved that tyrants can't break the human spirit. So, we have every reason to feel an enormous sense of accomplishment.

But this feeling shouldn't send us into a euphoric daze.

Building and sustaining democratic government is not easy. We have over 200 years experience with elections, representative government, Congresses, and Presidents, and we are still working out the process. Some nations facing elections this year have little or no experience in electoral democracy. In Eastern Europe we are looking at a long and difficult process, one that we can influence, but not determine. In Nicaragua, the Chamorro government faces an economy in ruins and the major challenge of demobilizing the Sandinista army -- an army controlled by her opposition and larger than all other Central American armies combined. The Sandinistas still control the interior ministry, they still control a secret police force, and they are still sitting on a 10 year buildup of Soviet arms. Elections are one day events. Fulfilling the promise of the election is the work of years.

In the Soviet Union, we face a powerful nation in the throes of major change. We welcome Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to reform his nation. Fundamental change in the political structure offers the best hope that genuine reform will take root. But no one has any clear idea of how the Kremlin will solve the dizzying array of problems it now faces.

Prophecy is a difficult art. I know of no one's predictions about the Soviet Union that have so far proven any more accurate than the polls were in predicting last week's election in Nicaragua.

So, no matter how good the news, we have to be careful. We need to avoid the mistake of believing that today's trend is tomorrow's reality.

Wise policy, dedication and sacrifice turned America around in the 1980s. Foolish policy today can destroy the great promise of the 1990s.

The most destructive action this nation could take in a time of global change and uncertainty is to slash our defense spending in the belief that we are entering an era of perpetual peace.

I know that there are people who think that because of the changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, all the threats to our freedoms have evaporated into thin air, and that we could cut defense spending by half or even more.

- o When I hear talk like this, I just say visit Panama and talk with those who suffered under a cruel regime and were liberated by the American military.
- o I tell them to look at the rubble from the terrorist bombing of Pan Am flight 103.

MORE

- o I tell them to listen to the voices of the millions who have yet to live one day of freedom.
- o And I tell them to look at the still enormous strategic and conventional military strength of the Soviet Union.
- o From an overstuffed chair in a quiet library the world may seem peaceful. At the front lines it's a different story.

If we are going to remain on the front lines, we must maintain military strength second to none. To do this in a time of declining budgets we have to be sure we are thinking clearly about the future.

As we look to the future we can see a host of complex threats. The Soviet Union will almost certainly remain a military superpower. We will also see threats from terrorism, and radical leaders in the third world. We will continue to be engaged in Europe and Asia.

To manage whatever threats the future may bring, we also have to focus on advanced technology.

Now I know many of you must be wondering why a good conservative like Dick Cheney is stopping production of major weapons systems such as our M-1 tank and our F-14D fighter. Well, it's because we need to conserve limited resources to make sure we can afford the next generation of weapons systems.

As a Congressman, I voted for every new weapon system--I never met one I didn't like. Now I've got to figure out how to pay for them.

There is no question that we are facing some very hard choices. Military bases are going to close, force structure will be reduced, and weapons programs will be terminated. None of this will be popular, or easy.

Many interests stand behind the continued good health of a major defense contract and every interest can argue that its weapons or its military base is essential for the survival of the West. Believe me, there hasn't been a long line of Congressmen outside my office lately ready to say, "You know Dick, that military base in my district is an obsolete waste of the taxpayers' money--close it."

But in looking at the national interest, we recognize that as nice as it would be to buy some weapons or keep certain bases, the reality is that we have to make some very painful decisions.

One of the areas of greatest concern as we look to the future is strategic modernization. The fact is that the Soviet Union remains the only nation capable of destroying us. Deterring strategic nuclear war remains our primary concern.

And given the staggering problems the Kremlin is having with its economy it's sobering to realize that its nuclear forces are continually being modernized. Indeed, given this investment in newer, more accurate and more survivable weapons, even after a START agreement is signed the Soviets will

MORE

continue to have all the warheads they need to strike critical targets in the United States.

To keep deterrence strong, we must continue our own strategic modernization program.

Now I would like to spend a few moments discussing one of the keys to this modernization program -- the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Let me make one thing clear. The President and I are determined to deploy strategic defenses, when they are ready.

To achieve this goal, however, we've got to have the right level of funding from Congress. In the budget just sent to the Hill we've asked for an increase in SDI of about a billion dollars. We need this increase to get back on track after the cuts we sustained in previous years. Indeed, because our research so far has been so successful, we're now at the stage where our tests are more realistic -- and so more expensive -- than ever.

Just a few years ago when I was in Congress the debate over SDI tended to turn on its technical feasibility. The critics charged the program was looking to the most exotic technologies, that science could never give us an adequate defense, that strategic defense was impossible.

Well, as with other impossibilities, like the collapse of the Berlin Wall and democracy coming to Nicaragua, strategic defense is close to being a reality.

In fact, the real roadblocks to SDI are political, not technical.

One of the reasons I am so confident about the feasibility of the first phase of SDI is the Brilliant Pebbles concept. A Brilliant Pebble is a self-contained, three foot long bullet that could destroy an ICBM by hitting it. These relatively simple satellites would be used to detect, track and destroy a missile early in its flight without the use of any explosives. Because of great advances in miniaturization, we will be able to outfit these Pebbles with sensors, tracking systems, communications and -- of course -- computers to make everything work together. We're using technologies that are either already or nearly fully developed so the costs have been driven down dramatically. In fact, in the Brilliant Pebbles program, we foresee the first ever mass-production of spacecraft. They will be easy and cheap to deploy and so present enormous problems to any attacker.

The progress we've made on this concept supports our decision to increase funding for Brilliant Pebbles by 200 million dollars.

If the critics wish to engage us in a completely honest debate about missile defense, it must be on the question of whether or not we need it. For me, the answer is a quite clearly yes. In fact, we need it now more than ever.

As far as we can look into the future it is reasonable to assume that the Soviet Union is going to retain enormous nuclear capability. It is, after all, the only thing that makes it a superpower. It is doubtful they

MORE

will want to give it up. As a result, prudence demands we continue work on SDI.

Moreover, we would like the Soviets to join us in moving deterrence away from offensive threats to a safer world in which security is grounded on defensive technologies.

The fact is the world would be a safer place with more defense and less offense, and that is what we hope can happen as we continue our work on SDI.

Today, the Kremlin has the world's only operational anti-ballistic missile system as well as the world's most extensive air defense system.

They seem hardly allergic to the idea of their own defense, why should they object to our efforts?

A second major reason we need to continue SDI -- and fund it properly -- is the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the means to deliver them.

It's a sobering thought. Second class powers can become first class threats. In fact, in a little over a decade, at least 15 developing nations will probably have ballistic missiles.

Deterrence is based on certain jointly held, rational calculations about the risks and costs of attack. It has worked well for the last forty years with the Soviet Union. Are we so confident that deterrence will always hold when we have to deal with radical and unstable third world leaders -- leaders who might think they have nothing to lose from an attack on the United States?

Against this kind of threat, SDI could offer deterrence and population protection for the U.S. and our allies. Is Congress really willing to say to the American people that we will not spend your money to protect you from nations that are unstable, anti-democratic and willing to use terrorism.

There are many compelling reasons why we need SDI. The President is dedicated to this program. He believes it would be one of the greatest gifts we could give to future generations.

Let me conclude tonight with one final thought. In my recent trips to Asia and Europe I've had the chance to meet and talk with hundreds of our men and women in uniform. They are an extraordinary group of young Americans -- I think they are the best we've ever had.

The other day, General Powell (Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff) and I took the commanders of our Just Cause operation in Panama to a meeting in the White House with the President. Each of them--General Thurman, the head of our Southern Command, General Stiner head of our Joint Task Force, our Army Commander General Cisneros, and the other commanders each brought with them one of their enlisted people who had distinguished themselves in battle. The President brought us together not because he wanted to hear from the generals, but because he wanted to talk with the troops, the sergeants, the corporals and the chief petty officers, who liberated Panama and brought Maneul Noreiga to justice.

MORE

We sat in the cabinet room for an hour as each of these young men and women--Navy Seal, Army Ranger, Trooper in the 82nd Airborne--told the President about their experiences in Panama. The President asked one of them, a medic, about the action he'd seen. He told of the withering fire his company had suffered. But he wouldn't tell us all that he had done, so his commanding officer told us his story. This medic, after having been wounded himself, had repeatedly gone in under fire to pull out the wounded, and had been awarded the Silver Star for bravery.

I know these young men and women were a bit nervous having to talk with the President, and probably in awe of the setting. But by the end, we were in awe of them.

You need only meet men and women like this once to realize that our most important military asset is young Americans in uniform.

As we go through this difficult process of cutting our defense budget, we've got to keep that fact firmly in mind. Every outdated military base, every marginal system we are forced to keep alive because of some pork-barrel deal, is money taken from the men and women who have chosen to put on our nation's uniform and go in harms way.

Our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines ask nothing more of us than that we give them the tools and training to do the job of defending America. No matter what parochial interests we may offend, we will not break faith with these brave men and women.

Thank you all very much.

#

Catalyn Piper

697-4272

MORE

11
n Juan Hill, and the Rock Creek
mitive levels of the strenuous life.
lier service as deputy sheriff and
brought law and order to an un-
gainst the spoils system, his fight
k, were the strenuous life in a new
include the battles and the sieges
l a President of the United States,
blems and the need of new solu-

The Editor

T.R. The Free Citizen

VIII

1. *We've got to be American . . .*

To bear the name of American is to bear the most honorable of titles; and whoever does not so believe has no business to bear the name at all.¹

Americanism is a question of principle, of purpose, of idealism, of character; . . . not a matter of birthplace, or creed, or line of descent.² Americanism means many things. It means equality of rights and, therefore, equality of duty and of obligation. It means service to our common country. It means loyalty to one flag, to our flag, the flag of all of us. It means on the part of each of us respect for the rights of the rest of us. It means that all of us guarantee the rights of each of us. It means free education, genuinely representative government, freedom of speech and thought, equality before the law for all men, genuine political and religious freedom and the democratizing of industry so as to give at least a measurable equality of opportunity for all . . .

Everything is un-American that tends either to government by a plutocracy or government by a mob. To divide along the lines of section or caste or creed is un-American. All privileges based on wealth, and all enmity to honest men merely because they are wealthy, are un-American—both of them equally so. Americanism means the virtues of courage, honor, justice, truth, sincerity, and hardihood—the virtues that made America. The things that will destroy America are prosperity-at-any-price, peace-at-any-price, safety-first

Insert for VFW Speech re: relations with Vietnam

"As many of you know, on July 18 in Paris Secretary of State Baker announced certain adjustments to our policy regarding Cambodia. These adjustments were made to accelerate efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement to that tragic conflict there. As some of these adjustments touch on our dealings with Vietnam, I want to briefly outline them now so that you can be exactly sure of what our policy is, and will remain.

" One of the elements of our new approach is to begin a dialogue about Cambodia with Hanoi. Indeed, the first meeting on this issue with the Vietnamese took place on Monday, August 6 in New York, at a low diplomatic level. Let me be clear that our willingness to establish these contacts has no effect whatsoever on our longstanding policy on normalization of relations with Hanoi.

" As our representatives reiterated to the Vietnamese in New York recently, we are prepared to normalize relations only in the context of an acceptable political settlement in Cambodia, including the verified withdrawal of the entire Vietnamese military presence there. The pace and scope of normalization will also depend on cooperation on POW/MIA and other humanitarian issues.

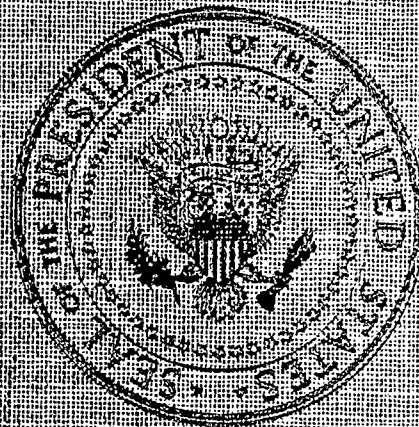
"Let me also stress that our policy and regulations on economic and trade matters will also remain the same both as to Vietnam and Cambodia, except that we will ease licencing requirements for humanitarian projects in line with our existing policy of treating political and humanitarian questions independently. We will also continue to oppose actively multilateral development bank lending to Vietnam and Cambodia.

"In short, rest assured that there will be no moves towards normalization with Hanoi until the fundamental right of self-determination has been restored to the people of Cambodia through free and fair elections, conducted under U.N. supervision. The people of Cambodia, who have suffered from both Khmer Rouge atrocities and eleven years of Vietnamese occupation, deserve nothing less.

"Moreover, as Secretary Baker has firmly said, we will consider holding a dialogue with the Phnom Penh regime only if it is clear that this would lead to free and fair elections."

E300
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WHRC

THE
QUOTABLE
DWIGHT D.
EISENHOWER



ould save France. So we did
king to French people who
g them what a good job we
elighted when de Gaulle got
on't agree with all his ideas.
[190]

on the rights and dignity of
at system depends upon the
nal, individual responsibility
he whole. No government
at or pfc., no other person
—else democracy will cease
Legion Convention, New
[191]

be pledged in joyous, gener-
ever clear, ever the same. It
—that glorious gift of our
idea—democracy—is not a
e casually inherited persua-
l a definition of man. (As
dent, speech at Alfred E.
ner, New York, N. Y., Oc-
[192]

any man for one second
pport, defend, the idea that
supplant dictatorship and

force. (Speech to Chamber of Commerce of the State of
New York, New York City, May 7, 1948). [193]

... **Socialism.** We believe that our free and socially re-
sponsible enterprise has demonstrated definite advantages
over an economy based upon a socialistic pattern of organiza-
tion. But we do recognize that those nations whose particular
problems lead them to adopt a socialist economy should not
be condemned for doing so. (Address before Commonwealth
Club of California, San Francisco, Calif., October 20,
1960). [194]

DESPOTISM

Despotism, whatever its guise, develops when men, losing
faith in themselves, surrender bit by bit their responsibilities
to a central authority. (QUOTE, November 26, 1950, as
President of Columbia University). [195]

DETERMINATION

A business, an industry, the nation itself, prospers and is
strong only insofar as its men and women are determined to
make it great and work together for that end. (As Chief of
Staff, Address before the National Board of Fire Underwrit-
ers, New York, N. Y., May 27, 1947). [196]

... **Foreign Affairs.** If we will dedicate our minds to
worthy purposes, lift up our hearts in determination that it
shall be done, there is no foreign power that can challenge
us. There is no task in the foreign field that can defeat our
leadership, our efforts to make it strong to serve our interests

and the interests of others in the free world. (As Republican Candidate for President, speech to Veterans of Foreign Wars, Los Angeles, Calif., August 5, 1952). [197

DICTATORS

No dictator is ever as free to do exactly as he wants as the world seems to think. A dictator has the problem of public opinion—how public opinion may be forced through the police state . . . He couldn't possibly just have 200 million Russians hating him and wanting to kill him, including the Army and everything else. There would be no dictator. He wouldn't be there. So, he has his problems, too . . . We must not make the mistake of saying that everything he does we think is evil is entirely of his own volition. (Comments on a CBS television broadcast, February 15, 1962). [198

DICTATORSHIPS

I believe myself that, if we can keep a sturdy course and a steady course, firm in what we believe to be right, that finally even the Soviets begin to learn that it is not to their benefit to go in and try to buy, bribe and subvert generally people that are themselves trying to live their own lives; because, finally, what all history shows, that, when any dictatorship goes too far in its control, finally, whether it be the Roman Empire or Genghis Khan's or Napoleon's or anyone's else, just the very size of the thing begins to defeat them. (News conference, August 20, 1958). [199

... Democracies. The real strength with which the self-governing democracies have met the tests of history is something denied to dictatorships. It is found in the quality

of our life, and the vigor of our institutions. (Speech to Municipal Auditorium, Oklahoma City, September 19, 1957).

DIFFERENCES

... Allies. When we occur to the fact that we are, as a free people, similar to our common cause and to our common cause, speech delivered over radio, D. C., September 19, 1956).

DIFFICULTIES

... Success. Difficulties are the only things that they fade into nothingness. (As Supreme Commander, the English Speaking Union, D. C., September 19, 1951).

DIPLOMACY

We must put effort, skill and energy into it, ultimately, will be the result. (Speech delivered in Washington, D. C., September 19, 1957).

We need more individuals from our farms, schools, laboratories, and life. People-to-people diplomacy, time ambassadors—all work among all peoples. (Remarks on Exchange of Persons, September 30, 1959).

Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Public Affairs

FAX TRANSMISSION

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WHITE HOUSE
SPEECHWRITER

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Bob Putnam
233-5587

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TED: Secretary Derwinski feels the President could best support us through reference to two issues:

1. FUNDING:

Background: In his travels around the country, the Secretary hears routine grouching from veterans groups about under-funding of VA medical facilities. These complaints had basis in fact, due to fiscal pressures and shortfalls in VA health care funding circa FY 86 thru 89. The Bush Administration has been much more supportive, but complaints continue, reflecting un-informed local vet leaders simply responding to rhetoric from their national organizations (which exist on their tradition of pressing for greater benefits).

Suggested Message: This Administration's commitment to veterans and their benefits programs is solid. Even though we're fighting a pitched battle against the deficit, we asked for -- and got -- supplemental funding for VA at our first opportunity, the FY 89 budget. That level of support is sustained in this year's VA budget, and a very healthy increase (more than \$1 billion for health care alone) is proposed for next fiscal year.

Everyone has to pull together if we're going to get the Federal deficit under control. But it's not going to be done at the expense of those who fought for -- and won -- our peace and security.

2. COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE STRUCTURE OF VETERANS HEALTH CARE

Background: Access to VA medical services is uneven around the country (underservice and waiting lines in some areas; over capacity and wasted resources in others). To correct this situation, and to prepare the system to handle the rapid aging of the veteran population, VA has launched a commission to compare the location, capacity, mission, etc., of existing VA facilities with projected future needs. In past speeches to veterans groups, President Bush and Vice President Quail have endorsed this initiative. Another plug would be appreciated.

Suggested Message: I know there some problems of access to veterans health care around the country. Some veterans just plain have to wait too long to see a doctor, or to get a prescription. We've got to do a better job.

We also need to make sure our VA hospitals will be able to take care of the increasing numbers of older veterans that will need health care in the years to come.

That's why the work of this Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care is so important, and I'm very pleased to hear that they've already had their first meeting.

This approach -- having the objective evaluation of an independent group of medical experts -- will give us the blueprint we need to improve the health care our veterans need and deserve.

VFW: Acknowledgements

My thanks to all of you out there, but particularly to Walter Hogan, doing a great job as your Commander in Chief. Following in the foot steps of a legend like Cooper Holt isn't easy, but you couldn't have picked a better replacement than Walter Hogan. Received the Purple Heart for his heroics as squad leader of the 7th Infantry over in Korea, and I don't want to say Walter had a reputation for being a tough soldier, but... (joke) And it's great to have Cooper with us tonight as well. I also want to mention today's honorees: Maj. Gen. James Fretland, Bud Dudley, and then there's somebody who I've spent some time with over the years: the silver fox over here, my wife Barbara. Of course, any of our children will tell you that Barbara's the five star general in our family --when she gives the orders watch out...

Finally, just let me thank my V.A. Secretary and fellow VFW member Ed Derwinski who's with us today: representing our nation's veterans on my Cabinet with honor. I'm proud to have him aboard. Ed's got so much going on over there, but I'm particularly happy to see the work they're doing to improve our veterans hospitals.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Aspen, Colorado)

For Immediate Release

August 2, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE ASPEN INSTITUTE SYMPOSIUM

The Music Tent
The Aspen Institute
Aspen, Colorado

3:35 P.M. MDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Lod Cook, thank you so very much for that genuinely warm welcome. I've really been looking forward to coming here. To David McLaughlin, our President; and John Phelan, the Chairman, I salute you for what you are doing, what you have done. To Henry Catto, our distinguished Ambassador to the Court of Saint James, I salute him and Jessica, and thank them for their hospitality. I'm honored that the Governor of the State of Colorado, Governor Romer is here today -- thank you, sir, for being with us. And to all the Aspen alumni and all our distinguished guests: many, many thanks for this warm welcome.

And, of course I've saved the piece de resistance to the very end, our very special guest, our friend, the distinguished world leader, Margaret Thatcher. (Applause.) It was very, very comforting to me today when I went out to try represent you, the people of the United States, in expressing our views on the current emergency, I would say, in the Persian Gulf -- naked aggression by the State of Iraq. I felt very comforted by the fact that as I spoke Prime Minister was there with me answering the tougher questions and standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the United States.

Madame Prime Minister, let me say that for more than a decade now, America has known no better friend of freedom, anywhere in the world than you. (Applause.) And it's an honor to join you today.

Kind of ironic, isn't it? Washington is getting more like a three-ring circus -- and here I am -- (laughter) -- under the big tent. (Laughter.) Of course, it's a special pleasure to experience the splendor of Aspen in August. The climate in Washington's tough this time of year. Lots of heat and temperatures rising. Everyone's hot under the collar. The weather's fine, but I'm talking about the budget summit. (Laughter.)

I am delighted to celebrate with all of you the 40th anniversary of this most illustrious Aspen Institute.

In those 40 years, the spirit of Aspen has come to signify the attempt to bridge the worlds of thought and action. And, of course, to understand the tremendous changes taking place around us. Think back to the headlines 40 years ago, the time of that first Aspen conference in 1950. North Korea roared across the 38th Parallel. Klaus Fuchs was caught and convicted for revealing the secrets of the atom bomb to the Soviets. The Cold War -- a term introduced into our political vocabulary by Bernard Baruch -- had come into its own as the shorthand to describe the halfway house of an armed and uneasy peace -- a world divided, East from West.

That was the world as Aspen came into being -- the world Aspen sought to study, analyze and to shape.

MORE

The 40 years since then have been a time of tremendous progress -- for the nations of the West, an era of unparalleled prosperity, peace and freedom. But at the same time, we lived in a constant condition of tension, Cold War and, indeed, conflict.

That world is now changing. The decades-old division of Europe is ending -- and the era of democracy -- democracy-building -- has begun. In Germany -- the divided nation in the heart of a divided continent -- unity is now assured as a free and full member of the NATO Alliance. The Soviet Union itself is in the midst of a political and economic transformation that has brought unprecedented openness -- a process that is at once full of hope, but let's face it, still full of uncertainty.

We've entered a remarkable stage in our relationship with the Soviet Union. Just today I talked to Jim Baker in Ulan Bator -- just left Irkutsk. And he had very positive talks with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. And my discussions with President Gorbachev have been open and honest. All the issues are on the table; we don't dodge the tough ones. That's been the secret to our success so far. And over time, that's how we are going to narrow our differences and seize this historic opportunity to create lasting peace. (Applause.)

The changes that I'm talking about have transformed our security environment. We're entering a new era: the defense strategy and military structure needed to ensure peace can -- and must -- be different. The threat of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe launched with little or no warning is today more remote than at any other point in the postwar period. And with the emergence of democracy in Eastern Europe, the Warsaw Pact has lost its military meaning. And after more than four decades of dominance, Soviet troops are withdrawing from Central and Eastern Europe.

Our task today is to shape our defense capabilities to these changing strategic circumstances. In a world less driven by an immediate threat to Europe and the danger of global war -- in a world where the size of our forces will increasingly be shaped by the needs of regional contingencies and peacetime presence -- we know that our forces can be smaller. Secretary Cheney and General Powell are hard at work determining the precise combination of forces that we need. But I can tell you now, we calculate that by 1995 our security needs can be met by an active force 25 percent smaller than today's. America's Armed Forces will be at their lowest level since the year 1950.

What matters now then is how we reshape the forces -- the forces that remain. Our new strategy must provide the framework to guide our deliberate reductions to no more than the forces we need to guard our enduring interests -- the forces to exercise forward presence in key areas, to respond effectively to crisis, to retain the national capacity to rebuild our forces should this be needed.

The United States would be ill-served by forces that represent nothing more than a scaled-back or a shrunken-down version of the ones that we possess. Forces that we possess right now. If we simply prorate our reductions -- cut equally across the board -- we could easily end up with more than we need for contingencies that are no longer likely, and less than we must have to meet emerging challenges. What we need are not merely reductions, but restructuring.

And what we require now is a defense policy that adapts to the significant changes we are witnessing, without neglecting the enduring realities that will continue to shape our security strategy. A policy of peacetime engagement every bit as constant and committed to the defense of our interests and ideals in today's world as in the time of conflict and Cold War.

And in this world, America remains a pivotal factor for peaceful change. Important American interests in Europe and the Pacific, in the Mediterranean and in the Persian Gulf, all are key reasons why maintaining a forward presence will remain an

indispensable element of our strategy.

We all remember when the Soviet Union viewed our presence, that forward presence, as a threat. Indeed, when we met at Malta, at the seasick summit -- (laughter) -- President Gorbachev handed me a map -- I still have it, I still have it on display in my library -- a map purporting to show American encirclement of the Soviet Union. And we talked about this in depth. And I think he understands now that we have no intention of threatening his country. And I happen to think that it's those kinds of conversations, frankly, that we had up there at Camp David that help make such progress.

I was candid with him, and I told him that for all the positive changes we have seen, the Soviet Union remains a world-class military power. Even after the conventional arms reductions that we're now negotiating, the Soviets will continue to maintain two to three million men under arms. And, of course, our number one concern: the Soviets continue to maintain and modernize their arsenal of strategic weapons.

We and our allies welcome this new course, this clearly new course that the Soviet Union has chosen. But prudence demands that we maintain an effective deterrent -- one that secures the peace not only in today's climate of reduced tensions, but that ensures that renewed confrontation is not a feasible option for any Soviet leadership.

The Soviets will enter a START treaty with a fully modernized, highly capable and very large strategic force. To maintain clear and confident strategic deterrence into the next century, we need the B-2. Secretary Cheney has already scaled back the program. Seventy-five aircraft makes strategic sense. Further delays will only increase the costs. And we need to complete the Trident program. Those 18 submarines will ensure a survivable, submarine-based deterrent. And we can defer final decisions on our land-based ICBMs -- as we see how the START talks proceed --but we must keep our options open. And that means completing the development of the small ICBM and the rail-based Peacekeeper.

And finally, I am convinced that a defensive -- and I reemphasize that word -- a defensive strategic deterrent makes more sense in the '90s than ever before. What better means of defense than a system that destroys only missiles launched against us -- without threatening one single human life. We must push forward the great promise of SDI and deploy it when ready.

And the United States will keep a force in Europe as long as our allies want and need us there. Prime Minister Thatcher and I have discussed this at length. We will keep forces there as long as we are wanted and needed. As we and our allies adapt NATO to a changing world, the size and shape of our forces is destined to change, to suit new and less threatening circumstances. But we will remain in Europe to deter any new dangers, to be a force for stability and to reassure all of Europe -- East and West -- that the European balance will remain secure.

Outside of Europe, America must possess forces able to respond to threats in whatever corner of the globe they may occur. Even in a world where democracy and freedom have made great gains, threats remain. Terrorism. Hostage-taking. Renegade regimes and unpredictable rulers. New sources of instability -- all require a strong and engaged America.

The brutal aggression launched last night against Kuwait illustrates my central thesis: notwithstanding the alteration in the Soviet threat, the world remains a dangerous place with serious threats to important U.S. interests wholly unrelated to the earlier patterns of the U.S.-Soviet relationship. These threats, as we've seen just in the last 24 hours, can arise suddenly, unpredictably, and from unexpected quarters. U.S. interests can be protected only with capability which is in existence, and which is ready to act

without delay. The events of the past day underscore also the vital need for a defense structure which not only preserves our security but provides the resources for supporting the legitimate self-defense needs of our friends and of our allies. This will be an enduring commitment as we continue with our force restructuring. Let no one, friend or foe, question this commitment.

In spite of our best efforts to control the spread of chemical and nuclear weapons and ballistic missile technologies, more nations -- more, not less -- are acquiring weapons of mass destruction -- and the means to deliver them. Right now, 20 countries have the capacity to produce chemical weapons. And by the year 2000, as many as 15 developing nations could have their own ballistic missiles. In the future, even conflicts we once thought of as limited or local may carry far-reaching consequences.

To cope with the full range of challenges that we may have to confront we must focus on readiness and on rapid response. And to prepare to meet the challenges we may face in the future, we must focus on research -- an active and inventive program of defense R&D.

Let me begin with the component with great long-range consequences -- research. Time and again, we have seen technology revolutionize the battlefield. The U.S. has always relied upon its technological edge to offset the need to match potential adversaries' strength in numbers. Cruise missiles, Stealth fighters and bombers, today's "smart" weapons with the state-of-the-art guidance systems, and tomorrow's "brilliant" ones. The men and women in our Armed Forces deserve the best technology America has to offer.

And we must realize the heavy price that we will pay if we look for false economies in research and development for defense. Most modern weapons systems take a minimum of 10 years to move from the drawing board to the battlefield. The nature of national defense demands that we plan now for threats on the distant horizon. The decisions we make today -- the programs we push forward or push aside -- will dictate the kind of military forces we have at our disposal in the year 2000 and beyond.

Second, we must focus on rapid response. As we saw in Panama, the U.S. may be called on to respond to a variety of challenges from various points on the compass. In an era when threats may emerge with little or no warning, our ability to defend our interests will depend on our speed and our agility. And we will need forces that give us a global reach. No amount of political change will alter the geographic fact that we are separated from many of our most important allies and interests by thousands of miles of water.

And in many of the conflicts we could face, we may not have the luxury of matching manpower with pre-positioned material. We'll have to have air and sea-lift capacities to get our forces where they are needed, when they are needed. A new emphasis on flexibility and versatility must guide our efforts.

And finally, as we restructure, we must put a premium on readiness. For those active forces we'll rely on to respond to crises, readiness must be our highest priority. True military capability never exists on paper -- it's measured in the hours spent, experience gained, on the training ground, under sail, and in the cockpit. Nothing is more short-sighted than cutting back on training time to cut costs, and nothing, I might add, is more demoralizing to our troops. Our soldiers, sailors, our airmen our Marines must be well-trained, tried and tested -- ready to perform every mission we ask of them.

In our restructured forces, reserves will be important, but in new ways. The need to be prepared for massive, short-term mobilization has diminished. And we can now adjust the size, structure and readiness of our reserve forces to help us deal with the more likely challenges we will face.

Our strategy will guard against a major reversal in Soviet intentions by incorporating into our planning the concept of reconstitution of our forces. By the mid-'90s, the time it would take the Soviets to return to the levels of confrontation that marked the depths of the Cold War, will be sufficient to allow us to rely not solely on existing forces, but to generate wholly new forces. The readiness to rebuild, made explicit in our defense policy, will be an important element in our ability to deter aggression.

A rational restructuring of the kind that I've tried to outline here will take five years. I am confident we can meet the challenges that I've outlined today -- provided we proceed with an orderly reduction -- not a fire sale. Any reduction of this magnitude must be managed carefully to minimize dislocations -- not just to the military balance, but in my view equally as important, to the morale. And I can say right now as Commander-in-Chief that we will take every step possible to minimize the turbulence of these changes. The turbulence that will be created for our soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines. I simply will not break faith with the young men and women who have freely chosen to serve their country. (Applause.)

And frankly, any parents who might be under this tent -- you talk to any one of the general officers, and they'll tell you that we have the finest group of young people serving at any time in the history of this country. They are absolutely superb. (Applause.) And they are all volunteers, every single one of them.

All of us know the challenges we face are fiscal, as well as military. The budget constraints we face are very real, but so, too, is the need to protect the gains that 40 years of peace through strength have earned us. The simple fact is this: When it comes to national security, America can never afford to fail or fall short.

Let me say once again how very pleased I am to appear here today -- especially with our honored friend, Margaret Thatcher. Today, of course, is not the only time American and British leaders have shared the stage. The world remembers that day 44 years ago in Fulton, Missouri, when Churchill delivered what history calls now the Iron Curtain speech. But that wasn't what he called it. He titled it "The Sinews of Peace." And by that he meant to summon up a vision, a vision of strength of free nations united in defense of democracy.

At long last we are writing the final chapter of the 20th century's third great conflict. The Cold War is now drawing to a close. And after four decades of division and discord, our challenge today is to fulfill the great dream of all democracies: a true commonwealth of free nations. (Applause.) To marshal the growing forces of the Free World, to work together, to bring within reach for all men and nations the liberty that belongs by right to all. (Applause.)

Thank you very much for all you do to contribute to the deliberations that, frankly, have helped lead to a more peaceful world. It is a great honor for me to be here. And I might say with some special pride, I brought with me one of the movers and shakers of this institute, who I'm proud to have at my right hand every day. I wished I hadn't seen him at 5:00 a.m. this morning. I'm talking about Brent Scowcroft who's done such a great job for this institution. (Applause.) Hiding in the trees over here. But now I see firsthand what the people here at Aspen saw long ago, just how decent and honorable he is, and how strong and knowledgeable. So I would end by saluting him.

I'm sorry that the Silver Fox is not here. (Laughter.) At this time of year we're heavily in the grandchild business, and we have a sick dog. (Laughter.) So our priorities are such that she asked me to send you her love and affection and to tell you she's very sorry she's not here. And if I might say parenthetically, I'm proud of Brent, but I'm even prouder of Barbara Bush. (Applause).

And I would also say -- we were faced with a lot of problems, budget problems, problems with Iraq and Kuwait, problems of restructuring the best defense force in the entire world -- but I can't think of a more exciting time in the history of the United States to be your President. And I'm grateful. Thank you very, very much. And God bless you. (Applause.)

END

4:04 P.M. MDT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FORCES

	1989 Actual	1990 Estimate	1991 Estimate
Military Personnel (in thousands):			
Active.....	2,130	2,076	2,039
Army.....	770	744	728
Navy.....	593	591	585
Air Force.....	571	545	530
Marine Corps.....	197	197	197
Guard and Reserve.....	1,171	1,155	1,152
Army.....	776	757	757
Navy.....	152	153	150
Air Force.....	199	201	202
Marine Corps.....	44	44	44
Strategic Forces:			
Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles:			
Peacekeeper.....	50	50	50
Minuteman.....	950	950	950
Poseidon-Trident.....	576	608	656
Strategic Bomber Squadrons.....	21	19	19
General Purpose Forces:			
Land Forces (Active/Reserve):			
Army Divisions.....	18/10	18/10	16/10
Marine Divisions.....	3/1	3/1	3/1
Naval Forces (Total):			
Total Naval Vessels.....	566	551	546
Aircraft Carriers.....	14	14	14
Battleships.....	4	4	2
Nuclear Attack Submarines.....	96	91	86
Amphibious Assault Ships.....	65	64	66
Sealift Fleet.....	69	68	66
Air Forces (Active/Reserve):			
Air Force Fighter Wings (Equiv.).....	25/12	24/12	24/12
Navy Attack Wings.....	13/2	13/2	13/2
Marine Corps Wings.....	3/1	3/1	3/1
Air Force B-52 Squadrons.....	3/0	2/0	2/0
Strategic Airlift Squadrons.....	20/5	20/5	20/5

OPERATIONS

Military Personnel

Active duty end-strength will decline by the end of 1991 to a level of 2,038,800—37,605 below the estimated 1990 level, 91,429 less than the actual 1989 level, and 81,300 less than previously planned with savings of \$1.7

billion. Pending the outcome of current conventional arms negotiations, deployment of forces in Europe will not change in 1991. At the same time, to continue to assure force quality, readiness and training, the budget provides for a 3.5 percent pay raise, improved benefits, enlistment and re-enlistment bonuses,

storage for all defense nuclear wastes and supports research and development on the problems of isolating and permanently storing these wastes.

The budget requests for these purposes are: budget authority of \$11.0 billion and outlays of \$10.4 billion, compared to \$9.7 billion and \$8.9 billion, respectively, for 1990. The budget provides for design of two new production reactors and modernization of existing facilities. The budget requests \$2.4 billion, an increase of \$429 million over 1990, to implement the first year of a 5-year plan for environmental restoration and waste management at defense facilities. Included are activities to bring existing facilities into compliance with all Federal and State environmental, safety, and health requirements and to clean up contamination from prior activities.

DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES

Defense related activities include civil defense and emergency preparedness activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the efforts of the Selective Service System, and the Maritime Administration's Ready Reserve Force which provides for a standby fleet that can be activated in wartime. The budget requests \$760 million in budget authority and \$705 million in outlays for these purposes, as compared with \$609 million and \$648 million, respectively, in 1990.

5-YEAR PROJECTIONS

The following table shows estimates of budget authority and outlays for each of the major elements of the national defense function.

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND PROGRAM

(In billions of dollars)

	1989 Actual	Estimate				Projection	
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
050 National Defense:							
051 Department of Defense—Military:							
Military personnel	78.5	78.5	79.1	80.5	81.8	82.8	83.9
Operations and maintenance	86.2	86.8	90.1	91.7	93.2	94.4	95.6
Procurement	79.4	82.6	77.9	78.9	79.8	80.7	81.5
Research, development, test and evaluation....	37.5	36.8	38.0	38.6	39.2	39.7	40.1
Military construction	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
Family housing	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
Revolving funds and other	0.9	-0.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Offsetting receipts	-0.7	-1.1	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
Allowances	—	—	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Subtotal, DOD—Military	290.8	291.4	295.1	300.0	304.4	308.0	311.8
053 Atomic energy defense activities	8.1	9.7	11.0	11.8	12.3	12.7	13.1
054 Defense-related activities	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total budget authority	299.6	301.6	306.9	312.5	317.5	321.6	325.7

** subject to
Chever proposal*

special pay for critical skills, and continuation of current training levels.

Strategic Forces

Deployed forces will continue to include the Triad of land, air and sea based systems, as well as air defense interceptors. Land based missiles and strategic submarines will continue at the 1990 levels of 1,000 Minuteman and Peacekeeper missiles and 35 Poseidon and Trident submarines with over 600 missiles. The bomber force will, however, decrease by 19 aircraft, as older B-52's are phased out.

General Purpose Forces

The budget proposes reductions to planned levels of ship maintenance and depot maintenance reflecting congressional action and changes in schedule. Savings are \$2.3 billion. Several force structure adjustments are also proposed.

- *Land Forces* at the end of 1991 will include 19 active and 11 reserve Army and Marine divisions (plus 7 reserve brigades and 5 reserve battalions to "roundout" active divisions). This reflects a reduction of two active divisions from force levels at the end of 1990.
- *Naval Forces* at the end of 1991 will include 14 aircraft carrier battle groups and 15 tactical airwings (the same as in 1990), but two of the four U.S. battleships will be deactivated and the number of nuclear attack submarines will decrease by five in 1991. The total number of Naval vessels will decline from 551 in 1990 to 546 in 1991. Sealift forces will, however, remain at about 1990 levels.
- *Air Forces* at the end of 1991 will include 24 active and 12 reserve Air Force fighter wing equivalents (nearly 4,000 fighter and attack aircraft), 2 squadrons of B-52's dedicated to the delivery of conventional weapons (35 aircraft), and 25 strategic airlift squadrons (nearly 400 C-5 and C-141 aircraft) to provide intercontinental airlift. While airlift forces will remain at current levels, one Air Force fighter wing equivalent and one conventional B-52 squadron will be deactivated in 1990.

Special Operations Forces

These forces will include more than 41,000 military personnel by the end of 1991. Units include Army ranger and special forces battalions; Navy sea, air, land (SEAL) teams; and Air Force special operations wings. Through 1991, Army special forces battalions will increase from 13 to 15, and Air Force special operations units will gain 7 additional aircraft.

INVESTMENT

Strategic Systems

To modernize all three components of the strategic Triad, procurement for 1991 includes the eighteenth Trident submarine and 52 Trident II missiles, 12 Peacekeeper missiles for operational testing and special railroad trains to provide mobility for Peacekeeper missiles, five B-2 stealth bombers, and 100 advanced cruise missiles. The budget requests funds for continued development of the small intercontinental ballistic missile. It also requests an increase for the Strategic Defense Initiative to a level of \$4.5 billion. This is \$0.9 billion more than in 1990 but \$1.0 billion less than previously planned.

Conventional Systems

To maintain well-equipped forces, the budget provides for procurement in 1991 of 225 M-1 Abrams tanks, 600 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, 72 Blackhawk utility helicopters, 14 new ships (including 2 SSN-21 attack submarines and 5 Aegis guided missile destroyers), 186 Air Force fighters (including 150 F-16's and a final procurement of 36 F-15s), and six C-17 transport aircraft.

Development will continue on the Army's experimental light helicopter (LHX) and improved ground force systems, the Advanced Air-to-Air Missile System replacing the Phoenix missile, P-7 anti-submarine warfare aircraft, and next generation tactical aircraft (the Advanced Tactical Fighter and the Advanced Tactical Aircraft).

Fifteen systems will be terminated with associated savings of \$3 billion. Examples of terminations include the Apache (AH-64) helicopter, the Chaparral and Maverick missiles, the Sea Lance torpedo delivery system, the Air

Force Airborne Self Protection Jammer, and the MK-19 Grenade Launcher. Production of the M-1 tank will end following 1991 procurement.

In addition, several 1990 programs are proposed for deferral to finance the 1991 M-1 tank program and to partially fund the F-15E aircraft program. Proposed deferrals amount to \$1.4 billion and include fast sealift ships, the MH-60G helicopter, and a 155mm Artillery Projectile.

Reductions totalling about \$5 billion are also proposed in several programs to reflect congressional action in 1990, delays in program execution, and changes in schedules. Programs affected include the C-17 transport aircraft, the Advanced Tactical Fighter, aircraft modification programs, the T-45 Training System, the F-15E aircraft, and communications and electronics programs.

Research and Technology

The budget requests \$38.0 billion in budget authority and \$37.0 billion in outlays for research, development, testing and evaluation—\$1.2 billion and \$0.4 billion, respectively, more than 1990 levels. The request includes \$3.4 billion to develop technology options for future U.S. weapon systems and to guard against technological surprise by adversaries.

Funded projects with high potential for increased military capability include research on high-speed semiconductors (for use in advanced communications systems and computers); R&D by an industry consortium (SEMATECH) on new methods of producing semiconductors; design, in collaboration with NASA, of the National Aerospace Plane, which could revolutionize access to the lower boundaries of space; and research on other launch-vehicle technologies that could dramatically lower the cost of putting hardware into space. The budget also provides for research on light-weight materials with high strength, on significantly increased fuel efficiency in aircraft engines, and on robotic systems capable of operating in dangerous environments.

BASE CLOSURES

The budget requests \$916 million for continued implementation of the Base Closure and

Realignment Act approved by Congress in 1989. An amount of \$500 million was provided in the 1990 budget. These funds will provide for the construction of facilities and other one-time implementation costs at military bases to accommodate the transfer of activities from bases that will be closed or realigned.

DRUG INTERDICTION

The budget requests \$1.2 billion for an aggressive Defense counternarcotics program, \$0.3 billion more than in 1990. The Department will continue its highly successful demand reduction program for military personnel; expand National Guard assistance to national counternarcotics efforts; fund efforts to integrate the counternarcotics command, control, communications and intelligence network of law enforcement agencies; expand efforts to detect and monitor airborne and maritime drug smugglers; provide additional support to law enforcement agencies (including new efforts begun in 1990 along the southwest border); and continue support of the President's Andean initiative (especially in Colombia).

INTELLIGENCE

Virtually all funding for the National Foreign Intelligence Program is included in the Defense budget, although the exact level is classified. The budget provides for obtaining information on potential threats, improving capabilities to counter hostile intelligence services, monitoring prospective arms reduction treaties, detecting changes in foreign military technologies, increasing intelligence support for the war on drugs, research on advanced technologies, and covert action operations in support of national security objectives in accordance with law.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

These activities, conducted by the Department of Energy, include research, development, testing and production of nuclear weapons; production of special nuclear materials; storage and clean-up of nuclear wastes from defense programs; and design of reactors for nuclear-powered Navy vessels. The nuclear waste management program provides interim

that regional stability and democratic interests are far from secure.

Democracy and the private marketplace are growing stronger throughout the world. Argentina, Brazil and Chile, as well as the Philippines and Panama, have replaced dictatorships with democracies. A wide variety of countries have moved away from socialism. It is particularly encouraging that the weaknesses of centrally directed economies in Africa and Asia are being recognized by those countries. There is less talk of a non-market oriented "New Economic Order" in the United Nations. At the same time, democracy in many developing countries remains fragile and debt servicing burdens continue to impede growth. Structural impediments to imports and investments continue to pose problems.

Although these changes suggest new opportunities and adjustments in the U.S. defense

and international affairs programs, there are reasons for caution. Soviet military capability will remain formidable, even after announced reductions. The strength of the NATO alliance must be maintained; so must America's ability to respond to any significant reversal in Soviet policy. In addition, threats to U.S. national security outside Europe remain and may be increasing. There are dangers in regional conflicts, particularly in the Middle East and Central America, and in increased proliferation of sophisticated weapons, including nuclear weapons, in developing countries. There are also dangers in state-sponsored terrorism; in narcotics trafficking; in poverty, disease and the plight of refugees; and in environmental damage.

Defense and international affairs programs must take advantage of the opportunities provided by recent changes. They must also address realistically the problems that remain.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

A strong defense preserves the peace. Indeed, the restoration in the past decade of the military strength of the United States has helped preserve the peace, create more constructive relations with adversaries, and make mutual arms reductions a serious possibility. As a result, savings in the Defense budget are now possible.

The national security objectives of the United States remain unchanged. The U.S. must be able not only to deter aggression and protect American citizens, but also to repel or defeat military attack. It must be able to take on new challenges such as reducing the flow of illegal drugs into the United States. It is also in the U.S. interest to pursue verifiable strategic and conventional arms reduction agreements with the Soviets and to prevent the transfer of militarily critical technologies to potential adversaries.

While U.S. forces must continue to deter the Soviets, they must also have increased utility for dealing with other conflicts. Over the longer term, the active armed forces of the United States will probably be smaller and more global in perspective. They will need a degree of agility, readiness and sustainability

appropriate to the varied demands of likely contingencies.

The assurance of future capabilities requires investments in R&D and modernization; substantial reserve forces; and maintenance of the quality, morale and training of military personnel. This will allow the United States to hedge against an uncertain future; it will also permit the reversal of Defense reductions if that should prove necessary. In addition, the Administration will work with the Congress to make U.S. security assistance programs more effective in building up the capabilities of American allies and friends to meet changing circumstances. (See International Affairs below.)

The budget request for National Defense is significantly less (\$14.3 billion in budget authority and \$5.5 billion in outlays) than the amounts included in the President's February 1989 budget. Planning levels for the future now assume only slight nominal increases, less than would be required to offset projected inflation. Compared to the February 1989 budget, savings in the 1991-1993 period are \$63.6 billion in budget authority and \$29.7 billion in outlays. These savings will be achieved

KARL Jackson

6173 KJN

THE U.S. AND INDOCHINA:
HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS, NATIONAL INTERESTS

ROBERT M. KIMMITT
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SPEECH TO

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS
AND MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1990

J. W. MARRIOTT HOTEL, GRAND BALL ROOM
1331 PENNSYLVANIAN AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

INTRODUCTION

THANK YOU FOR THAT VERY KIND INTRODUCTION. I AM HONORED TO BE HERE TO DISCUSS OUR POLICIES TOWARD THE NATIONS OF INDOCHINA AND OUR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE THE FULLEST POSSIBLE ACCOUNTING FOR AMERICANS MISSING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

LET ME BEGIN BY SAYING THAT THE LEAGUE OF FAMILIES' ADVICE, SUPPORT, AND CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM HAVE BEEN A TREMENDOUS HELP TO THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION AS WE WORK TO RESOLVE THIS HIGH-PRIORITY ISSUE. WE OWE A DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO THE LEAGUE FOR ITS RESOLVE, DEDICATION, AND PERSISTENCE IN KEEPING THE POW/MIA ISSUE FRONT AND CENTER ON OUR NATIONAL AGENDA AND IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

AS ONE WHO FOUGHT AND WAS WOUNDED IN VIETNAM, AND WHO HAD TWO WEST POINT CLASSMATES CAPTURED THERE, I FEEL A DEEP EMPATHY WITH THE FAMILIES STALKED BY THE TERRIBLE, GNAWING UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE FATE OF THEIR HUSBANDS, SONS, FATHERS, AND BROTHERS WHO FOUGHT IN THAT WAR.

I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT WE WILL NOT WAVER IN OUR COMMITMENT TO RESOLVE THE FATE OF AMERICANS WHO FOUGHT IN

SOUTHEAST ASIA AND REMAIN UNACCOUNTED FOR. WE WILL CONTINUE TO DO ALL WE CAN TO RECOVER THE REMAINS OF OUR MISSING MEN AND TO SEARCH OUT THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY THAT SOME OF OUR MEN MIGHT STILL BE CAPTIVE.

TO BE SURE, THE UNRESOLVED POW/MIA ISSUE PREVENTS US FROM WRITING THE FINAL CHAPTER ON THE VIETNAM WAR PERIOD. THE POW/MIA ISSUE IS A TOP PRIORITY HUMANITARIAN CONCERN THAT STANDS ALONE, AND THAT WE AGGRESSIVELY PURSUE ABOVE AND APART FROM POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS. PRECISELY BECAUSE IT IS AN HUMANITARIAN CONCERN, WE HAVE SOUGHT -- TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE -- TO AVOID HAVING THIS ISSUE HELD HOSTAGE TO THE TENSIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES OF OUR POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH HANOI, VIENTIANE, AND PHNOM PENH.

BEFORE GIVING YOU A GUIDED TOUR OF OUR POLICIES TOWARD THE REGION, LET ME PROVIDE A BRIEF PROGRESS REPORT ON OUR EFFORTS ON THE POW/MIA ISSUE, WHICH I WILL DISCUSS IN MORE DETAIL LATER. GENERALLY SPEAKING, WE HAVE BEEN MAKING ONGOING, THOUGH NOT SPECTACULAR, PROGRESS TOWARD ATTAINING THE FULLEST POSSIBLE ACCOUNTING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. WITH REGARD TO VIETNAM, THE LEVEL OF ACTIVITY HAS INCREASED OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, THOUGH THE RESULTS ARE MUCH TOO SLOW IN COMING. THE DEGREE AND SCOPE OF COOPERATION WITH LAOS HAVE INCREASED, WITH AGREEMENTS REACHED IN 1989, AND EXPANDED EARLIER THIS YEAR. AND IN CAMBODIA, WE NOW HAVE A POSSIBILITY THAT THE REGIME IN PHNOM PENH MAY COOPERATE WITH US ON THE POW/MIA ISSUE.

VIETNAM POLICY

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THE FULLEST ACCOUNTING OF THOSE MISSING IN INDOCHINA AND OUR POLICIES TOWARD VIETNAM, LAOS, AND CAMBODIA? AS ONE WHO IS NOW VERY MUCH INVOLVED IN PURSUING OUR POLICIES TOWARD THOSE COUNTRIES, I CAN TELL YOU THAT WE DO NOT DWELL ON THE PAST OR HARBOR VINDICTIVENESS IN OUR APPROACH TO VIETNAM AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

AS MOST OF YOU KNOW, OUR POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM IS LINKED TO HANOI'S BEHAVIOR IN REGARD TO CAMBODIA. WE HAVE REPEATEDLY TOLD HANOI THAT WE LOOK FORWARD TO NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM IN THE CONTEXT OF AN ACCEPTABLE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT TO THE CAMBODIAN CONFLICT. AND WE MEAN IT: WE HAVE NO PHILOSOPHICAL OBJECTIONS TO THE NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM. BUT, WE HAVE ALSO MADE IT CRYSTAL CLEAR TO HANOI THAT AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, THE PACE AND SCOPE OF NORMALIZATION WILL BE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE SERIOUSNESS OF THEIR COOPERATION WITH US ON POW/MIA AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN ISSUES.

IN OUR VIEW, A JUST AND DURABLE SETTLEMENT IN CAMBODIA WOULD ENHANCE OVERALL POLITICAL STABILITY AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY FOR ALL OF SOUTHEAST ASIA -- AN AREA OF GROWING IMPORTANCE FOR U.S. INTERESTS. A CAMBODIAN SETTLEMENT WOULD PAVE THE WAY FOR THE EVENTUAL INTEGRATION OF THE INDOCHINESE STATES INTO THIS DYNAMIC

REGION. IT WOULD ALSO REDUCE VIETNAM'S DEPENDENCE ON THE SOVIET UNION AND CAMBODIA'S DEPENDENCE ON BOTH HANOI AND MOSCOW. SO, WE VIEW A RESOLUTION OF THE CAMBODIA CONFLICT AS THE KEY TO UNLOCKING THE DOOR TO INDOCHINA'S FUTURE.

I THINK WE SHOULD ALSO VIEW VIETNAM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSFORMATION UNDERWAY NOT ONLY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, BUT IN COUNTRIES AS DISPARATE AS NAMIBIA, NEPAL, AND NICARAGUA. IN LIGHT OF THOSE DEVELOPMENTS, I WOULD HAZARD TO GUESS THAT MORE OF AN OPEN DOOR TO THE WEST WOULD LIKELY ACCELERATE ECONOMIC REFORMS ALSO UNDERWAY IN VIETNAM AND MAKE POLITICAL REFORM -- WHICH HANOI HAS SOUGHT TO AVOID -- ALL THE MORE LIKELY.

CAMBODIA POLICY

WE FACE AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMPLEX CONFLICT IN CAMBODIA. IN FACT, THERE HAVE BEEN THREE OVERLAPPING ANTAGONISMS IN CAMBODIA: SINO-SOVIET, SINO-VIETNAMESE, AND VIETNAMESE-KHMER. AS MOSCOW AND BEIJING HAVE NORMALIZED RELATIONS, THE SINO-SOVIET ELEMENT HAS BECOME LESS OF A FACTOR. BUT THE CENTURIES OLD SINO-VIETNAMESE RIVALRY AND THE DEEPLY-ROOTED HISTORICAL ENMITY BETWEEN KHMER AND VIETNAMESE REMAIN.

U.S. NATIONAL INTERESTS IN CAMBODIA ARE LIMITED, AS IS OUR

ABILITY TO INFLUENCE EVENTS. BUT WE DO HAVE AN IMPORTANT STAKE IN RESOLVING THE THIRD INDOCHINA CONFLICT. OUR PRIMARY GEOPOLITICAL CONCERN IS THE SECURITY OF THAILAND AND THE STABILITY OF ASEAN, THE GROUPING OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA WITH WHOM WE HAVE CONSULTED CLOSELY ON THE CAMBODIA ISSUE. U.S. POLICIES SINCE 1975 HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ATTAINING OUR PRIMARY GOALS. OUR FRIENDS HAVE BECOME STRONGER, MORE PROSPEROUS AND DEMOCRATIC, THEREBY REDUCING THE DIRECT THREAT THAT SEEMED TO LOOM SO LARGE IN THE IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH OF 1975.

THERE IS A MORAL IMPERATIVE AS WELL. AFTER YEARS OF BRUTAL, GENOCIDAL RULE BY THE KHMER ROUGE, A DECADE OF OCCUPATION BY VIETNAM, AND CONTINUING CONFLICT AMONG THE CONTENDING CAMBODIAN FACTORS, THE LONG SUFFERING CAMBODIAN PEOPLE DESERVE PEACE. CAMBODIA IS A CHALLENGE NOT JUST TO THE U.S., BUT TO THE CONSCIENCE OF THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

WITH THESE CONSIDERATIONS IN MIND, U.S. ADMINISTRATIONS OVER THE PAST TWELVE YEARS, DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN, HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO THREE CENTRAL OBJECTIVES:

- PREVENTION OF A RETURN TO POWER BY THE KHMER ROUGE;
- A VERIFIED WITHDRAWAL OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS;
- SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE.

WE FEEL A SPECIAL URGENCY TO END THE BLOODSHED IN CAMBODIA, MOVE THE CONFLICT OFF THE BATTLEFIELD AND CREATE A NEUTRAL POLITICAL PROCESS LEADING TO FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS UNDER UN SUPERVISION. THE REALIZATION OF SUCH A SCENARIO WOULD PROVIDE THAT TROUBLED COUNTRY WITH ITS FIRST LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT IN ALMOST TWO DECADES. AS HANOI BEGAN TO WITHDRAW ITS COMBAT TROOPS LAST YEAR, DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO RESOLVE THE CONFLICT ACCELERATED.

LAST AUGUST, THE U.S. AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN A PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE; SECRETARY BAKER LED OUR DELEGATION. IT WAS OUR HOPE THAT THE MEETING WOULD RESULT IN THE SORT OF COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT WE BELIEVE WOULD BEST ATTAIN OUR OBJECTIVES. UNFORTUNATELY, THE PARIS CONFERENCE DID NOT ACHIEVE ANY DRAMATIC BREAKTHROUGHS, THOUGH IT DID MAKE IMPORTANT PROGRESS ON MANY ASPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

WHERE THE CONFERENCE FOUNDERED, HOWEVER, WAS ON THE VEXING CENTRAL ISSUE: A POWER-SHARING FORMULA AMONG THE CAMBODIAN FACTIONS TO GOVERN CAMBODIA IN THE INTERIM UNTIL UN SUPERVISED ELECTIONS CAN BE HELD. THIS ISSUE CONTINUES TO BE A KEY OBSTACLE TO A SETTLEMENT. AND WE HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED AT THE LACK OF FLEXIBILITY ON THIS ISSUE ON THE PART OF THE HUN SEN REGIME IN PHNOM PENH AND ITS PATRONS IN HANOI.

AFTER THE PARIS CONFERENCE, AT SECRETARY BAKER'S SUGGESTION,

THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL -- THE U.S., USSR, CHINA, FRANCE AND THE U.K. -- BEGAN MEETING TO TRY TO CRAFT AN EQUITABLE FRAMEWORK FOR A SETTLEMENT THAT COULD BE RECOMMENDED TO THE CAMBODIAN GROUPS. THIS EFFORT CONTINUES -- ASSISTANT SECRETARY SOLOMON WILL BE IN PARIS NEXT WEEK FOR THE NEXT PERM FIVE MEETING. IN ADDITION, THERE HAVE BEEN PARALLEL EFFORTS IN THE REGION AIMED AT MOVING THE PROCESS FORWARD.

WE HAVE NOW ACHIEVED A BROAD CONSENSUS THAT AN ENHANCED ROLE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS OFFERS THE BEST CHANCE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT. A NEUTRAL, CARETAKER ADMINISTRATION OVERSEEN BY THE UN COULD PROVIDE THE WAY AROUND THE DIFFICULT QUESTION OF HOW THE CAMBODIAN PARTIES WOULD SHARE POWER IN THE INTERIM PERIOD. THE UN WOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENSURING THAT NO PARTY WOULD BE ADVANTAGED OR DISADVANTAGED IN THE RUN UP TO ELECTIONS. AND THIS WOULD LEVEL THE PLAYING FIELD.

AS WE PURSUE THIS FORMULA FOR A SETTLEMENT, I WANT TO BE CLEAR ON ONE CRUCIAL POINT ABOUT U.S. POLICY: THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION IS UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO A RETURN TO POWER OF THE MURDEROUS KHMER ROUGE. OUR EFFORTS AT FASHIONING A SETTLEMENT ARE AIMED AT CREATING A STRUCTURE OF PEACE THAT CONTAINS EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT THE KHMER ROUGE FROM RETURNING TO DOMINANCE.

WE HAVE HEARD MANY CRITICISMS OF OUR POLICY, BUT FEW PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS OF ANY APPROACH THAT OFFERS A BETTER HOPE OF ATTAINING

THE OVERRIDING OBJECTIVE BOTH WE AND OUR CRITICS SHARE: PREVENTING A RETURN TO POWER OF POL POT AND HIS ASSOCIATES. WHILE IRONING OUT THE MANY DETAILS OF A SETTLEMENT LOOMS AHEAD, WE CONTINUE TO PURSUE OUR EFFORTS TO MOVE THE CONFLICT FROM THE MILITARY SPHERE TO A POLITICAL ONE.

THERE ARE SOME HOPEFUL SIGNS IN REGARD TO THE POW/MIA ISSUE IN CAMBODIA. AS A RESULT OF THE CONSCIENTIOUS EFFORTS OF SENATOR CHARLES ROBB, AND YOUR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ANN MILLS GRIFFITHS, THE PHNOM PENH REGIME HAS INDICATED THAT IT WOULD BE WILLING TO RETURN THE REMAINS OF AMERICANS MISSING IN ACTION IN CAMBODIA. THAT REGIME HAS AGREED TO ALLOW U.S. FORENSIC EXPERTS TO EXAMINE REMAINS, AND WE ARE NOW PREPARING TO SEND TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO PHNOM PENH ON JULY 24.

LET ME STRESS THAT IN LINE WITH OUR LONG-STANDING POLICY, WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO COOPERATE WITH PHNOM PENH IN RESOLVING THE MIA ISSUE IN CAMBODIA AS A SEPARATE HUMANITARIAN MATTER DESPITE OUR POLITICAL DIFFERENCES WITH THAT REGIME.

POW/MIA

LET ME RETURN TO THE POW/MIA ISSUE.

VIETNAM, OF COURSE, IS THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF OUR EFFORTS: MOST

OF THE 2302 AMERICANS STILL MISSING AND UNACCOUNTED FOR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA WERE LOST IN VIETNAM; OVER 80% OF THE 535 INDIVIDUALS UNACCOUNTED FOR IN THE TERRITORY OF LAOS WERE LOST IN AREAS CONTROLLED BY VIETNAM DURING THE WAR; A SIMILAR PERCENTAGE OF THE MISSING IN CAMBODIA WAS ALSO LOST IN AREAS CONTROLLED BY THE VIETNAMESE DURING THE WAR.

AS MOST OF YOU KNOW, THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL EMISSARY, GENERAL JACK VESSEY, HAS LED TWO MISSIONS TO HANOI, THE LAST IN OCTOBER 1989. AS A RESULT, HANOI AGREED TO A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT MEASURES WHICH, IF IMPLEMENTED FULLY, WILL GREATLY ENHANCE OUR ABILITY TO ACHIEVE THE FULLEST POSSIBLE ACCOUNTING. THESE INCLUDE:

- INCREASED EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE UNRESOLVED DISCREPANCY CASES;
- AGREEMENT TO REINVESTIGATE UNRESOLVED CASES FROM THE FIRST TRANCHE OF 70 SUCH COMPELLING CASES, WHICH HAVE BEEN AN INITIAL PRIORITY FOR OUR JOINT EFFORTS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS;
- COMMITMENT TO RESEARCH RELEVANT RECORDS AND ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE WITNESSES NECESSARY TO CASE RESOLUTION;
- AND AGREEMENT TO COOPERATE IN RESOLVING CASES WHICH OCCURRED IN LAO TERRITORY DURING THE WAR.

IN OUR VIEW, HANOI HAS INFORMATION THAT COULD HELP RESOLVE THE FATE OF A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF MISSING AMERICANS. THIS FACT, AND THE HIGH PRIORITY WE ATTACH TO THIS ISSUE, MOTIVATE US TO REMAIN ENGAGED WITH VIETNAM. HOWEVER, IN ALL CANDOR, I MUST SAY THAT PAST PERIODS OF INCREASED COOPERATION HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED BY POLITICAL EVENTS. WE HOPE THE SLOWED PACE OF RESULTS IN RECENT MONTHS IS NOT LINKED TO POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON HANOI'S PART.

I SHOULD ADD THAT AS WE HAVE ASKED HANOI TO BE ATTENTIVE TO OUR HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS, SO TO ARE WE TRYING TO FACILITATE PRIVATE EFFORTS TO ADDRESS VIETNAM'S CONCERNS. AMERICAN NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUPS HAVE MARKEDLY INCREASED THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM OVER THE PAST YEAR OR SO. WE SENT A DELEGATION IN MAY TO VIETNAM TO PROVIDE A LONG LIST OF AMERICAN NGO ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH HANOI EXPRESSED APPRECIATION.

LAOS

FINALLY, LET ME END ON A POSITIVE NOTE BY SAYING A FEW WORDS ABOUT LAOS. LAOS IS THE ONE STATE IN INDOCHINA WITH WHICH WE HAVE MAINTAINED DIPLOMATIC TIES. THIS REFLECTS IN PART OUR EFFORT TO DEAL WITH THE THREE COUNTRIES OF INDOCHINA AS INDEPENDENT STATES -- WHICH THEIR PEOPLES DESIRE. IT ALSO IS AN EXPRESSION OF OUR WILLINGNESS TO WORK COOPERATIVELY WITH GOVERNMENTS THAT ARE

PREPARED TO COOPERATE WITH US IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER. WE HAVE BEEN PLEASED TO OBSERVE THAT OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, LAOS HAS EMBARKED ON A COURSE OF MARKET-ORIENTED REFORMS, IMPROVED COOPERATION WITH ITS NEIGHBOR THAILAND, AND DISPLAYED A GENERAL DESIRE FOR GREATER INTERACTION WITH THE WEST.

THE PAST YEAR HAS BEEN MARKED BY INCREASED PROGRESS ON POW/MIA COOPERATION IN LAOS. WE CONDUCTED A SERIES OF 19 JOINT SURVEYS AND JOINT ACTIVITY -- INCLUDING THE EXCAVATION OF SIX AIRCRAFT CRASH SITES. AS A RESULT OF OUR DISCUSSIONS WITH THE LAO AND A HELPFUL VISIT TO LAOS BY CONGRESSMAN CHARLES RANGEL, THE LAO AGREED IN FEBRUARY TO EXPAND COOPERATION STILL FURTHER -- INCLUDING JOINT INVESTIGATIONS INTO DISCREPANCY CASES; CONDUCTING JOINT SURVEYS AND RECOVERIES OF GRAVESITES THROUGHOUT LAOS; AND TRIPARTITE COOPERATION WITH WASHINGTON AND HANOI TO RESOLVE CASES OF AMERICANS LOST IN AREAS OF LAOS UNDER VIETNAMESE CONTROL DURING THE WAR. PROGRESS WILL INDEED BE ASSURED IF THESE AGREEMENTS ARE IMPLEMENTED, AND ACTUAL RESULTS ACHIEVED.

I MUST ALSO NOTE SOME INCREASED COOPERATION WITH LAOS IN ANOTHER AREA OF HIGH PRIORITY FOR PRESIDENT BUSH-- DRUG CONTROL. AGAIN, ACTUAL RESULTS FROM THESE EFFORTS WILL AUGUR WELL FOR EVEN BETTER U.S.-LAO RELATIONS.

CONCLUSION

LET ME CONCLUDE BY SAYING THAT I HOPE FROM THIS DESCRIPTION OF OUR ACTIVITIES IN INDOCHINA, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE QUEST FOR THE FULLEST POSSIBLE ACCOUNTING OF THOSE STILL MISSING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REMAINS AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL GOAL, AND ONE WE TREAT INDEPENDENTLY BUT INTEGRATE INTO OUR BROADER POLICIES IN THE REGION.

OUR EFFORTS ON POW/MIA AND OUR DIPLOMACY TOWARD VIETNAM, LAOS AND CAMBODIA HAVE ONE IMPORTANT MESSAGE IN COMMON: SUCCESS WILL ENABLE US AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION TO OPEN UP A NEW CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF OUR RELATIONS, WHILE SATISFYING OURSELVES THAT WE HAVE DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ACCOUNT FOR OUR MISSING MEN. I LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU TOWARD THESE COMMON GOALS. THANK YOU.

VFW Update: August 6, 1990

Curt,

Little Brown didn't turn up much. However:

-The Patton story from Helms fundraiser (...you will all do your duty...) might be used to effect here.

-I recently read Bob Hope's new book, *Don't Shoot, It's Only Me*, which includes many WW II anecdotes. Here are two that I remember:

The first is a joke, about a young soldier in paratrooper training. He gets nervous, and can't bring himself to jump out of the plane his first time up. The sergeant reassures him; says, "don't worry son, as soon as you jump out of the plane, you'll pull the rip-cord, the parachute will open, and a station wagon will be waiting for you when you land to take you back to the base." So the young soldier jumps, pulls the rip-cord, but the parachute doesn't open. As the ground is rapidly approaching, the soldier grumbles to himself: "this is great. I bet the station wagon won't even be waiting for me."

The second is a true story about a soldier in a North African bomb shelter: he's trying to comfort a hysterical woman during a bombing raid. "Don't worry," he says to her, "it'll be alright. Trust me, I'm a fighter pilot." "Oh yeah," the lady replies, "then what are you doing down here."

THE LITTLE, BROWN
BOOK OF
❧ ANECDOTES ❧

CLIFTON FADIMAN
GENERAL EDITOR



LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
BOSTON TORONTO

superior status of women in England. Her propaganda suffered a serious setback, however, when her friends invited her to go with them to a public bath. The Turkish lady who helped her undress was amazed at the sight of Lady Mary's stays, and called all her friends to come and have a look. "See how cruelly the poor English ladies are used by their husbands!" she cried. "How can you boast of your greater liberty when your husbands lock you up in a box like this?"

2 The breadth of Lady Mary's experience is perhaps best summed up in her alleged dying words: "It has all been most interesting."



MONTAGUE, Charles Edward (1867-1928), *British journalist and writer.*

1 At the outbreak of World War I, Montague dyed his gray hair black in order to conceal his age and join the army. H. W. Nevins remarked that Montague was "the only man on record whose hair turned black in a single night from fearlessness."



MONTECUCCOLI, Raimund, Count (1609-1680), *Austrian general. He fought against the Turks in the Thirty Years' War and was given command of the imperial army in the war against France (1672-75). For his services in the latter he was created Duke of Melfi.*

1 The Roman Catholic (and ordinarily pious) general had dutifully ordered an omelet for his dinner one Friday. Being exceptionally hungry, however, he decided that there would be no harm in having a little ham sliced up in it. Just as the dish was set in front of him, an exceptionally loud clap of thunder announced the start of a storm. Without a word, the general strode to the window, opened it, and threw out the omelet. Looking up toward the source of the thunder, he exclaimed petulantly, "*Voilà bien du bruit, pour une omelette au jambon!*" (What a lot of fuss over a mere ham omelet!)



MONTEFIORE, Sir Moses (1784-1885), *Jewish philanthropist. He was born in Italy, lived mainly in Britain, and traveled extensively*

in the course of his tireless efforts to improve conditions for the Jews.

1 At a dinner party Montefiore found himself seated next to an anti-Semitic nobleman who opened the conversation by saying, "I have just returned from Japan, and it's a most unusual country. Did you know that it has neither pigs nor Jews?"

"In that case," Montefiore replied, "you and I should go there, so it will have a sample of each."



MONTEUX, Pierre (1875-1964), *French conductor. He became conductor of Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes (1911) and later worked with numerous orchestras in Europe and the United States.*

1 After hearing André Previn conduct the final movement of a Haydn symphony, Monteux called the younger man over to him. "Did you think the orchestra was playing well?" he asked. Previn, who had been rather pleased with the rendering, hesitated, then replied. "Yes, I thought they played very well." Monteux nodded. "So did I," he said. "Next time don't interfere with them."

2 A rehearsal of Richard Strauss's *Till Eulenspiegel* with the Philadelphia Orchestra was not going well. Monteux suspected that the trouble lay with the orchestra's overfamiliarity with the piece. Stopping the music suddenly, he said. "Gentlemen, I know that you know this piece backwards, but please do not let us play it that way."

3 Monteux was known to be fond of children. During a train journey on one of his later tours, he sat at a table in the dining car with some of his artistes. One by one, the proud parents among the group produced photographs of their offspring.

"Maestro, this is my daughter, Helen, three and a half."

"Maestro, this is my boy, David, only twelve and he wants to be an engineer."

Monteux obligingly responded to each snapshot with a word or two of praise, and finally pulled from his own wallet a rather dog-eared photograph. "My son, Claude, the flutist, forty-one," he announced.

4 In a BBC interview on his birthday, Monteux was asked about his remaining pleasures. "I have my abiding passions," he said. "My model railway, the oldest of eighty-nine, I find I'm a bit too old for model railways."

MONTGOMERY, Bernard (1897-1990), *British field marshal, World War II he commanded the British in North Africa, winning the Battle of El Alamein (1942). He was awarded the Victoria Cross for his role in the battle. He was also a trial to his equal, Churchill, characterized by his retreat; invincible in victory."*

1 When Paris was threatened by the Germans in 1940, General de Gaulle invested Montgomery with the Légion d'Honneur. "I was packed with a view to taking no order myself. Monty must be said, 'Merci — et merci.' The crowd dispersed. He bled that Monty has been ungracious, and A. P. Herbert. "'Away,' doesn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well," said Monty, "and that's what the"

2 In 1944 Alan Brooke, general staff and later Lord Alanbrooke, remarked that Montgomery was "a bit of a think he is after my thought he was after"

3 Climbing into a car, Montgomery gave the driver the "Station?" quipped at his watch. "Certainly late for the bat"

4 Montgomery was promoted into civilian life and became a member of the House of Lords.

"My grandfather fought at Lexington, my father fought at New Orleans, my husband was killed at Monterey. I ask the commission not as a favor, but as a right."

"I guess, madam," answered Lincoln, "your family has done enough for the country. It's time to give somebody else a chance."

21 When the Confederate forces were attacking Fort Stevens, Lincoln made a tour of inspection of the Union defenses. He was shown around by the general's aide, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. As Holmes pointed out the enemy lines, Lincoln, wearing his customary tall hat, stood up to get a better view. At once there was a crackle of musketry fire from the opposing trenches. "Get down, you fool!" shouted Holmes, grabbing the president and hauling him under cover. An instant later he realized what he had said, and wondered what kind of disciplinary action would be taken against him. As Lincoln was leaving, he bade the young officer farewell with the words, "Goodbye, Captain Holmes. I'm glad to see you know how to talk to a civilian."

22 In a discussion on the manpower and resources in the Civil War someone asked Lincoln how many men the Confederates had in the field. "Twelve hundred thousand," was the prompt and astonishing reply. Seeing the amazement and disbelief on the faces of those around him, Lincoln went on, "No doubt of it—twelve hundred thousand. You see, all our generals, every time they get whipped, they tell me that the enemy outnumbered them at least three to one, and I must believe them. We have four hundred thousand men in the field, and three times four equals twelve. Twelve hundred thousand men, no doubt about it."

23 In the later months of 1862 Lincoln was angered by General George B. McClellan's inactivity, despite his superiority in numbers over the Confederate forces. In the end he wrote McClellan a single-sentence letter: "If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while. Yours respectfully, A. Lincoln."

24 When General Joseph Hooker, nicknamed "Fighting Joe," was appointed commander in chief of the Union army, he was anxious to dispel the impression of incompe-

tence and inaction left by his predecessors in the post, though, as it turned out, he was temperamentally unsuited to supreme command. On one occasion he reported his energetic activities to Lincoln in a dispatch datelined "Headquarters in the saddle." Lincoln received it and sighed: "The trouble with Hooker is that he has got his headquarters where his hindquarters ought to be."

25 In September 1862 Lincoln called a special session of his closest advisers. When they arrived, he was reading a book. At first he paid little attention to their entrance, then started to read aloud to them a piece by the humorist Artemus Ward entitled "A High-Handed Outrage at Utica," which Lincoln found very funny. At the end he laughed heartily but no one joined in; the cabinet members sat in stony disapproval of the president's frivolity. Lincoln rebuked them: "Why don't you laugh? With the fearful strain that is upon me night and day, if I did not laugh I should die, and you need this medicine as much as I do." Then turning to business, he told them that he had privately prepared "a little paper of much significance." It was the draft of the Emancipation Proclamation.

26 The Emancipation Proclamation was laid before Lincoln for his signature at noon on January 1, 1863. Lincoln twice picked up the pen and twice laid it down. To the secretary of state he said, "I have been shaking hands since nine o'clock this morning, and my right arm is almost paralyzed. If my name ever goes into history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign the Proclamation, all who examine the document hereafter will say, 'He hesitated.'" He then picked up the pen again and slowly and firmly wrote his signature.

27 Lincoln was much plagued by people seeking offices or favors. He was unwell one day and not feeling inclined to listen to such requests. One petitioner, however, managed to get into his office. Just as the man was settling down for a lengthy interview, Lincoln's physician entered. Holding out his hands to him, Lincoln asked what the blotches on them were. The doctor instantly diagnosed varioloid, a mild form of smallpox. "It's contagious, I believe?" asked Lincoln. "Very contagious," was

London apartment," she told him. "Why don't you go there and pick it up?"

7 At a reception given for Josephine Baker on one of her trips to New York, many theatrical personalities were invited. Among them was Beatrice Lillie, who patiently waited her turn to greet the fabulous Josephine. Unfortunately, Miss Baker chose this occasion to put on her well-known regal air. Holding out her hand for Beatrice to kiss, she purred, "Ah, Lady Peel, eet is a great plaisir." Bea Lillie glanced at the proffered hand: "Ah likes you too, honey," she said.

8 (Clifton Daniel tells the following story.) "One bright day on Piccadilly I saw an unmistakable figure approaching—Bea on the arm of a man. She had been abroad entertaining the 'troooops,' as she called them, and I hadn't seen her for a long time.

"As she came down the street I maneuvered myself so that she could not avoid running into me. When she did she threw open her arms and embraced me.

"Darling," she cried, 'how *are* you?' Still holding me, she leaned back and examined my face. 'And *who* are you?'

9 In Hollywood one day, Miss Lillie was absentmindedly driving on the left-hand side of the road when she suddenly noticed another car bearing down on her. She swerved to the left and crashed, wrecking the car but escaping with a few cuts and bruises. She staggered to the nearest house, which happened to be that of film star John Gilbert. "Why, Bea! What's up?" cried Gilbert as he opened the door. "Heard there was a party," gasped Miss Lillie. "Come."



LINCOLN, Abraham (1809–65), *US statesman; 16th president of the United States* (1861–65). Born in a log cabin, Lincoln was a self-educated man. He became a lawyer and in 1847 entered Congress as a representative from Illinois. An opponent of slavery, he was elected president on an antislavery ticket, an election that precipitated the secession of the Southern states and the Civil War. In 1863 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing Southern slaves, and two years later masterminded the Thirteenth Amendment, prohibiting slavery

anywhere in the United States. He proposed a generous settlement to the defeated Southerners, hoping to heal the wounds caused by the war, but only a few days after its end he was assassinated while attending the theater in Washington. The most famous of Lincoln's speeches is the Gettysburg Address (1863). A vast fund of anecdotes and humorous stories by him or told of him have accumulated under his name. Many are doubtless apocryphal.

1 As a young man Lincoln was captain of a militia company during the Black Hawk War of 1832. He was not well versed in military procedures. One day, as he was leading a squad of some twenty men across a field, the appropriate word of command for getting them into position for marching through a gate went right out of his mind. In desperation, he shouted, "This company is dismissed for two minutes, and will fall in again on the other side of the gate."

2 When Lincoln was a lawyer, an out-of-town case required him to hire a horse from the local livery stables. Returning the animal, he asked the liveryman whether he kept the horse for funerals. "Certainly not," said its owner indignantly. "I am glad to hear it," said Lincoln, "because if you did, the corpse would not get there in time for the resurrection."

3 Lincoln's friend and fellow-lawyer Ward Lamont was on circuit in Illinois. While waiting outside the courtroom, Lamont was challenged to a wrestling match and in the struggle tore the seat of his trousers. Immediately afterward he was summoned into court for a case. His short coat did not conceal the damaged condition of his trousers. One of the other lawyers facetiously started a subscription paper to buy him a new pair, and it was passed around the various members of the bar. When the paper reached Lincoln, he wrote his name and under the column for the amount the words: "I can contribute nothing to the end in view."

4 In his legal practice Lincoln was never greedy for fees and discouraged unnecessary litigation. A man came to him in a passion, asking him to bring a suit for \$2.50 against an impoverished debtor. Lincoln tried to dissuade him, but the man was determined upon revenge. When he saw that the creditor was not

to be put off, Lincoln asked for his legal fee. He gave half, and thereupon wiped out the debt and paid up the \$2.50 matter to the entire satisfaction of the plaintiff.

5 (A clerk of the court told the following story on which he was court.)

"Davis fined me five dollars. He had just come in, and he told me a story so irresistible that I burst out into a loud laugh. In order, saying, 'This must be a joke, you are constant with your stories.' The judge said, 'I'll pay you yourself \$5.00.' I apologized, saying the story was worth the fine. The judge called me back, saying that the story Lincoln told him, and he laughed all the while. 'Remit your fine,' he ordered."

6 A New York firm practicing law, requested Lincoln to examine the financial circumstances of a client. The reply was as follows: "I am acquainted with Mr. ——. First of all, however, they ought to be together, they ought to be with any man. Secondly, he is a table worth \$1.00. Last of all, I am a large rat-hole which will respectably yours, A. Lincoln."

7 During his time as a lawyer, Lincoln was walking in a field when he was overtaken by a farmer in the direction. Lincoln hailed him, saying, "You have the goodness to come to my town for me?"

"With pleasure," replied the farmer, "but how will you get me home?" "Oh, very easily; I will take you home." (This may be a star —like many others.)

8 On hearing the announcement that Lincoln was in the street, one of the Springfield men rushed out. There he found Lincoln and both of whom were

after opening many more drawers came upon a whole box of clips. Einstein at once shaped one into a tool to straighten the bent clip. His assistant, puzzled, asked why he was doing this when there was a whole boxful of usable clips. "Once I am set on a goal it becomes difficult to deflect me," said Einstein.

(Einstein said to an assistant at Princeton that this was the most characteristic anecdote that could be told of him.)

14 A certain distinguished astronomer once declared at a scientific meeting: "To an astronomer, man is nothing more than an insignificant dot in an infinite universe."

"I have often felt that," said Einstein. "But then I realize that the insignificant dot who is man is also the astronomer."

15 "The laws of physics should be simple," said Einstein, lecturing at Princeton. "But what if they are not simple?" came a voice from the audience. Replied Einstein: "Then I would not be interested in them."

16 During his stay in Princeton, New Jersey, Einstein used to play his violin in a string quartet. He enjoyed these sessions, but the other musicians were less enthusiastic about his skills. Complained one of the other players after a private performance, "He can't count."

17 Einstein's scientific theories and investigations were an impenetrable mystery to his second wife, Elsa. "Couldn't you tell me a little about your work?" she complained one day. "People talk a lot about it, and I appear so stupid when I say I know nothing." Einstein thought for a minute or two, frowning deeply as he searched for a way to begin his explanation. Suddenly, his face cleared. "If people ask," he said, "tell them you know all about it, but can't tell them, as it is a great secret!"

18 The journal *Scientific American* once ran a competition for the best exposition of relativity in three thousand words. A prize of several thousand dollars was at stake. "I'm the only one in my entire circle of friends who is not entering," remarked Einstein ruefully. "I don't believe I could do it."

19 In the course of conversation at an American dinner party Einstein's neighbor, a young

girl, asked the white-haired professor: "What are you actually by profession?" Einstein replied: "I devote myself to the study of physics." The girl looked at him in astonishment. "You mean to say you study physics at your age?" she exclaimed. "I finished mine a year ago."

20 A young friend of Einstein's proudly presented his eighteen-month-old son to the great scientist. The child looked up into the old man's smiling face and promptly began to howl. Einstein patted him on the head and said fondly, "You're the first person for years who has told me what you really think of me."



EISENHOWER, Dwight David (1890-1969), US general and statesman; 34th president of the United States (1953-61). During World War II he commanded US troops in Britain and Allied troops in North Africa and Italy (1942-43) before becoming supreme Allied commander in charge of the Normandy landings (1943-44). In 1951 he assumed supreme command of NATO. As president, he tried to stabilize the Middle East against Communist influence by offering economic and military aid — the Eisenhower Doctrine (1957).

* After the successful landings in France, Eisenhower was inspecting a British section of the Allied lines when German planes came over and strafed them. The party dived for cover. As soon as it was safe to emerge a senior British officer hurried across to see if Eisenhower was all right. Finding him unharmed, he expressed his relief in fervent terms. Ike thanked him for his solicitude. "Oh," said the officer, "my concern was just that nothing should happen to you in my sector."

2 General Eisenhower was called upon to address a graduating class at an illustrious university. "Your business is to put me out of business," he told them.

3 During his first term Eisenhower appointed Arthur Burns as his first chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. (Dr. Burns later served as chairman of the Federal Reserve and ambassador to Germany under President Reagan.) At their first meeting Burns suggested that he send Ike a memo outlining a plan for organizing the flow of economic advice to the presi-

dent. Said Ike, Replied Burns, write." (It work a one-hour wee and the preside

4 Some mont president, Eisen White House "Yes," he replie now."

ELEANOR o French queen c Louis VII of Fr and married H later years she f among his sons her eldest son, l the throne, he r regent of Engla

1 Eleanor's p VII was based c closely related the eyes of t granted. Two ried Henry II, "I am queen of

ELIOT, Charl ucator. Presid (1869-1909), l cluding raising troducing scien On the other i quired courses

1 At a dinne at Harvard vie toasts to thei gratulated him versity: "Since has become a s responded: "V claim little cr freshmen bring little away."

2 During his vard, Charles' givings about

Daniel Webster, he paraphrased the line from Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite virginity."

6 Thomas Hart Benton became an enthusiastic Jackson supporter, but in 1813 they had had a fight that left one of Benton's bullets lodged in Jackson's left arm. There it remained for many years, until in 1832 a surgeon removed it. It was suggested that the bullet be returned to Benton as it was his property. Benton thanked Jackson, who by now was his friend, but declined the offer, saying that twenty years' possession of the bullet had made it Jackson's property. It was pointed out that it was only nineteen years since the duel. Benton replied, "In consideration of the extra care he has taken of it — kept it about his person and so on — I'll waive the odd year."

7 The attractive niece of the British minister said to President Jackson, "Mr. President, you and General Washington enjoy a unique fame: no one else has ever defeated my countrymen." "That, my dear, is because we are both descended from your countrywomen," said the president.



JACKSON, Joe (1887–1951), *US baseball player*.

1 Some reporters and a group of small boys were waiting in the courthouse corridor when Jackson emerged after giving testimony in the "Black Sox Scandal" case, in which Jackson and other White Sox players were accused of accepting bribes to throw the World Series. One of the boys came forward and asked, "It ain't true, is it, Joe?" to which the player replied, "Yes, I'm afraid it is."

(The boy's question was later rephrased as the famous "Say it ain't so, Joe.")



JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan ["Stonewall"] (1824–63), *American Confederate general*.

1 At the first battle of Bull Run in 1861 the fierceness of the Union onslaught caused some confusion in the Confederate ranks. General Barnard Bee, commanding a battalion adjacent

to Jackson's, rode up to him. "General, they are beating us back," he cried.

"Give them the bayonet," shouted Jackson. Heartened by this, Bee galloped back to his own men and encouraged them: "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" The Confederates rallied and beat off the enemy, and the nickname "Stonewall" was permanently attached to Jackson.

(General Bee himself was later killed in battle.)

2 Jackson blamed the failure of an attempt to destroy the canal leading to Washington on the fact that the raid had taken place on a Sunday. In order not to break the Sabbath a second time, he planned the next attempt for early Monday morning, and ordered that the necessary gunpowder be obtained on Saturday. Unfortunately the quartermaster was unable to find a suitable supply of powder that day and was obliged to procure it on Sunday. Jackson learned of this and sent for more powder first thing on Monday morning. He commanded the colonel in charge of the expedition, "I desire that you will see that the powder which is used for this expedition is not the powder that was procured on Sunday."

3 General Ewell was so impressed by the conspicuous gallantry of a certain Federal cavalry officer in rallying his troops on the field of battle that he ordered his soldiers not to shoot at the man. Jackson later reprimanded Ewell for this quixotic action, remarking shrewdly, "Shoot the brave officers and the cowards will run away and take their men with them!"

4 Jackson had strictly forbidden his men to ride into the fields alongside the roads so as not to damage the crops. Returning to his camp near Richmond one day, Jackson became impatient with the slow progress he was making along a road cluttered with wagon trains and led his men through a nearby field of oats. The farmer, witnessing this blatant violation of well-publicized orders, rushed over and blocked Jackson's path. Purple with rage, he threatened to report the miscreant to Stonewall Jackson himself and have all his men arrested. With some embarrassment the general admitted that *he* was Stonewall Jackson. The farmer's manner changed instantly. With tears in his eyes and waving his bandanna around his

head, he cried, "Hurry By God, general, please all over my damned c

5 An enemy sergeant was taken to Jackson's quarters. While waiting the prisoner began to son's horse and run his an absentminded man staff noticed that he v hairs out of the tail ev ordered him to stop. rived, and, seeing the horsehair, asked for a replied, respect and a that every hair from t be worth a dollar in N moved by this tribute sent the prisoner away gation, still clutching l

6 General J. E. B. Stuart camp late one night. E Stuart lay down beside some rest. It was a cold gradually began to pull himself and unconscious the sheets. When he a ing, he was astonished son's bed, still fully c quickly as possible. E some time later, he w with the words: "Gen glad to see you here. Y hours sometimes, but l you. But, general, you n with your boots and around like a cavalry h

7 After a brilliantly Jackson outflanked a g of Union troops at Ch On May 2, 1863, as du erals began to flee and organize the pursuit. So recognizing their gener and wounded him so ba arm. Pneumonia set in last words were: "Let t and sit under the shade



no change w. regard
to Vietnam non-industrialization

reference to organizing
Comm. threat.

Vietnam and the United States. Senior officers the fear and the enemy agreed. In October 1972, when the counterpart, Le Duc Tho, of the Hanoi government. The Communists added a demand that they had insisted, peace talks on several conditions. But the U.S. ambassador, Nguyen Duy Trinh, issued a statement on December 30, 1967, that the discussions with the North Vietnamese were halted. The gesture made by Ho Chi Minh when he proposed negotiations for the showdown battle

ing—"We cannot anticipate the war will develop," one of their demands was that the risks would be taken on our actions" and learn from the experience. In September 1967, when the attacks against a string of Communist strongholds in the highlands of central Vietnam. Westmoreland was in Saigon that "a sense of crisis had been mounted, but his troops were deployed in regiments and battalions equipped with superb new equipment: backpack radios as well as they struck with extraordinary force. In a small U.S. marine base on the porous boundary separating North and South Vietnam, and Songbe, a pair of villages north of Saigon. And, in the context of the war to date, at Dakto, a dense jungle where Communists were at long last where he wanted to

fight—in the hinterlands far from South Vietnam's cities—and his stupendous military machine could show dramatic results. The firepower he brought to bear was unprecedented, awesome, almost beyond the bounds of imagination. At Con Thien alone, nearly eight hundred B-52 flights dropped twenty-two thousand tons of bombs as fighter-bombers and warships in the South China Sea also pummeled the area, reducing its gentle slopes to a bleak landscape of craters and charred tree stumps. The jungles surrounding Dakto were pounded by three hundred B-52 missions, more than two thousand fighter-bomber assaults, and one hundred and seventy thousand artillery shells, and chemical warfare units denuded the few remaining shreds of foliage with herbicides. The staggering North Vietnamese and Vietcong losses over the three-month period boosted the estimated number of Communist troops killed in action during the year to some ninety thousand, inspiring Westmoreland to proclaim on a visit to Washington in November that "the enemy's hopes are bankrupt."

Back in Vietnam six weeks later, however, he focused on an even larger battle looming around Khesanh, a rolling region as lovely as the hills of Tuscany. Khesanh straddled Route 9, an old French road linking the Vietnamese coast to the Laotian market towns along the Mekong. A small camp had been built there by the U.S. special forces to recruit and train local mountain tribesmen, and Westmoreland began to expand it during the summer as a springboard against Communist sanctuaries in Laos—a proposed move that President Johnson would afterward reject. Westmoreland stockpiled the base with ammunition and other matériel, refurbished its primitive airstrip, and sent in a U.S. marine battalion to bulwark its defenses. But Khesanh instead became the site of a huge confrontation whose significance was to be debated long after the war had ended. The battle dragged on for two months, and became almost daily fare for American television viewers already satiated by the spectacle of the Tet offensive shattering South Vietnam's cities and towns.

Late in 1967, an accumulation of U.S. intelligence reports indicated that four North Vietnamese infantry divisions, stiffened by two artillery regiments and armored units—a total of forty thousand men—were converging on Khesanh. Westmoreland moved six thousand U.S. Marines into the sector, and he drafted plans to deluge the enemy from the air in a bombing cascade appropriately code-named Operation Niagara. He also instructed his aides to study the feasibility of using tactical nuclear weapons—until a directive from Washington cut short the research out of fear that if the press found out about it, the protests against the war at home would increase. Westmoreland later denounced the ban,



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From: Baker Spring

Comments: Excerpts from the House Armed Services
Committee's press release on its FY '91
Defense Bill mark-up follow. If you
need anything else, just call at 546-4400 ext. 332

House Armed Services Committee

FY91 Defense Authorization Bill Committee Markup Summary of Major Actions

July 31, 1990

**House Armed Services Committee
2120 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515**

-3-

The allocation process was a rough cut allowing for plenty of argument about specifics. But it established the principle that policy, not precedent would drive the process.

ALLOCATING DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS FOR FY91

[Current dollars in billions, budget authority]*

Subcommittees	Subcmtt Allocations of Admn. Request**	Policy Driven Reductions	Proportionate Reductions
1. Mil. Inst.	14.9	1.5	1.2
2. Mil. Pers.	86.2	0.8	6.7
3. Procurement	72.7	11.0	5.7
4. Readiness	79.3	5.9	6.2
5. R&D	38.0	1.9	3.0
6. Seapower	16.1	3.0	1.3
TOTAL	307.2***	24.0	24.0

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Allocations reflect subcommittee jurisdiction and committee practice, and are not the same as similar categories in the President's defense budget such as procurement, personnel or military construction.

*** The President's request was \$306.9 billion. This figure represents that total, plus routine bookkeeping transactions that have the effect of boosting the total between \$200 million and \$300 million.

EXAMPLES OF POLICY-DRIVEN ACTIONS¹

Cutting where the threat has decreased

Personnel: U.S. forces have primarily been sized and shaped to meet the threat posed by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. The conventional threat posed by Pact forces in Europe has all but evaporated, allowing a reduction in forces designed to meet that threat. The committee cut of 129,500 in active duty end strength for FY91 was taken under this guideline. The Army receives the largest cut as the service most affected by the change in Europe. The committee specified that at least 50,000 come from troops in Europe.

¹The programs here are listed for their policy significance. Additional programmatic details for the systems mentioned will be found in the subcommittee-by-subcommittee section that follows the policy summary.

TABLE 1

PROGRAMS TERMINATED BY THE HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Weapons System	House Armed Services Committee Action
1 B-2 Bomber 2 Trident Submarine 3 AMRAAM 4 ATACMS 5 FOTL 6 JSTARS 7 VLA 8 A-7 mods 9 C-141 10 155mm Binary Chemical Shell 11 MLRS Binary Chemical Munition 12 Navy Bigeye Chemical Bomb 13 Air Force Bigeye Chemical Bomb 14 Small Unit Support Vehicle 15 A-10 mods 16 KC-135 Reengining 17 SRAM T 18 MX Rail Garrison	Production terminated in FY91 Terminated after 18th Submarine is produced Production funds for AF and Navy denied in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Terminated in FY91 Production Terminated in FY91

TABLE 2
TWENTY-FIVE MAJOR WEAPON SYSTEMS
RANKED BY BUDGET REQUEST
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 91 Request (Bush)				HASC			Change		
	R&D	Quant.	Proc.	Total	R&D	Quant.	Proc.	R&D	Quant.	Proc.
1 B-2 Bomber	1,600	5	3,800	5,496*	1,600	0	0	-	5	(3800)
2 Strategic Defense Initiative	4,460	-	-	4,460	2,900	-	-	(1560)	-	-
3 BPG-51	-	5	3,566	3,566	-	5	3,566	-	-	-
4 SSM-21	-	2	3,479	3,479	-	1	2,106	-	(5)	(1,373)
5 F-16C/D	-	150	2,787	2,787	-	100	2,205	-	(42)	(582)
6 MX Rail Garrison	548	-	1,346	2,163*	200	0	200	(348)	-	(1146)
7 F/A-18	-	66	2,041	2,041	-	84	2,482	-	18	441
8 C-17	-	6	1,904	1,904	-	2	554	-	(4)	(1350)
9 F-15	-	36	1,699	1,699	-	36	1,473	-	-	(226)
10 B-5	92	52	1,533	1,625	92	42	1,290	-	(10)	(243)
11 BMBAM (Air Force and Navy)	-	1800	1,314	1,314	0	0	0	-	(1800)	(1314)
12 Trident	-	1	1,383	1,383	-	1	1,240	-	-	(143)
13 Milstar	768	-	281	1,049	768	-	281	-	-	-
14 A-12	- - - - - Classified - - - - -				- 1,150 less than request -			(1,150)		
15 Advanced Tactical Fighter	1047	-	-	1047	964	-	-	(83)	-	-
16 Patriot Missile	23	817	886	909	23	817	725	-	-	(161)
17 F-14 Tomcat	-	12	906	906	-	12	916	-	-	10
18 M-1 Yank	-	225	827	827	-	225	928	-	-	101
19 Tomahawk Cruise Missile	-	600	808	808	-	400	659	-	(200)	(149)
20 Bradley Fighting Vehicle	-	600	688	688	-	300	449	-	(303)	(239)
21 AV-8B Harrier	30.7	24	535	566	30.7	24	535	-	-	-
22 Advanced Cruise Missile	-	250	473	473	-	100	630	-	(150)	(43)
23 UH-60 Blackhawk	-	72	469	469	-	72	469	-	-	-
24 E-2C Hawkeye	38	6	411	449	38	6	411	-	-	-
25 CH-53E	-	23	435	435	-	-	25	-	(23)	(410)

* Total includes military construction funds.

TABLE 5
FORCE LEVEL REDUCTIONS

Active Duty	FY 90 Program	FY 91 Request	FY 91 Committee Recommendation	Change from FY 91 Request	Change from FY 90 Program
Army	744,169	727,500	675,669	(51,831)	(68,500)
Navy	590,501	584,800	570,501	(14,299)	(20,000)
Marine Corps	196,735	196,500	192,235	(4,265)	(4,500)
Air Force	545,000	530,000	508,500	(21,500)	(36,500)
Total	2,076,405	2,038,800	1,946,905	(91,985)	(129,500)
Reserve (part time)	FY 90 Program	FY 91 Request	FY 91 Committee Recommendation	Change from FY 91 Request	Change from FY 90 Program
Army National Guard	447,300	447,300	457,300	10,000	10,000
Army Reserve	309,200	309,200	318,700	9,500	9,500
Naval Reserve	153,400	149,700	153,400	3,700	0
Marine Corps Reserve	44,000	43,900	43,900	0	(100)
Air National Guard	116,200	116,300	117,036	736	836
Air Force Reserve	84,900	85,200	85,591	391	691
Coast Guard Reserve	12,100	12,700	12,700	0	600
Total	1,167,100	1,164,300	1,188,627	24,327	21,527
Reserve (full time)	FY 90 Program	FY 91 Request	FY 91 Committee Recommendation	Change from FY 91 Request	Change from FY 90 Program
Army National Guard	26,199	26,199	26,199	0	0
Army Reserve	13,344	13,344	13,344	0	0
Naval Reserve	22,708	22,997	22,997	0	289
Marine Corps Reserve	2,301	2,401	2,401	0	100
Air Force Guard	8,517	8,468	8,468	0	(49)
Air Force Reserve	686	655	655	0	(31)
Total	73,755	74,064	74,064	0	309